"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, cold wave by tonight; Sunday fair, colder, westerly gales.
Per weather report see page 14 last page.

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POLITICAL STRIKE TIES UP TRAFFIC ON GERMAN ROADS

Paralysis of Communication Fast Spreading West from Central States.

REDS INCITING WORKMEN

Attempt at Spartacide Coup Expected Soon—Berlin Threatened with Darkness.

MONEY ALLOWED EX-KAISER

Weimar Government to Let Him Have $150,000 from His $15,750,000 Fortune.

BERLIN, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—The National Commissioner of Coal and Supply declared today that the strike in Central Germany threatened the immediate stoppage of the supply of electric current in Greater Berlin.

Railroad passenger traffic for points in Central Germany has entirely ceased and the larger stations along the routes are besieged by crowds.

A non-Socialist counterstrike is in full swing in Leipsic. Stores and the Post Office have been closed there and the professional business and official life of the city is at a standstill. The streets are jammed with people and apprehension is felt that ruffians may start plundering.

The Minister of the Interior, it is said in authoritative circles, has ordered a systematic house to house search in Berlin for hidden weapons and munitions, to begin March 1. Government troops and the police will co-operate in the search.

It is reported that the Spartacides are planning another outbreak for March 9, when the newly elected Prussian Diet will meet.

Strike Spreads to Thuringia.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, (Associated Press.) An official bulletin printed in the Leitung am Mittag describes the strike situation as follows:

"A general strike prevails in Thuringia and Saxony. No disturbances are reported from these sections. Leipsic is in the throes of a general strike, which also has paralyzed railway traffic. The situation in Dresden is normal and the workingmen are not striking.

"The strike movement in the Ruhr district is receding.

"Military operations carried on by troops in Thuringia, Saxony, and the Ruhr district are proceeding according to the Government's program."

The strike in Central Germany, which also affects Anhalt, is political. Through its effects upon railroad communications it is casting a sinister shadow over the entire nation. From unaffected centres, such as Dresden and from the edges of the strike region, the authorities are exerting every effort to bring back conditions to the normal.

Leipsic's Light Cut Off.

The workmen in Leipsic voted last evening by a tremendous majority for a general strike. Today Leipsic is without gas, electricity, or railroad communication with the outside world.

Both the Socialist parties and the trade union officials are endeavoring to prevent the spread of the strike at Leipsic. Postal, telephone, and telegraph employes there have voted to remain at work until driven off by force.

A general strike has broken out at Erfurt, and there is news to the same effect from many other cities in Central Germany. The Government has gained encouragement through more complete reports received from Magdeburg, where a large part of the railway employes who first joined the strike have resumed work. This development leads to the hope that the spread of the railway tieup into Western Germany may be checked.

A procession of unemployed men, under Spartacide direction, took possession of the roundhouse at Magdeburg, raked the fires from the locomotives, and induced the engineers and other employes to join a political strike for the introduction of Soviet rule.

The strike at Halle, which includes the railway employes, continues absolute, and even telephone and telegraph communication is being interfered with.

Railway communication with Southern Germany is possible only by roundabout routes in local trains. A section of the Munich express arrived in Berlin today thirteen hours late. The fact that it came through was due to the presence among the passengers of an American military courier from Munich and the Austrian Foreign Minister. On their account the strikers provided a locomotive and two special cars for the trip to Berlin by way of Dresden.

Demand Socialized Industries.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—Erfurt is without electric light and street cars as a result of the general strike there. The workers are demanding the immediate socialization of mines and factories and the recognition of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

The workmen of twenty-three towns in Thuringia have joined the strike. The movement, it is declared, will not affect hospitals, waterworks, and the food supply.

German Government troops yesterday occupied Hamborn, in the Ruhr industrial region, after a fight in which a number of Spartacides were killed. The

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieve Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Dutch Are Preparing Army to Bar Taking of Territory

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28.—Speaking in the Second Chamber today, the Minister of War said that Holland must be ready to defeat any attempt to seize her territory.

Measures had been taken, he asserted, to carry out a second mobilisation as quickly as possible and the partial demobilisation did not mean that Holland would allow Limburg and Zealand to be annexed.

"We can be ready in a short time," he added.

This virtual threat by Holland is a counterblast to the talk in Belgium of the advisability of annexing some portions of Dutch territory.

FROHMAN LEFT $451; HAYMAN, $1,692,815

Estates of Lusitania Victim and His Partner in Theatrical Enterprises Appraised.

FROHMAN'S DEBTS LARGE

Bulk of Hayman Estate Goes to Widow for Life After Bequest to Brother Is Paid.

Appraisals made by the State Controller's office of the estates of Charles Frohman, who was lost on the Lusitania on May 7, 1916, and of his partner, Al Hayman, who died on Feb. 10, 1917, filed with the Surrogate's Court yesterday, show that the net estate of Mr. Frohman, after all debts had been paid and legal deductions made, was only $451, while Mr. Hayman's net estate was $1,692,815. Mr. Frohman's gross estate was $919,288 and Mr. Hayman's was $1,852,479.

The reports show that Mr. Frohman's two brothers and four sisters who were his heirs got only $73.30 each. Mr. Hayman's wife, Mrs. Minnie Hayman, got a life interest in the residue of $1,692,815. His brother Alf received $126,000 outright and an interest of $350,000 in the residue on the death of the widow. Montefiore Home, Mt. Sinai Hospital, and United Hebrew Charities get $25,000 each and fifteen nephews and nieces will receive $41,136 each when the widow dies.

Mr. Frohman's debts were more than $900,000, of which $234,140 was a claim of Al Hayman for loans. He owed Scholle & Co., bankers, $175,000 on notes, and $66,757 to Klaw & Erlanger on notes and $53,044 for accounts due. Other debts were $34,915 to William Harris, $13,754 to William Gillette, $8,500 to John Drew, $3,030 to Billie Burke, and $6,248 to Maude Adams, for accrued profits due.

Mr. Frohman had $24,637 in real estate and $126,455 in bank deposits. His personalty, including royalties, accounts due, claims, and other items aggregated $421,164, of which $35,726 was owed by Charles Dillingham, and has been paid; $1,812 by Ethel Barrymore, also paid. The value of theatrical paraphernalia in storehouses was $250,000.

Mr. Frohman had stocks and bonds appraised at $274,483, which included 200 shares New Lyceum Theatre Company, $14,006; 1,214 shares New York Theatre Company, $123,342, and 1,250 shares of the Famous Players-Charles Frohman, $40,000. A 30 per cent. interest in the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, and a third interest in the Colonial at Boston were worth $5,000 each, and $52,450 was due him as a third of the cost of the Metropolitan Theatre, Seattle. The appraisal does not include any item as to the goodwill of Mr. Frohman's name.

The largest item in Mr. Hayman's estate was realty, valued at $1,091,993, including the following: Empire Theatre, $610,000; 1,432 Broadway, adjoining the theatre, $310,000; fourth interest in southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, $61,625; quarter interest in lot in same block, $44,625, and half interest in Pabst's restaurant property, in West 125th Street, $55,743.

Mr. Hayman owned a certificate of indebtedness for $115,747 issued by the 19 West Forty-fourth Street Company, and lent the corporation $202,657. His stocks appraised at $324,118 included the following: One thousand six hundred and seventy-seven shares New York Theatre Company, $171,624; 750 shares New Orleans Theatre, $70,567, and 218 shares of Charles Frohman, Inc., $21,900.

Mr. Hayman's debts were $98,200, of which he owed $90,000 to his brother, Alf Hayman.

609,000 RUMANIANS DIED.

Of These 334,000 Were Killed in Action During War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A bulletin issued by Rumania has been received at the State Department, giving statistics which have been submitted to the Peace Conference.

These state that Rumania lost 9,539 officers and 325,117 men killed in action and that 275,000 civilians died of disease or were killed in accidents caused by the war. The total represents about 8 per cent. of the population of Rumania. These figures are exclusive of deaths in Wallachia, where the Germans were in control until the end of last year.

Rumania also had 117,000 soldiers taken prisoner. Of 18,000 taken by the Bulgars the allied armies found only 4,200 alive. Of 96,000 taken by Germany and Austria-Hungary, 15,000 have been returned and 65,000 are dead. There are still 80,000 Rumanians held in Germany.

FREE HONORA NEEDLES!
Send for Sample Package. Silvered Needles replace steel needles. They play 10 to 100 times louder. Mention of Self Starter. Mr. say card at 6—Advt.

REPUBLICANS WAVER ON BIG MONEY BILLS AND MAY GIVE IN

Senate Leaders to Decide Today Whether to Let Big Measures Pass.

BOND BILL THE VITAL ISSUE

Democrats Threaten a Continuous Session, Beginning Today, to Force It Through.

NEW SUFFRAGE PROPOSAL

Drafted to Meet Southern Views—Legislation Passed by Houses in Long Sessions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—With Democratic Senators working almost as a unit for the passage of the supply bills and the Bond Authorization bill, which President Wilson has asked them to put through; with some Republican Senators weakening in their purpose to maintain a blockade, and with Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, threatening to ask for a continuous session from tomorrow noon until the expiration of Congress unless the President's wishes were met, the Senate had one of its nerve-trying sessions today.

Democratic leaders expressed the opinion late tonight that they would succeed in passing the legislation, which was felt to be vital to prevent a serious situation in the country. They held that the Republicans would not face the danger of putting the President in a position where he might charge that they had permitted the country to face economic chaos because the Treasury Department was hampered in its operations to finalize war expenses.

Defeat of the Bond Authorization bill, Democrats held, would leave the Treasury Department in the position where it would have no other course open than to offer $5,000,000,000 of long-term securities at 4½ per cent., with the possibility that they might not be absorbed under present financial conditions.

Some of the Republican Senators, including Lodge of Massachusetts, Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Smoot of Utah, who had heard reports that other Republicans would vote to pass the Bond bill and important supply measures rather than risk the danger of being forced to shoulder blame for economic disturbance, met in conference tonight. It was said that they probably would make known definitely tomorrow the attitude of the Republican side of the Senate.

Administration leaders say that with the Democratic Senators ready to pass the legislation for which the President has asked, the issue has been put squarely up to the Republicans, and that their leaders must quickly determine whether they are ready to accept the President's challenge.

Chance of Blockade Lessens.

Tonight the chances of the bond bill being passed are brighter, and favorable action will probably be taken also on the general deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation of about $900,000,000, the bill to increase the revolving fund of the Railroad Administration by $750,000,000, and the bill to validate oral war contracts. The proposed joint resolution to rescind the taxes on semi-luxuries in the new revenue law also seems certain of adoption, as Republican and Democratic leaders are behind it.

The Army and Navy appropriation bills, Fortifications bill and Sundry Civil bill seem in less a favorable position, but their failure would not cause fatal complications.

The most vital measure is the bond bill, and if the Republicans decide to permit its passage the Democrats will be in a position to claim victory for their efforts. Even if some appropriation bills are not passed the President need not call a special session until June, as the departments' present appropriations do not run out until June 30. Failure to pass the bill increasing the railroad revolving fund and the General Deficiency bill would prove embarrassing, however.

The passage of the bill guaranteeing $2.26 wheat with a billion-dollar appropriation early this morning was accepted by the Democratic leaders as a sign of a break in the Republican ranks and proof that a deadlock that would involve serious complications might be averted.

Minor bills which the President hopes will be adopted include the Waterpower bill, the bill to provide $100,000,000 for the reclamation of arid lands in aid of soldiers and sailors, and the bill to promote the education of native illiterates. Letters from the President and Secretary Lane in advocacy of the latter bill were read in the Senate today.

Action on legislation was delayed today nearly four hours as the result of a motion by Senator Myers, on the Democratic side, that the calendar be read and acted upon. This involved brief consideration of scores of bills which, while important to various parts of the country, are overshadowed by legislation of national importance.

The motion was made after Senator Hitchcock concluded his remarks concerning the White House dinner soon after noon, and reading continued until 5 o'clock, when Senator Lenroot obtained the floor and spoke on the League of Nations. With more addresses on the

Continued on Page Three.

WHAT WON THE WAR?
No soldier of all the allied armies is so well qualified to answer this question as General Malbierne of the French Army. Read his authoritative inside story, with its many interesting revelations, in Harper's Magazine for March. On every news-stand.—Advt.

Spain Suspends the Cortes; Martial Law in One Province

MADRID, Feb. 27. (Associated Press.)—In view of obstructionist tactics by the Opposition against labor legislation, the Government decided today to suspend Parliament. The Cabinet resolved to postpone the budget and different bills favorable to labor until July.

The newspapers generally approve suspension of the Cortes, and praise Count Romanones, the Premier, for his action.

King Alfonso today signed a decree suspending constitutional guarantees in the Province of Lerida, Catalonia.

Workmen of the water supply company at Barcelona have struck, and the Municipal Council threatens to resign in a body unless help is sent.

Bakers of Madrid have gone on strike, and the baking is done by soldiers. The printers of Valencia have struck, with the result that no newspapers were published today.

AQUITANIA SINKS FREIGHTER IN BAY

Slices Part of Stern Off the Lord Dufferin—One Life Lost Due to Crash.

NEGRO TROOPS EXCITED

J. P. Morgan Returns from Six Weeks' Trip—Not Hopeful About Export Trade.

After making the voyage from Brest to Sandy Hook under six days, at a speed of 22 knots an hour, the big Cunard liner Aquitania, with 5,600 troops and several prominent American civilians on board, crashed into and sank the Canadian freighter Lord Dufferin just east of Liberty Island yesterday afternoon.

The liner struck the freighter a glancing blow, which sliced off about twenty feet of her stern and sent a portion of her cargo of white sugar stored in the after hold into the water. The Lord Dufferin sank twenty minutes later in about thirty-six feet of water. One member of her crew, George Eperus, 40 years old, an oiler, of 18 James Street, had gone down to his berth in the stern a few minutes before the collision and was injured by the falling ironwork.

Officers of the Aquitania described the collision as an accident for which it would be difficult to fix the blame. The Lord Dufferin was at anchor right in the fairway, they said, and was lying obliquely on the starboard bow with her stern toward the approaching liner. The latter had just manoeuvred to avoid ramming another freighter, and tried to clear the stern of the Dufferin but the strong ebb tide swung the bow of the Aquitania toward her and the collision was unavoidable.

Colored Troops Excited.

The four big turbines of the liner, which were going at six knots, were put full speed astern, which roused the passengers, but they scarcely felt the jolt of the collision. The excitement among the colored troops standing on the foc'sle head was intense as they saw the bow of the Aquitania rushing toward the small freighter. The ship's officers forward had great difficulty in driving them back before the crash came.

The sight of the big liner's bows overhanging the freighter for two or three minutes before the impact caused a panic among the Greek crew on the Lord Dufferin, and the men shrieked in their native tongue while the colored soldiers on the liner shouted to them to jump into the water and they would be picked up.

Eperus, the injured oiler, was assisted on deck by John Baxter, one of the engineers of the Dufferin, and he was walking slowly along when a rope caught him around the feet and threw into the water. By the time he had been rescued by the crew of the police boat Patrol he was dead. The men on the freighter were all taken off by the Patrol and landed at the Battery with the body of the oiler.

The members of the Mayor's Welcome Committee, with the Women Police Reserves, the Police Band, and a number of New York policemen who went down the bay to meet the 102d Engineers on the French liner Rochambeau had a fine view of the collision.

J. P. Morgan Returns.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned on the Cunarder with Mrs. Morgan and his son Junius, a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, from a six weeks' trip to England and France. He appeared to have gained weight abroad, and said he felt benefited by his holiday. Mr. Morgan said he had gone mainly for pleasure to visit friends on the other side, but had also accomplished some business.

When asked about getting business abroad, Mr. Morgan said that it was better to see if there was the money to pay for the orders before they were accepted.

Captain Lord Molyneux of the British Army arrived on his way to Ottawa to become aid to the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor General of Canada. Colonel Sir Campbell Sewart, Chairman of the British War Mission, returned to wind up the affairs of the mission in the United States and to visit his mother in Canada.

Another passenger was Dr. P. H. Tracey, who was in Antwerp three weeks ago. He said business there was very dull and that American officers were passed free everywhere on the street cars and trains. It was very dangerous crossing the North Sea to get to the mouth of the Scheldt, he said, as mines

Continued on Page Eight.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Mix. a E. Cin-U-Form Lozenge 25c.—Advt.

PRESIDENT TALKS OF RETIRING IN 1921; LODGE ATTACKS DRAFT OF LEAGUE; DINNER REPORTS BRING OUT DENIALS

WILSON NOT A CANDIDATE

National Committeemen So Understand His Talk at Luncheon.

MEANS TO WRITE HISTORY

Told His Guests He Looked Forward to That Work After March 4, 1921.

HIS PURPOSE LONG KNOWN

Had Been Understood in Administration Circles That He Would Not Run Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Wilson is not a candidate to succeed himself for a third term after March 4, 1921.

There has been no official or authorized announcement to this effect, but those on the inside of the Administration have for some time had the understanding that the President would not be a candidate.

The President himself let the cat out of the bag today at the luncheon which he and Mrs. Wilson gave at the White House to members of the Democratic National Committee.

All the members of the National Committee who have been here electing a new Chairman and arranging for militant plans for the next campaign were present at the dinner, more than fifty covers being laid.

The President did not in so many words actually assert that he would not be a candidate in 1920, but the reasons that he made to the committeemen left no other impression to be gained than that he would not run in 1920 and that he would devote his time after March 4, 1921, to the writing of history.

One of those present said tonight:

"The President certainly indicated to the members of the committee that he would not be a candidate for another term. He did not actually say he would not be a candidate, but he did say that he was looking forward to the end of his present term, so as to be able to return after March 3, 1921, to the writing of history."

Whether the very clear indication of his purposes which the President gave to members of the National Committee at today's luncheon will be followed up with a more formal statement from the White House cannot be gathered from those in the confidence of the Administration.

But it has been known for some little time, although it was not permissible to print it, that the President did not contemplate breaking the tradition that a President should serve no more than two terms—a tradition which even Grant could not break, although when Grant entered the White House on his second term he and those in his Cabinet were looking forward to his election for a third time.

There was a story current the night before Wednesday's dinner to Senators and Representatives that the President might not be unwilling to run a third time if Republican opposition to the League of Nations should so delay that issue as to throw it over into the national campaign of next year. This story was circulated the very night of that dinner, but failed to hold water.

One version of the story was that Republican Senators were going to the White House Wednesday night prepared to tell the President that they would never submit to the ratification of any League of Nations project unless it were first submitted to vote of the people in 1920.

As told Wednesday night, the story had it that if the Republican Senators and members present undertook to spring any such defi on the President, he, although not desirous of running again, would accept the challenge and go into the campaign only for the purpose of insuring the triumph of the League of Nations idea.

No such defiance was flung at the President Wednesday night and, moreover, the President is understood to have been set all along against violation of the tradition, against a third term.

What the President said today, although not a flat statement that he would not run, was clear enough indication of his frame of mind against running again and his wish to return to the student's lamp and the writing of books.

"The President has written a history of the American people. He has the opportunity such as comes to few men to write a monumental addition to that work, covering the period of his years in the White House, the Mexican troubles, the period of neutrality, in which this country was on the verge of war as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania and before the violation of Germany's pledge in the Sussex case forced this country to take up arms and join the war against Germany.

Finally his trips to France, his conferences with Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando, Masaryk, Foch, and the many men who stand out prominently on the

Continued on Page Three.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieve Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Wilson Completes Plans for His Trip Here; Taft Accepts Invitation to Speak With Him

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Preparations for President Wilson's return to France were completed today at the White House. He will sail on the transport George Washington Wednesday morning, after speaking Tuesday night on the League of Nations with ex-President Taft at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

The close of Congress on Tuesday will find the President at the Capitol, signing bills and winding up other public business. He will go direct from the Capitol to a special train leaving Washington about 2 P. M., and will have luncheon and dinner on the train. He plans to stop an hour and a half at Philadelphia to see his daughter, Mrs. Sayre, and his new grandson. He will reach New York about 8:30 in the evening, and after speaking at the meeting will go directly aboard the transport to spend the night.

Abram I. Elkus, who has charge of arrangements for the League of Nations meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday night, which will be addressed by President Wilson, received yesterday a telegram from ex-President Taft from Nashville, accepting the invitation to speak on the same occasion.

Alfred E. Marling, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and a member of the Republican Club, will preside at the meeting. Governor Smith will speak, so that the meeting will have a thoroughly nonpartisan complexion, two speakers being Democrats and two Republicans.

More than 30,000 applications for seats had been received up to yesterday afternoon, hundreds coming by telegraph. It is expected that 70,000 to 100,000 applications will be received. Only requests in writing are being considered, it was stated yesterday.

The Opera House has a seating capacity of 3,480, besides places for about 500 standees and those who will sit on the stage, completely filling it. Tickets will be allotted today and Sunday.

Members of the Women's Party are planning to make a demonstration Tuesday when President Wilson comes here, according to a statement by Miss Doris Stevens yesterday. There was talk of the women appearing at the Pennsylvania Station or outside the Opera House or holding a meeting in another part of the city while he is speaking.

WILSON DENIES IRISH STATEMENT

Brands as Falsehood Remark Attributed to Him at White House Dinner.

QUESTION RAISED IN SENATE

What President Did and Did Not Say Subject of a Lively Argument.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Wilson today authorized a denial "as a deliberate falsehood" of a newspaper statement that he had told Senators and Representatives in the famous White House dinner conference over the League of Nations on Wednesday night that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England to settle and that Ireland would have no voice in the Peace Conference at present. What the President was alleged to have said of the Irish question also gave rise to a lively argument in the Senate debate today.

The denial issued by direction of the President, was embraced in this statement from Joseph P. Tumulty, his Private Secretary:

"In the last few days the following quotation has appeared in the press under a Washington date line, as part of the newspaper report of the dinner given by the President at the White House Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House:

"'The President told the committees that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England, and that Ireland would not have any voice in the Peace Conference at present.'

"The President wishes me to say that this statement has no foundation in fact, and is a deliberate falsehood."

Senator Hitchcock brought the Irish question up in the Senate when he read this excerpt from a newspaper story of the conference:

"'Ireland is to be left to the mercies of England.'"

Mr. Hitchcock took exception to this sentence.

"The President," he said, "made no statement that by any possibility could be stretched or interpreted to mean anything of the sort."

"Would it be possible," asked Senator Borah, "for the Senator to state what he did say with reference to Ireland?"

"The President practically stated nothing with reference to Ireland; the Irish question was not under consideration," replied Senator Hitchcock.

"But there were questions asked?" persisted Senator Borah.

"Oh, there was a question asked, which was greeted with laughter, and there was nothing more said about it," was Senator Hitchcock's answer. "It was not an issue in the conversation and had nothing to do with it. We were not discussing internal questions, but international questions."

"Does the Senator say the President made no response to the question which was presented to him with reference to the independence of Ireland?" asked Senator Borah.

"It was not a serious question pre-

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

DENIES SENATORS SLURRED WILSON

Hitchcock Declares They Were Misquoted in Comments on White House Conference.

MEMBERS REMAIN SILENT

Call for Regular Business Shuts Off Debate—Japanese Immigration Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—One of the most sensational incidents that has yet developed in the debate on the League of Nations occurred today in the Senate, when Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, read an article from The New York Sun quoting Republican Senators who were present at the White House dinner on Wednesday night, as saying that the President was "amazingly ignorant" of the fundamental points of the League's constitution. With much bitterness Senator Hitchcock asserted that no such quotations, as the Senators were alleged to ascribe to the President, were ever uttered by Mr. Wilson.

"On behalf of the Senators who are quoted here," asserted Mr. Hitchcock, "I here and now specifically deny that they made the statements attributed to them."

The Republican Senators named were all present when Senator Hitchcock read the article, immediately after the conclusion of Senator Lodge's speech. No one of the Republicans made any statement, for Senator Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, who was in the chair, called for the regular order of business, and so did Senator Myers of Montana, another Democrat. Senator Smith of Michigan, however, was on his feet asking for recognition when Senator Robinson made his ruling, and Senator Brandegee also seemed to desire recognition.

There was intense excitement in the Senate. Spectators, who had packed the galleries to hear Senator Lodge speak, remained when the prospect of a bitter political debate became imminent.

Calls Article "Scandalous."

Senator Lodge had scarcely taken his seat when Senator Hitchcock gained recognition. He held a newspaper clenched in his hand.

"I rose particularly," he said, "for the purpose of referring to what appears to me as a scandalous article in one of the great papers this morning.

"Does the Senator from Nebraska say I referred to it?" interrupted Senator Lodge, rising from his seat.

By this time the Senate was in tense excitement. Hundreds in the crowded galleries leaned forward, striving to hear every word.

"No, Sir," replied Senator Hitchcock. "I have not said a word about that article," continued Senator Lodge.

"I am not charging the Senator with anything," responded Senator Hitchcock. "I am going to exonerate him.

"What I rose for, particularly, was to take up an article in the morning New York Sun which specifically mentions the names of a number of Senators now present, most of whom attended the conference and dinner at the White House, as guests of the President, on night before last. Let me read from the article:

'At midnight last night and early this morning Senators and Representatives who had labored to penetrate Mr. Wil-

Continued on Page Two.

LODGE COUNSELS CAUTION

Asks Nation to "Look with Considerate Eyes" On League of Nations.

FEARS IT WILL BREED WAR

Thinks Senators' Views Should Be Placed Before the Conference in Paris.

REVIEWS ENTIRE TREATY

Warns That America Must Back Up with Force Any Guarantee That She Undertakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—What may be regarded as the definite opposition of the Republican Party toward the constitution of the League of Nations, in its present form, was voiced today by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, in a speech in the Senate today.

Senator Lodge, for years a stalwart in his party, is now its leader in the Senate and will be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the next Congress.

"I earnestly desire," he said, "to do everything that can be done to secure the peace of the world, but these articles, as they stand in this proposed constitution, seem to give a rich promise of being fertile as predicting controversies and misunderstandings. They also make some demands which I do not believe any nation would submit to in a time of peace. As it stands, I have serious doubts that the very nations which sign the constitution of the League will quarrel about the meaning before a twelve-month has passed."

Throngs gathered at the Capitol more than an hour before Senator Lodge spoke, although he took the floor at the early hour of 10:30 A. M. Galleries were filled to the utmost. Long lines of men and women stood for two hours in the corridors waiting for an opportunity to enter. Nearly every Senator was present. The lounges were filled with members of the House. Others stood against the walls of the chamber.

Reed's Sally Draws Laughter.

Senator Lodge spoke nearly two and one-half hours, almost without interruption. Several salvos of applause from the galleries broke into the first part of his speech. When the last applause occurred the Vice President ordered the chamber cleared. This was when laughter developed over an interchange between Senator Lodge and Senator Reed of Missouri. Senator Lodge had been speaking of the article of the League constitution which provides that nations shall not proceed to war until three months after arbitrators have acted.

"Three months after the award," said Senator Reed. "And the award might take thirty years."

"Oh, no," replied Senator Lodge, smilingly, "the award must be made in a 'reasonable time.'"

"Oh, yes," said Senator Reed with emphasis, amid laughter from the galleries and the Senate floor.

Mr. Marshall ordered the galleries cleared. Murmurs of "Oh, no!" "Oh, no!" arose from the Senate chamber.

Senator Reed said that "perhaps" he was to blame, and urged the Vice President to rescind his decision.

"The main disturbance came from the Senate," interjected Senator Lodge.

Senator Poindexter of Washington also appealed that the ruling be withdrawn. Vice President Marshall acquiesced, and the spectators were permitted to remain.

Hitchcock and Lodge Clash.

But the Vice President's stand had its effect. No more gallery demonstrations followed. At the close of Senator Lodge's speech no demonstration such as have followed the speeches of other Senators during the last week occurred. The galleries were quiet.

No Senators went to Mr. Lodge's seat to congratulate him, but this was undoubtedly because Senator Hitchcock, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, rose immediately to speak. Afterward Mr. Lodge was congratulated by many colleagues. Mr. Hitchcock when he rose said:

"While the idea is fresh in my mind and before it gets out of the minds of those present, I desire to repudiate the suggestion contained in the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts that this League will, in the slightest degree, limit the privilege and duty of any nation, the United States or any other, to defend itself when attacked, to protect its territory, and protect its right when invaded, either by a member of the League, or by one not a member of the League. That suggestion struck me as so preposterous that I cannot allow it to remain in the mind of any one as a possibility."

Mr. Lodge was on his feet in an instant.

"It may have struck the Senator from Nebraska as preposterous," he said, "but there are other minds, and my point is mine only, not what he says or thinks with respect to it. He takes his view, honestly, I am sure, and I am sure I take another view honestly, but

let us have it stated in the instrument what it does mean."

Murmurs of approval rose from the Republican side at this last statement.

"The whole issue is for the purpose of preventing war starting," was Senator Hitchcock's reply. "When war starts against a nation its supreme right of self-defense supersedes everything else and the Senator knows it."

This aroused Senator Lodge, who answered:

"The Senator has no right to say I know it. It does not appear under this treaty."

Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin and Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey also spoke against the League constitution. Tomorrow Senator Knox and Senator Hardwick of Georgia will speak.

Senator Lodge's Speech.

Senator Lodge's speech follows:

"All people, men and women alike, who are capable of connected thought abhor war and desire nothing so much as to make secure the future peace of the world. Everybody hates war. Every one longs to make it impossible. We ought to lay aside once and for all the unfounded and really evil suggestion that because men may differ as to the best method of assuring the world's peace in the future, any one is against permanent peace, if it can be obtained among all the nations of mankind. Because one man goes to the Capitol in Washington by one street and another man by a different street, it does not follow that they are not both going to the Capitol. We all earnestly desire to advance toward the preservation of the world's peace, and difference in method makes no distinction in purpose.

"It is almost needless to say that the question now before us is so momentous that it transcends all party lines. Party considerations and party interests disappear in dealing with such a question as this. I will follow any man and vote for any measure which in my honest opinion will make for the maintenance of the world's peace. I will follow no man and vote for no measures which, however well intended, seem in my best judgment to lead to dissensions rather than to harmony among the nations or to injury, peril, or injustice to my country.

"No question has ever confronted the United States Senate which equals in importance that which is involved in the League of Nations intended to secure the future peace of the world. There should be no undue haste in considering it. My one desire is that not only the Senate, which is charged with responsibility, but that the press and the people of the country should investigate every proposal with the utmost thoroughness and weigh them all carefully before they make up their minds. If there is any proposition or any plan which will not bear, which will not court, the most thorough and most public discussion, that makes it an object of suspicion at the very outset. Beware of it; be on your guard against it. Demand that those who oppose the plan now offered present arguments and reasons, based on facts and history, and that those who favor it meet objections with something more relative than rhetoric, personal denunciation, and shrill shrieks that virtue is to be preferred to vice and that peace is better than war. Glittering and enticing generalities will not serve. We must have facts, details, and sharp, clear-cut definitions. The American people cannot give too much thought to this subject, and that they shall look into it with considerate eyes is all that I desire.

Must Be No Misunderstanding.

"In the first place, the terms of the League—the agreements which we make—must be so plain and so explicit that no man can misunderstand them. We must, so far as it can be done by human ingenuity, have every agreement which we make so stated that it will not give rise to different interpretations and to consequent argument. Misunderstandings as to terms are not a good foundation for a treaty to promote peace. We now have before us the draft of a constitution for a League of Nations, prepared by a commission or committee, which is to be submitted to the representatives of the nations. The nations, through their delegates, have not agreed to it. It has not passed beyond the stage of a committee report. It is open to amendment and change in the Peace Conference. The Senate can take no action upon it, but it lies open before us for criticism and discussion. What is said in the Senate ought to be placed before the Peace Conference and published in Paris, so that the foreign Governments may be informed as to the various views expressed here.

"In this draft prepared for a constitution of a League of Nations, which is now before the world, there is hardly a clause about the interpretation of which men do not already differ. As it stands there is serious danger that the very nations which sign the constitution of the League will quarrel about the meaning of the various articles before a twelvemonth has passed. It seems to have been very hastily drafted, and the result is crudeness and looseness of expression, unintentional I hope.

"There are certainly many doubtful passages and open questions obvious in the articles which cannot be settled by individual inference, but which must be made so clear and so distinct that we may all understand the exact meaning of the instrument to which we are to be asked to set our hands. The language of these articles does not appear to me to have the precision and unmistakable character which a constitution, a treaty, or a law ought to present. The language only too frequently is not the language of laws or statutes.

Mandatory Rule in Doubt.

"The article concerning mandatories, for example, contains an argument and a statement of existing conditions. Arguments and historical facts have no place in a statute or a treaty. Statutory and legal language must assert and command, not argue and describe. I press this point because there is nothing so vital to the peace of the world as the sanctity of treaties.

"The suggestion that we can safely sign because we can always violate or abrogate is fatal not only to any League but to peace itself. You cannot found world peace upon the cynical 'scrap of paper' doctrine so dear to Germany. To whatever instrument the United States sets its hand it must carry out the provisions of that instrument to the last jot and tittle, fulfill it absolutely both in letter and in spirit.

"If this is not done the instrument will become a source of controversy instead of agreement, of dissension instead of harmony. This is all the more essential because it is evident, although not expressly stated, that this League is intended to be indissoluble, for there is no provision for its termination or for the withdrawal of any signatory. We are left to infer that any nation withdrawing from the League exposes itself to penalties and probably to war. Therefore, before we ratify, the terms and the language in which the terms are stated must be as exact and as precise, as free from any possibility of conflicting interpretations, as it is possible to make them. The explanation or interpretation of any of these doubtful passages is not sufficient if made by one man, whether that man be the President of the United States, or a Senator, or any one else. These questions and doubts must be answered and removed by the instrument itself.

"What I have just said indicates the vast importance of the form and the manner in which the agreements which we are to sign shall be stated. I now come to questions of substance, which seem to me to demand the most careful thought of the entire American people, and particularly of those charged with the responsibility of ratification.

"We abandon entirely by the proposed Constitution the policy laid down by Washington in his Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine. It is worse than idle, it is not honest, to evade or deny this fact, and every fair-minded supporter of this draft plan for a League admits it. I know that some of the ardent advocates of the plan submitted to us regard any suggestion of the importance of the Washington policy as foolish and irrelevant. Perhaps it is. Perhaps the time has come when the policies of Washington should be abandoned; but if we are to cast them aside I think that at least it should be done respectfully and with a sense of gratitude to the great man who formulated them.

Ideals Long Upheld.

For nearly a century and a quarter the policies laid down in the Farewell Address have been followed and adhered to by the Government of the United States and by the American people. I doubt if any purely political declaration has ever been observed by any people for so long a time. The principles of the Farewell Address in regard to our foreign relations have been sustained and acted upon by the American people down to the present moment. Washington declared against permanent alliances. He did not close the door on temporary alliances for particular purposes. Our entry into the great war just closed was entirely in accord with and violated in no respect the policy laid down by Washington. When we went to war with Germany we made no treaties with the nations engaged in the war against the German Government. The President was so careful in this direction that he did not permit himself ever to refer to the nations by whose side we fought as "allies," but always as "nations associated with us in the war." The attitude recommended by Washington was scrupulously maintained even under the pressure of the great conflict.

"Now, in the twinkling of an eye, while passion and emotion reign, the Washington policy is to be entirely laid aside and we are to enter upon a permanent and indissoluble alliance. That which we refuse to do in war we are to do in peace deliberately, coolly, and with no war exigency. Let us not overlook the profound gravity of this step.

"Washington was not only a very great man, but he was also a very wise man. He looked far into the future and he never omitted human nature from his calculations. He knew well that human nature had not changed fundamentally since mankind had a history. Moreover, he was destitute of any personal ambitions to a degree never equaled by any other great man known to us. In all the vital questions with which he dealt it was not merely that he thought of his country first and of himself second. He thought of his country first and never thought of himself at all. He was so great a man that the fact that this country had produced him was enough of itself to justify the Revolution and our existence as a nation. Do not think that I overstate this in the fondness of patriotism and with the partiality of one of his countrymen. The opinion I have expressed is the opinion of the world. Fifteen years after Washington's death Byron wrote the famous and familiar lines:

Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the Great,
Where neither guilty glory glows,
Nor despicable state?
Yes, One—the first—the last—the best—
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom Envy dared not hate—
Bequeathed the name of Washington,
To make man blush there was but one!

Had Hamilton's Advice.

"That was the opinion of mankind then, and it is the opinion of mankind today, when his statue has been erected in Paris and is about to be erected in London. If we throw aside the political testament of such a man, which has been of living force down to the present instant, because altered circumstances demand it, it is a subject for deep regret and not for rejoicing. When Washington prepared the Farewell Address he consulted Hamilton, perhaps the greatest constructive mind among modern statesmen, who prepared a large part of the draft; Madison, one of the chief framers of the Constitution and President of the United States; John Jay, Chief Justice, and one of the great lawyers in our history. Following them came Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, bringing the Monroe Doctrine to completion and rounding out the principles of Washington to which they were all alike devoted. If we were to be driven by modern exigencies to dismiss Washington and his counselors and the men who declared the Monroe Doctrine from our consideration, we ought, at least, as these stately figures pass off the stage of guiding influence, to pay homage to them and not relegate them to the shades of the past with jeers and laughter directed against their teachings.

"But if we put aside forever the Washington policy in regard to our foreign relations, we must always remember that it carries with it the corollary known as the Monroe Doctrine. Under the terms of this league draft reported by the committee to the Peace Conference the Monroe Doctrine disappears. It has been our cherished guide and guard for nearly a century. The Monroe Doctrine is based on the principle of self-preservation.

Peril to Monroe Doctrine.

"It involves but one essential proposition—that the Americas should be separated from the interference of Europe and that American questions in all parts of this hemisphere should be settled by Americans alone.

"I have seen it said that the Monroe Doctrine is preserved under Article 10; that we do not abandon the Monroe Doctrine, we merely extend it to all the world. How any one can say this passes my comprehension. The Monroe Doctrine exists solely for the protection of the American Hemisphere, and to that hemisphere it was limited. If you extend it to all the world it ceases to exist, because it rests on nothing but the differentiation of the American Hemisphere from the rest of the world. Under this draft of the statutes of the League of Nations American questions and European questions and Asian and African questions are all alike put within the control and jurisdiction of the League. Europe will have the right to take part in the settlement of all American questions, and we, of course, shall have the right to take part in the settlement of all questions in Europe and Asia and Africa. Europe and Asia are to take part in policing the American Continent and the Panama Canal, and in return we are to have, by way of compensation, the right to police the Balkans and Asia Minor when we are asked to do so.

"Perhaps the time has come when it is necessary to do this, but it is a very grave step, and I wish now merely to point out that the American people ought never to abandon the Washington policy and the Monroe Doctrine without being perfectly certain that they earnestly wish to do so. Standing always firmly by these great policies, we have thriven and prospered and have done more to preserve the world's peace than any nation, league, or alliance that ever existed. For this reason I ask the press and the public and, of course, the Senate to consider well the gravity of this proposition before it takes the heavy responsibility of finally casting aside these policies which we have adhered to for a century and more, and under which we have greatly served the cause of peace both at home and abroad.

"Very complete proof must be offered of the superiority of any new system before we reject the policies of Washington and Monroe which have been in all foreign relations the palladium of the republic. Within the memory of those to whom I now speak the Monroe Doctrine stopped the incursions of England upon the territory of Venezuela and settled the boundary question finally by arbitration. Under the Monroe Doctrine we arrested the attempt of Germany to take Venezuelan territory on another occasion. In these two instances the doctrine was enforced by a Democratic President and by a Republican President, and they were supported in so doing by all the people of the United States without regard to party. I mention these cases merely to show that we are not cutting away from the body politic dead limbs, but that we are abandoning two cardinal principles of American Government, which, until the presentation of this draft for the constitution of the League of Nations, were as vital as on the day when Washington addressed the people of the United States for the last time or when President Monroe announced his policy to the world. What has happened since Nov. 11, 1918, to make them so suddenly valueless, to cause them to be regarded as injurious obstacles to be cast out upon the dust heaps of history?

Must Maintain Guarantees.

"Two other general propositions, and I shall proceed to examine these League articles in detail. In Article X. we, in common, of course, with the other signatories and members of the projected League, guarantee the territorial integrity and the political independence of every member of the League. That means that we ultimately guarantee the independence and the boundaries, as now settled or as they may be settled by the treaty with Germany, of every nation on earth. If the United States agrees to guarantees of that sort we must maintain them. The word of the United States, her promise to guarantee the independence and the boundaries of any country, is just as sacred as her honor—far more important than the maintenance of every financial pledge, which the people of this country would never consent to break.

"I do not now say the time has not come when, in the interest of future peace, the American people may not decide that we ought to guarantee the territorial integrity of the far-flung British Empire, including her self-governing dominions and colonies, of the Balkan States, of China, or Japan, or of the French, Italian, and Portuguese colonies in Africa; but I do suggest that it is a very grave, a very perilous promise to make, because there is but one way by which such guarantees, if ever invoked, can be maintained, and that way is the way of force—whether military or economic force, it matters not. If we guarantee any country on the earth, no matter how small or how large, in its independence or its boundaries, that guarantee we must maintain at any cost when our word is once given, and we must be in constant possession of fleets and armies capable of enforcing these guarantees at a moment's notice.

"There is no need of arguing whether there is to be compulsive force behind this league. It is there in article 10 absolutely and entirely by the mere fact of these guarantees. The ranks of the armies and the fleets of the navy made necessary by such pledges are to be filled and manned by the sons, husbands, and brothers of the people of America. I wish them carefully to consider, therefore, whether they are willing to have the youth of America ordered to war by other nations, without regard to what they or their representatives desire. I would have them determine, after much reflection, whether they are willing to have the United States forced into war by other nations against her own will. I hope they will take time to consider this promise before they make it—because when it is once made it can not be broken—and ask themselves whether that is the best way of assuring perfect peace throughout the future years. A world's peace which requires at the outset preparations for war—for war, either economic or military—in order to maintain that peace, presents questions and awakens thoughts which certainly ought to be soberly and discreetly considered.

Cites Taft's Views.

"The second general proposition to which I would call attention is this: We now in this draft bind ourselves to submit every possible international dispute or difference either to the League court or to the control of the Executive Council of the League. That includes immigration, a very live question. Are we ready to give to other nations the power to say who shall come into the United States and become citizens of the Republic? If we are ready to do this, we are prepared to part with the most precious of sovereign rights, that which guards our existence and our character as a nation. Are we ready to leave it to other nations to determine whether we shall admit to the United States a flood of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindu labor? If we accept this plan for a League this is precisely what we promise to do. Are we prepared to have a League of Nations, in which the United States has only one vote, open our doors if they see fit to any and all immigration from all parts of the world? Mr. Taft has announced that the question of immigration will go before the international tribunal, and says now that all organized labor is for the League. If American labor favors putting the restriction of immigration in the control of other nations, they must have radically changed their minds and abandoned their most cherished policy.

"Certainly the gravity of such promises as are involved in the points I have suggested is sufficient to forbid haste. If such promises are to be given, they must be given in cold blood, with a full realization of what they mean, and after the American people and those who represent them here have considered all that is involved with a serious care such as we have never been called upon to exercise before. We are asked to abandon the policies which we have adhered to during all our life as a nation. We are asked to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity of every nation which chooses to join the League—and that means all nations, as the President stated in his speech at Manchester. We are asked to leave to the decision of other nations what immigrants shall come to the United States.

"We are asked also to give up in part our sovereignty and our independence and to subject our own will to the will of other nations, if there is a majority against our desires. We are asked, therefore, in a large and important degree to substitute internationalism for nationalism and an international state for pure Americanism. Certainly such things as these deserve reflection, discussion, and earnest thought.

"The first and most practical question for us to consider and decide is whether the terms of this committee draft of a constitution for the League of Nations really makes for harmony among the nations or will tend to produce dissension and controversy. We all desire peace, but in our zeal for peace we must be careful not to create new obligations and new and untried conditions, which may lead to fostering war rather than peace. For this reason I am going now to examine the articles in the draft of the constitution for the League of Nations one by one.

Only One Vote for America.

"Nothing so far as the creation of offices is concerned is omitted in Article 1, but nothing is said about how the delegates shall be chosen. This is left to each nation to determine, but I venture with all respect to suggest the delegates representing the United States ought to be selected by the people of the United States or appointed as ambassadors and consuls are appointed. They should never be allowed to be irresponsible personal agents.

"Article 3 provides that each high contracting party will have one vote. On the well settled principle of international law, that national sovereignty is equal to every other national sovereignty, the United States will have one vote and so will Siam. Article 3 is of the greatest possible importance, for it deals with the executive council. It shall consist of the United States, British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with the representatives of four other member States. What other States shall be selected has not yet been disclosed.

"I assume, and I think I have the right to assume on the best authority, that there is no intention of making Germany one of the four additional members. I think it is probable Germany will have a period of probation before she is even admitted to the League, and that seems to me to be eminently wise.

"The provision that invitations shall be sent to every power to attend the meetings at which matters affecting its interest are discussed and that no decision will be taken unless such powers are invited, looks to having the executive council consider the affairs of every country in the world whether League members or not.

"Under Article 7, covering admission to the League, the assent of not less than two-thirds of the States represented in the body of delegates is necessary and the membership is limited to 'fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.' The inclusion of dominions and colonies, of course, covers the four great self-governing dominions of Great Britain. I have no fault to find with the arrangement. Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia are far more worthy and more valuable members of a League of Nations than some which I think will find their way into the body. But the fact remains that in the body of delegates England has five votes to one vote of any other country.

"The next paragraph says that no State should be admitted to the League unless it is able to give 'effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations.' I do not want to seem hypercritical, but I think that in a document of this kind we should know a little better what an effective guarantee of its sincere intention is. I merely throw this out as one of the points which it seems to me ought to be made clear. Let us know what it means. How are we to test the sincerity of the intention? How are we to get a guarantee for the sincerity of the intention in advance?

"We now come to Article 8, which refers to disarmament, one of the most important questions in the constitution, with the purpose of which everybody must be in keenest sympathy.

"Its very importance makes it necessary in my opinion to express what is to be done with the utmost clearness. The reduction must be consistent with the 'enforcement by common action of international obligation.'

"There is an absolutely binding provision in the words 'and these limits when adopted shall not be exceeded without the permission of the Executive Council.' Adopted by whom? The natural inference is 'adopted by the several Governments,' if you trace it back through the wording of the previous paragraphs. Ought not an instrument of this vital character to be drafted with the ordinary care which a clerk gives in drafting a clause for a Senate committee? Ought it not be stated clearly thus: 'Adopted by the several Governments,' and then there can be no question that each Government can decide upon the program itself and its own share before it is put in a position where it can never exceed that program without the permission of the Executive Council. I assume without the majority of the Executive Council. That is another thing which apparently it has not been thought worth while to state, but I do not think that you can be too clear when you are exacting from nations these great promises and laying upon them these heavy burdens."

After reading the clause relating to manufacture of war munitions by private interests, Senator Lodge continued:

"That is mere advice to be laid before the body of delegates, but it is not explained how far the advice goes. 'The high contracting parties,' the last paragraph says, 'undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments.'

"An admirable proposition! There seems to be no method expressed here by which they can be compelled to give that information except by saying that if they do not do it they fail in a moral obligation."

"Article 9 says: 'A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the League on the execution of the provisions of Article 8 and on military and naval questions generally.' A very useful body but constituted by whom? There is not one syllable to show. When you get into the misty region of inferences by individuals you must have some tribunal established like our Supreme Court, who can declare whether the inference is correct or not.

Work for Armies and Navies.

"When one nation guarantees the political independence and territorial integrity of another you must maintain that guarantee in the last resort by the exercise of the force of the nation. If we were to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of Mexico or Guatemala or any of those States we should have to stand behind them with our armies and our fleets when the guarantee was invoked, and there is no escape from that obligation. Those plain words demand it. I am not now arguing whether we should or should not give the guarantee, but I beg my fellow countrymen to consider well before they give this promise which extends to every State on the face of the earth.

"It is no reply to the point about immigration to say that if you follow it through all the windings of the provisions here you will find it reaches a point where the League could do nothing about immigration into the United States unless it was unanimous and that it is very unlikely they would ever be unanimous. Granted; but the possibility is there.

"I do not think we should leave to the League any question as to immigration, because immigration lies at the very root of national character and economy. We do not want a narrow alley of escape from the jurisdiction of the League. We want to prevent any jurisdiction whatever."

Senator Lodge discussed the provision preventing war for three months after the decision of the Executive Council, pointing out that it was not binding upon nations not members of the League.

"Suppose we had a Mexican raid across our border," he asked, "and Mexico does not happen to be a member of the League. That, I think, would be a little hard on the people who live on the border. I do not think even being a member of the League is going to alter the Mexican character materially, although it may.

"I do not think it is hypercriticism to suggest that when a mandatory is to be selected to take charge of the fortunes of another State there should be some provision for the selection of the mandatory, and it should be made clear whether the nation so selected is bound.

"Finally the Senate will observe that there is no provision for withdrawal, and indissoluble treaty without the right of withdrawal is very unusual. If you leave a country—I am not speaking merely of the United States—tied hard and fast so that they cannot get out of this League without tearing everything to pieces by denouncing it or by abrogating it, you create a sensation which in my mind does not promote the peace of nations, but the very reverse.

"Thus, very imperfectly, I have reviewed these articles. I have stated some of the doubts and questionings which have risen in my own mind, and I could print in the Record letters which I have received showing other points and questions which have occurred to other minds. This demonstrates the uncertainties which cloud this instrument from beginning to end. When the United States enters into an indissoluble permanent alliance there ought to be, as I have said, no uncertainties in the terms of the agreement. I earnestly desire to do everything that can be done to secure the peace of the world, but these articles as they stand in this proposed constitution seem to give a rich promise of being fertile in producing controversies and misunderstandings. They also make some demands which I do not believe any nation would submit to in a time of stress. Therefore this machinery would not promote the peace of the world, but would have a directly opposite effect. It would tend to increase the subjects of misunderstanding and dispute among the nations. Is it not possible to draft a better, more explicit, less dangerous scheme than the one here and now presented? Surely we are not to be shut up to this as the last and only word to take or leave.

"To those who object that the criticism of this tentative draft plan of the committee of the Peace Conference must be not only destructive but constructive it might be said that the burden of proof lies upon those who propose, in order to establish the future peace of the world, that the United States must curtail its independence, part with a portion of its sovereignty, and abandon all the policies which have been so successful for more than a hundred years. Those who support the present draft of the Constitution for the League must demonstrate that it is an improvement before they can expect its general acceptance. But the Senate cannot at this time undertake to make plans for a League, because we are in the process of negotiation, and the Senate does not begin to act until the stage of ratification is reached. At the same time there are certain constructive propositions which it would be well, I think, for the Peace Conference to consider.

Destruction of a Precedent.

"If it is said that you can preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it, which appears to me clearly to mean its destruction and to be a contradiction in terms, then let us put three lines into the draft for the League which will preserve the Monroe Doctrine beyond any possibility of doubt or question. It is easily done. Let us also have, if we enter the League, a complete exclusion from the League's jurisdiction of such questions as are involved in immigration and the right of each country to say who shall come within its borders and become citizens. This and certain other questions vital to national existence ought to be exempted from any control by the League of its officials by a very few words, such as can be found in the arbitration treaties of 1907. There should be some definite provision for peaceful withdrawal from the League of any nation desiring to withdraw.

"Lastly, let us have a definite statement in the Constitution of the League as to whether the League is to have an international force of its own or is to have the power to summon the armed forces of the different members of the League. Let it be stated in plain language whether the 'measures,' the 'recommendations,' or the suggestions of the Executive Council are to be binding upon the members of the League and are to compel them to do what the League delegates and the Executive Council determine to be necessary. On the question of the use of force we should not proceed in the dark. If those who support the League decline to make such simple statements as these, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that they are seeking to do by indirection and the use of nebulous phrases what they are not willing to do directly, and nothing could be more fatal to the preservation of the world's peace than this, for every exercise of power by the Executive Council which the signatories to the League might fairly consider to be doubtful would lead to very perilous controversies and to menacing dissensions.

"Unless some better constitution for a League than this can be drawn, it seems to me, after such examination as I have been able to give, that the world's peace would be much better, much more surely promoted, by allowing the United States to go on under the Monroe Doctrine, responsible for the peace of this hemisphere, without any danger of collision with Europe as to questions among the various American States, and if a league is desired it might be made up by the European nations whose interests are chiefly concerned, and with which the United States could co-operate fully and at any time whenever co-operation was needed. I suppose I shall make myself the subject of derision for quoting from the Farewell Address, but it states a momentous truth so admirably that I cannot refrain from quoting it, for I think it ought to be borne in mind. Washington says:

"'Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.'

"It must also be remembered that if the United States enters any League of Nations it does so for the benefit of the world at large, and not for its own benefit. The people of the United States are a peace-loving people. We have no boundaries to rectify, no schemes, and no desires for the acquisition or conquest of territory. We have in the main kept the peace in the American hemisphere. The States of South America have grown constantly more stable, and revolutions have well-nigh disappeared in the States south of those bordering on the Caribbean. No one questions that the United States is able to prevent any conflicts in the American hemisphere which would involve the world in any way or be more than passing difficulties, which in most cases could be settled by arbitration.

"If we join a league, therefore, it must be with a view to maintaining peace in Europe, where all the greatest wars have originated, and where there is always danger of war, and in Asia, where serious conflicts may arise at any moment. If we join a league, of course, we have in mind the danger of European conflicts springing up in such a way as to involve us in the defense of civilization, as has just happened in the war with Germany. But such wars as that are, fortunately, rare; so rare that one has never before occurred, and when the time came we took our part; but in the main our share in any league must be almost wholly for the benefit of others.

Rights of an Altruistic People.

"We have the right, therefore, to demand that there shall be nothing in any agreement for the maintenance of the world's peace which is likely to produce new causes of difference and dissension, or which is calculated to injure the United States, or compel from us undue sacrifice, or put us in a position where we may be forced to serve the ambitions of others. There is no gain for peace in the Americas to be found by annexing the Americas to the European system. Whatever we do there we do from almost purely altruistic motives, and therefore we are entitled to consider every proposition made with the utmost care in order to make sure that it does not do us injustice or render future conditions worse instead of better than they are at present.

"To me the whole subject is one of enormous difficulties. We are all striving for a similar result; but to make any real advances toward the future preservation of the world's peace will take time, care, and long consideration. We cannot reach our objects by something hastily constructed in a few weeks in Paris, in the midst of the excitement of a war not yet ended. The one thing to do, as I said in the Senate some time ago, and that which I now wish above all others, is to make the peace with Germany—to make a peace which by its terms will prevent her from breaking out again upon the world; to exclude Turkey from Europe, strengthen Greece, and give freedom and independence to the Armenians and to the Jewish and Christian populations of Asia Minor; to erect the barrier States for the Poles, Czechoslovaks, and Jugoslavs; to take possession of the Kiel Canal; to establish the Baltic States and free them from Russia and restore Danish Schleswig to Denmark. Provision must be made for indemnities or reparation, or by whatever name we choose to call the damages to be exacted from Germany. We ought, in my judgment, to receive indemnities which would enable us to provide for the Lusitania claims and for the destruction of our ships by submarines—to go no further. But the enormous losses of England and Italy in shipping should be made good, either in money or in kind. Belgium must be restored and fully compensated for her terrible injuries.

Indemnities for France.

"Finally, there is France, and the indemnities to France ought to be ample and complete. The machinery taken from her factories should be restored. The cattle driven from her fields should be brought back. The debt of the free and civilized world to France is inestimable. Our own debt to her is very large. France has been our outpost and our bulwark. She has bared her breast to the storm and stood between us and the advancing hordes of Germany in the darkest days. It was France, aided by the small but gallant army of England, which checked the onrush of the Germans at the first battle of the Marne. It is her land which has been desolated and her villages and cities which have been destroyed. She should have compensation to the utmost limit in every way. Eternal justice demands it.

"But it is also to our immediate and selfish interest as a nation that France should be made as strong as possible. Alsace and Lorraine she must have without question and without reduction, and other barriers if necessary to make her impregnable to German assault, for on the strength of France more than anything else, because she is the neighbor of Germany, rests the future peace of the world.

"We ought then to make this peace with Germany and make it at once. Much time has been wasted. The delays have bred restlessness and confusion everywhere. Germany is lifting her head again. The whining after defeat is changing to threats. She is seeking to annex 9,000,000 of Germans in German Austria. She is reaching out in Russia and reviving her financial and commercial penetration everywhere. Her fields have not been desolated nor her factories destroyed. Germany is again threatening and the only source of a great war is to be found for the future as for the past in Germany. She should be chained and fettered now and this menace to the world's peace should be removed at once. Whatever else we fought for certainly our first and paramount purpose was to defeat Germany. The victory over Germany is not yet complete. Let it be made so without delay.

"That which I desire above everything else, that which is nearest to my heart, is to bring our soldiers home. The making of a League of Nations will not do that. We can only bring our soldiers home, entirely and completely, when the peace with Germany is made and proclaimed. Let that peace be made and I can assure the world that when the treaty of peace with Germany comes to this chamber there will be no delay in the Senate of the United States. We must bring our men back from France—the men who fought the war, the men who made the personal sacrifice. Let us get them back at once; and to that end let us have the peace made with Germany, made now, and not delay it until the complicated questions of the League of Nations can be settled with the care and consideration which they demand. What is it that delays the peace with Germany? Discussions over the League of Nations; nothing else. Let us have peace now, in this year of grace 1919. That is the first step to the future peace of the world. The next step will be to make sure if we can that the world shall have peace in the year 1950 or 2000. Let us have the peace with Germany and bring our boys home.

"This is the immediate thing to do toward the establishment of the world's peace, but there is an issue involved in the League constitution presented to us which far overshadows all others. We are asked to depart now for the first time from the foreign policies of Washington. We are invited to move away from George Washington toward the other end of the line at which stands the sinister figure of Trotzky, the champion of internationalism.

"We have in this country a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, the freest and best Government in the world, and we are the great rampart today against the anarchy and disorder which have taken possession of Russia and are trying to invade every peaceful country in the world. For Lincoln's Government of the people, for the people, and by the people we are asked to substitute in the United States on many vital points government of, for, and by other people.

"Pause and consider well before you take this fateful step. I do not say that agreements may not be made among the nations which stand for ordered freedom and civilization, which will do much to secure and preserve the peace of the world; but no such agreement has yet been presented to us. We must beware of the dangers which beset our path. We must not lose by an improvident attempt to reach eternal peace all that we have won by war and sacrifice. We must build no bridges across the chasm which now separates American freedom and order from Russian anarchy and destruction. We must see to it that the democracy of the United States, which has prospered so mightily in the past, is not drawn by any hasty error or by any glittering delusions, through specious devices of supernational government, within the toils of international socialism and anarchy.

"I wish nothing but good to all the races of men. I hope and pray that peace, unbroken peace, may reign everywhere on earth. But America and the American people are first in my heart now and always.

"I can never assent to any scheme no matter how fair its outward seeming which is not for the welfare and for the highest and best interest of my own beloved people of whom I am one—the American people—the people of the United States."

Frelinghuysen's Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. (Associated Press.)—"The President is the chosen leader of the United States," said Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey today in a speech on the League of Nations. "Any proposal which he makes will naturally carry with it great weight. If he proposes in behalf of the United States the use of the army and navy to preserve the peace of the world, what position will the Senate be in should such a proposal be adopted? Constitutionally we will be free to reject any treaty which the Executive may negotiate. We will, however, be free from embarrassment should other nations say to us 'Your Chief Executive spoke in behalf of the American public and supposedly voiced their views.'"

He added that the President had never communicated, as he had promised, any information to Congress during his twelve weeks in Europe.

"The world longs for peace," the Senator said, "but I cannot believe that universal peace will come through any plan which its authors refuse to have the public carefully study, criticise, and understand before giving approval."

Attacking the territorial guarantee section of the League Constitution, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin declared that it not only might require the use of American forces throughout the world, but that it also would prevent people seeking greater freedom through revolution.

"We become a party to every little quarrel in Europe and contribute American boys and American money to stop it," he said. "No such obligation should be imposed upon us. The European nations should be primarily responsible for the peace of Europe and the United States for the peace in the Western Hemisphere.

"If there had been a League of Nations with this proposed Constitution at the time of the Revolutionary War there never would have been a United States; there never would have been a Star-Spangled Banner. We should still be one of the dominions of Great Britain, for France could not have come to our aid."

Declaring he would gladly vote to ratify a League "having the fullest powers consistent with our own interests and safety," Senator Lenroot said the President should have the complete views of the Senate as the treaty ratifying body and the American people, so that he might suggest amendments in the charter upon his return to France.

WILSON DENIES IRISH STATEMENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

sented; it was not presented in a serious way," Mr. Hitchcock said.

Still standing at his desk, Senator Borah interrupted again, asking:

"Pardon me, does the Senator say the President made no reply to it?"

"I do," replied Senator Hitchcock. "However," he added, "the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Williams, corrects me. He says the President stated that the League had nothing to do with domestic and internal questions. He did state that; that he stated several times during the evening, and in stating it said it had not anything to do with the immigration question, which has been raised here as a great bugaboo against the League of Nations, the attempt being made to arouse prejudice against the League of Nations by construing it to bring the Japanese immigration question into the realms of arbitration."

"Then," asked Senator Borah, "if I understand the Senator correctly, what the President said with reference to the question, since he has raised the question himself with reference to Ireland, was that the League will have nothing to do with internal questions?"

Mr. Hitchcock replied: "The Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Williams, recollected that."

The following colloquy then occurred between the two Senators:

Mr. Borah: "And that was a matter, therefore, with which the League had nothing to do, but which must necessarily be settled by Ireland and England?"

Mr. Hitchcock: "The Senator can draw his own conclusions. It evidently and obviously is not an international question, at this time, with which the League has to do."

Mr. Borah: "Then if the League has nothing to do with it, of course it must be left where it was before, between Ireland and England."

Mr. Hitchcock: "The Senator can draw his own conclusions. I am dealing with facts. I am dealing with the fact that one of the great papers of the country has come in here and arraigned Senators of the United States as guilty of the grossest violation of a decent respect for a private conference and hospitable entertainment."

Mr. Borah: "But the Senator is attacking a piece in the paper and indirectly Senators."

Mr. Hitchcock: "No, I am defending Senators; I am not attacking Senators."

Mr. Borah: "So I observe. The Senator now admits that the question which the paper discusses was brought up, and that the President did make an answer."

Mr. Hitchcock: "The Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Williams, corrected me when I said the President made no answer. It passed so momentarily that I did not recall that he made any answer. The Senator from Mississippi states that he made the answer that domestic and internal questions were not subjects of the League's jurisdiction, and of course he did state that. He stated it repeatedly during the evening when domestic questions were presented."

Mr. Borah: "If the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Nebraska are at a difference as to what the President said upon that important matter other Senators might have understood it in a different way."

Senator Hitchcock said he accepted Senator Williams's recollection as "very definite."

After Senator Borah had ceased interrogating Senator Hitchcock, Senator Reed of Missouri, a vigorous opponent of the League of Nations, drew both Senator Borah and Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, ranking Republican of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who was present at the White House dinner, into the cloakroom. Representative Cooper will probably be the next Chairman of the House Committee.

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DENIES SENATORS SLURRED WILSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

son's mind and to understand his policies were themselves so weary and mind muddled that they were unable to discuss coherently what had taken place. This afternoon when they had an opportunity to get together and compare notes and to check up one another's recollections they were able to present a clear account of the conversation. The result of this symposium is, indeed, amazing.

Declares Wilson Was Frank.

Senator Hitchcock stopped reading. Looking directly at the Republican side of the chamber, he said:

"Before I read some of these alleged statements of Senators, permit me to call attention to the fact that there has been a strong demand in Congress, and particularly in the Senate, that the President should take into his confidence the members of this body, and that, responding to that natural desire, and doing it as soon as he could, after there had been a draft of the proposed Constitution, he invited, by cable, members of the Senate and House committees to dine with him almost immediately upon his arrival.

"Senators went there as his guests, were treated as his guests, and I am sure there is not a Senator here who will question my statement when I say the entertainment and the reception, the treatment, and the conversation on the part of the President were generous, frank, and sincere. He took the members present into his confidence fully. He answered all questions specifically, definitely, and candidly."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who sat directly in front of Senator Hitchcock, and was present at the White House conference, interpolated:

"He laid himself before them for cross-examination."

"Yes," continued Senator Hitchcock, "he laid himself before them for cross-examination, as the Senator from Mississippi suggests. Now, is it possible that any Senator coming back from such an entertainment could use language which has been attributed to Senators in this body?

"I say it is not, and on behalf of Senators who are quoted here I here and now specifically deny that they made the statements attributed to them."

Senator Hitchcock spoke with great positiveness. The Republican Senators appeared to anticipate with eagerness the reading of the article. The galleries continued intensely interested.

Quotes Alleged Comments.

Taking up the newspaper, Senator Hitchcock said:

"First, I quote what the paper says of the way Senator Brandegee of Connecticut expressed himself:

I feel as if I had been wandering with Alice in Wonderland and had had tea with the Mad Hatter. When I awakened this morning I expected the White Rabbit waiting to go to breakfast with me.

The article continues:

Senators and Representatives who went to the dinner and heard Mr. Wilson deliver a prose poem eulogizing the British-Wilson League of Nations plan, and those who tried by persistent questioning to get detailed information about the plan declare they marveled at Mr. Wilson's apparent ignorance about some parts of the League's constitution. This astonished and embarrassed most of the men, who, pressing question after question upon the President, finally became aware of his lack of precise knowledge concerning all the twenty-six articles.

One Senator said to The Sun correspondent:

"Believe me, I felt the same blushing embarrassment that used to come over me as a small boy when some friend with a balky memory forgot the piece he was bidden to recite and broke down in the middle of it."

"Think," said Mr. Hitchcock, "of attributing such language to a Senator of the United States as 'believe me!'"

The galleries tittered and the presiding officer rapped for order. Senator Hitchcock read again:

Senator Knox remarked to a group of friends: "The President displayed an amazing lack of familiarity with the proposed League constitution."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, putting the thought another way, said: "The President seemed actually befuddled about many of the most important points."

Senator William Alden Smith, Michigan, confided: "The President's ignorance of the terms of the covenants was amazing."

Republicans Seemed Amused.

While Senator Hitchcock read the preceding portion of the article there was impressive silence in the chamber. When Senator Knox's name was mentioned the spectators peered over at his seat to see how he would greet the announcement. He was not present. Senator Lodge smiled faintly. Senator William Alden Smith's face remained immovable. Senator Brandegee, like Senator Lodge, smiled slightly, but later seemed anxious to speak. He sat with his hands gripping the sides of his desk, apparently ready to rise and ask for recognition.

Other Republican Senators were frankly amused, and like everyone present, press gallery and spectators included, waited tensely for what would come next.

"Nothing more preposterously false," said Senator Hitchcock, with emphasis, "could be stated, and I aver now that there is not a Senator or Representative who will indorse such a statement, let alone originate it. The President was frank and candid. He opened his heart on international questions, and, without having a copy of the Constitution before him, talked freely and fluently to Senators and Representatives, who had copies from which they were reading."

"He made no speech," put in Senator John Sharp Williams.

"As the Senator from Mississippi suggests, the President made no speech," continued Senator Hitchcock. "He put himself voluntarily in the witness box, and said he was ready to answer questions and be cross-examined. There could not have been a more complete, candid, and generous treatment afforded those interested in the subject and who have responsibilities, as the President has."

Hitchcock Emphasizes Denial.

Republican Senators smiled or laughed when Senator Hitchcock said that the President's treatment of his Wednesday night visitors was "candid and generous." Senator Hitchcock paid no attention to this, but continued to read from the article, which stated:

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut said: "With the wide-open eyes of an ingenue, the President met every legal, constitutional, or common-sense question with glittering generalities."

Even more interesting were totally unexpected admissions the President was induced to make. It is the opinion of a number of Senators that unwittingly perhaps he has slain the infant of his dreams by these confessions.

Putting down the newspaper, Senator Hitchcock looked across the chamber and said in a ringing voice:

"I renew my statement that on behalf of the Senators named, I deny that they used any such language in reference to the President of the United States, the host of the evening."

"I shall not read all the statements the President is charged with stating with finality," said Senator Hitchcock, "but I will read those that are absolute and unqualifiedly false."

One of these statements was that "the United States must surrender vital points of sovereignty." Of this Senator Hitchcock said:

"The President made no statement which by any possible stretch of the imagination could be distorted into such a statement."

He then read the statement attributed to the President, that "Ireland is to be left to the mercies of England."

Senator Borah of Idaho interrupted at this point and the Irish colloquy took place, following which the Irish denial was issued at the White House.

Differ on Japanese Immigration.

"The Senator from Nebraska, as I understood him," said Senator Poindexter, "stated a moment ago that the President in this conference said the League of Nations would have nothing to do with the question of Japanese immigration. I wish to ask the Senator, if I understood him correctly, how the President could make that statement in view of Article 12 of the constitution of the League of Nations?"

"I cannot take time just now to enter into a discussion of the merits of the League of Nations," replied Senator Hitchcock. "I did not rise for that purpose, but I will say it is very obvious from the constitution and very obvious from conversations with the President that the League is intended only for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of disputes which may arise on international questions; and domestic questions like immigration, marriage, divorce, the voting franchise, and all other domestic questions, remain solely in the keeping of every nation member of the League."

"Does the Senator deny," asked Mr. Poindexter, "that the outbreak between the United States and Japan over Japanese immigration, which was particularly of concern on the Pacific Coast, was an international question?"

"I affirm that immigration and emigration from this country is purely a domestic question, that every country has the right to protect its citizenship, every country has the right to say what aliens shall be allowed to come to its shores," answered Mr. Hitchcock. "It is generally provided by treaty with various countries who will be allowed to come."

Mr. Poindexter rejoined:

"Of course, what effect the constitution of the League would have upon this question must be determined by the language of the proposed constitution, and not by what the President says about it."

Here Senator Hitchcock asserted that Japan had lost all hope of inducing the Paris Conference to take the immigration question under the jurisdiction of the League.

"Nevertheless that article," said Senator Poindexter, in allusion to the jurisdiction of the League, "is a provision which covers every question which can be conceived of, absolutely without limitation or exception."

"That is where the Senator and I differ," replied Senator Hitchcock.

"I come to the next statement which the President is charged with having made with finality," he added, and read from the newspaper article that "Chinese and Japanese exclusion go out of American control into the hands of League control."

Of this Senator Hitchcock declared:

"The exact opposite of that was the unqualified declaration of the President in answer to definite questions, because the President stated with finality that the immigration question was purely and entirely domestic and wholly within the control of the United States. That is one reason why I do not think correspondents got this from a Senator. I cannot conceive of any Senator willing to misrepresent or with not having intelligence enough to have understood what the President said.

"This is another statement which the President is said to have made with finality, 'American troops would be compelled of need to participate in purely European wars.' The President made no such statement. It may be concluded by some Senator in reading the constitution, as the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) has concluded, but the President did not make it.

"In conclusion, I desire to say that one of the paragraphs reads as follows:

Every Senator, Knox, Lodge, Brandegee, McCumber, Hitchcock, naming a few who discussed the dinner today, agreed that the President actually made these statements or admissions.

"I had not seen this until a few minutes ago. I had not any knowledge that anybody pretended that the President had made such statements and certainly I made no admission of the sort. I deny on behalf of my colleagues that they made any such statements."

Senator Smith of Michigan addressed the Chair, but Senator Robinson called attention to a unanimous agreement reached by the Senate that the regular business should be in order. This automatically shut off further debate.

ORLANDO CABLES WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Premier Orlando today cabled a personal message to President Wilson declaring "that the whole Italian people comprehend and acclaim with joy the high value and everlasting significance" of the League of Nations.

The Italian Premier's message follows:

"In Paris, the heart of heroic France, through the high and persevering desire of a great leader of a great people, the nations who have fought together for the liberty and justice of the world have also determined together in the sanctity of a solemn covenant and in the name of liberty and justice to all peoples to establish a peace which shall reign supreme over the future destinies of the world.

"To this covenant, which shall be the intangible charter of humanity, Italy, who in the past and in the present has always championed the cause of liberty and proclaimed and consecrated it with her laws and with her blood, brings the contribution of her assent with fervid expression and deep conviction.

"Our hearts, with sincere faith, celebrate this event, which is and will remain one of the most memorable in human history; and it is fitting that the whole Italian people comprehend and acclaim with joy its high value and its everlasting significance."

ANXIOUS TO HAND US ARMENIAN MANDATE

French Prefer Americans to British for Policing the Turbulent Asiatic Territory.

TASK MIGHT BE LONG ONE

Foreign Office Attache Says That It Would Require "a Small American Army" and Fleet.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Whatever may be the wisdom, or lack of wisdom, of it from the American point of view, there is certainly a fascinating and romantic appeal in the idea of the United States assuming direct responsibility for the progress and safety of a new State in ancient Asia Minor. At least there was fascination in it as a member of the French Foreign Office with the aid of a map explained to me today why France hoped America would accept a mandate for the actual supervision of Armenia.

There is grave doubt among the American at the Peace Conference about such an undertaking. Most of the comment is against it. Oscar Straus, formerly American Minister to Turkey, and perhaps more familiar with that part of the world than any other American statesman, said to me the other day:

"The United States must never take a mandate for any of these new or small States in Europe or Asia Minor. It would involve us in endless trouble."

What Mr. Straus said fairly represents the opinion of many other Americans here. But, on the other hand, America is looked upon as the originator of the mandatory principle, and the European Governments want us to come in and take a share in the application of it in Armenia.

Certainly the Armenians in their new State will have need of guidance and protection from a big Power, because more than half the population of what will eventually be independent Armenia will be Turkish. So the only question is what big Power will take the task. France does not consider it advisable that this mandate shall go to England, because, with Armenia added to Mesopotamia and her other protectorates, England would be too predominant in that part of the world. France recognizes very much the same sort of objection as regards herself in Armenia, for she expects a mandate for Syria. So the choice seems to fall between the United States and Italy.

Why France Prefers America.

France would select America for two reasons. In the first place, the development of Armenia calls for much capital, which America can supply more readily than Italy. Secondly, France wants the United States to take a mandate on this side of the world for the sake of the moral effect.

Recently there has been a remarkable increase in that bitterness and resentment of the French against America which sprang up so suddenly after the armistice of Nov. 11, when France feared too much what effect American idealism might have on molding the results of the war. That feeling reached its height, so far as the French Government was concerned, soon after President Wilson arrived in Paris. Since then a feeling of understanding has gradually returned, as has been very clearly indicated this week by the reception here of the Boston speech. Now, it is safe to say, France would welcome America as a permanent factor in the affairs of the Balkans and Asia Minor as cordially as she welomed American troops last Spring and Summer, when the Germans were making daily advances toward Paris.

Between the lines of this same Boston speech the French try to read a willingness on the part of the American President to have his nation accept a mandate for Armenia. "What else can be inferred," they ask, "when Wilson says to his American audience: 'Have you thought of the sufferings of Armenia? You have poured out your money to help succor the Armenians after they had suffered. Now set up your strength so that they shall never suffer again. The arrangement of the present peace cannot stand a generation unless they are guaranteed by the united forces of the civilized world. And if we do not guarantee them, can you not see the picture?'"

And again, the French cite the closing words of the Boston speech as proof that President Wilson thinks America has come into world affairs to stay for all time.

For the sake of being concrete, I asked what the American mandate for Armenia would probably cover geographically, because as yet there is no free and independent Armenia marked out on the map by the Peace Conference; also, what would America's task consist of, and how long would it last?

"It Would Last for Centuries."

"It would last for centuries," replied the French Foreign Office official very frankly. "It would be a permanent trust or undertaking, because of the nature of the population. There is no large section of territory in what is now Turkey in which the Armenian inhabitants are in the majority. There is no homogeneous population—only mixtures of Armenians, Turks, and Kurds—but nevertheless there must be an Armenian State in which the Turks, even though they are in the majority, must give up Turkish allegiance to become citizens of the new Armenia, or else migrate to territory which will be left under Turkish rule. In no other way can there be an independent Armenian State.

"Remember always the fact that the balance of population against the Armenians themselves in their own territory is due largely to massacres. Three hundred thousand of them were massacred under the rule of Abdul Hamid. A million more were massacred during the war. But if the Turks outnumber them now even as much as two to one, the Armenians own at least five-sixths of the property. The latter are thrifty traders. The Turks are shiftless peasants. There is a simplicity about the Turks' bookkeeping methods which accounts in large part for their numerical superiority of population. When the debts of a Turkish community become too heavy they kill their Armenian creditors to wipe out the account.

"It is to put an end to such proceedings as that as well as to develop Armenia politically, socially, and economically, that mandatory supervision by the United States or some other civilized power is absolutely necessary.

Extent of the New Armenia.

"What should be the territory of the new Armenia? The State now includes six Turkish vilayets with a total population roughly estimated at 6,000,000. It comprises approximately 80,000 square miles of territory, with a coast line of about 400 miles on the Black Sea and a hinterland about 200 miles wide extending south to the strip of country, occupied almost exclusively by Kurds, north of Mesopotamia.

"From Samsun the western boundary should extend south to a point near Alexandretta on the Mediterranean at the northern extremity of Syria. From there the southern boundary of Armenia would run northeast along the edge of the country of the Kurds to the Russian frontier. That frontier would make the eastern boundary of Armenia if the Peace Conference decides to confine her territory to the six vilayets to be taken from Turkish territory. There is good ethnological reasons for even extending Armenia eastward into the present Russian territory, where there is a big Armenian population, far enough to include Kars and Alexandropol and the Russian Black Sea port of Batoum.

"But the 80,000 square mile rectangle ending at the Russian frontier would give Armenia a real State with such considerable interior towns as Amasia, Sivas, Egin, Erigaan, Kharput, Bitlis, and Erzerum, together with two good seaports.

"That is the country France would be very happy to see the United States take under its protection on a mandate from the rest of the world. It would involve keeping a small American army there for police purposes and a small fleet of gunboats to patrol the 400 miles of Black Sea coast. But the great good America would thereby do Armenia in particular, and the rest of the world in general, would more than compensate for all the trouble and expense to the United States."

FRENCH COMMITTEE FOR WAR COST POOL

Deputies Want Part Payment of Indemnity to Make Up $3,600,000,000 Budget.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—After a long discussion of the financial position of France, as revealed by a compilation of her war damages and otherwise, the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies last night reached the conclusion that the urgent question of meeting immediate payments could best be solved, not by a new issue of bank notes, which would only increase the cost of living, but through an Interallied Loan Committee.

The Budget Committee expressed itself as convinced that justice and interest alike required that the Allies pool the expenses of the war.

With regard to the proposed tax on capital, the committee expressed itself with reserve. It held strongly to the view that the debt owed France by the enemy should be formulated as soon as possible and that the Peace Conference should exact a payment on account of the indemnity due France from the Central Powers.

At the same time, it was set forth, the payment of this amount would not relieve the Government from the duty of carefully studying the fiscal situation and proposing such new taxation as was indispensable to balance the budget, which would be not less than 18,000,000,000 francs.

These conclusions were unanimously approved by the committee, and the Chairman was instructed to set forth the financial situation to the Chamber at the earliest possible date.

POLITICAL STRIKES CRIPPLE GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Government troops captured 116 prisoners.

Government to Use Big Forces.

BASLE, Feb. 28.—More than two-thirds of the miners in Central Germany are on strike and the strikers everywhere have begun to occupy the railroads and post offices, according to Berlin advices. The Government hopes to re-establish order by the use of large military forces.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the communist activity is increasing in Koenigsberg and the whole of East Prussia, where thousands of pamphlets have been distributed appealing to the people to destroy the railroads. A large number of Russian Bolsheviki are reported to be in East Prussia.

Business and professional men in several German towns have been urged to meet the strike of the working classes by going on strike themselves, according to dispatches received here from Berlin.

At Merseburg, southeast of Magdeburg, the bourgeoisie have already gone on strike.

At Brunswick the former Premier of the Brunswick Government has publicly announced his adhesion to communism.

MUNICH TERRORIZED, MUEHLON DECLARES

Krupp ex-Director Declines Post in Bavarian Government and Fears Worse Crash.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Feb. 28.—Dr. Wilhelm Mühlon, former Director of Krupp's, who was called to Munich by the Central Council immediately after Premier Eisner's assassination, in order to take over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the proposed coalition Government, has just returned to Berne after a two days' stay in the Bavarian capital.

Mühlon is very pessimistic about the situation in Bavaria and Germany generally. He declares that anarchy and confusion reign supreme in Munich, although the city is quiet, citizens being terrorized by Levin's Spartacide bands with machine guns. After fruitless negotiations with Levin and the Spartacides, Mühlon declined the post of Foreign Minister, having grown convinced that the Central Council was incapable of forming a stable Government.

In Mühlon's opinion, Eisner's death has suddenly unleashed two opposing evil forces throughout Germany, monarchism and Bolshevism, in whose mortal struggle for supremacy democracy seems doomed to be overwhelmed. Both the monarchists and the Spartacides are resolved to resort to extreme measures of violence to realize their aims.

While two-thirds of the workmen in many German industrial centres are engaged in revolutionary strikes, which in some cases are provoking bourgeois counterstrikes, a gathering of monarchist officers is reported from all quarters, and everywhere the ex-Kaiser's Generals and members of the Hohenzollern family and of former German reigning houses are rallying their supporters and preparing to exploit the prevailing anarchy in the interest of a monarchist restoration.

The Spartacide movement is directed against the Weimar Government and the National Assembly, which is almost completely cut off from Berlin and the rest of Germany by the strikes in Saxony, and whose tribulations fill the monarchists with unconcealed satisfaction. The outlook seems so hopeless to Mühlon that he has decided to remain in Switzerland for the present.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The breaking out of Spartacide disorders in Munich this morning is reported in a dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger. No other information regarding the disorders had been received here up to 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Feb. 28.—Lindner, a Munich butcher, who early in the week was said to have been the man who shot and killed Herr Auer, the Bavarian Minister of Interior, is now under arrest.

The Berlin Vorwärts last Tuesday asserted that the shooting of Auer, which took place in the Bavarian Diet, was done by a man named Lindner. Vorwärts and other newspapers said that Lindner gained admission to the chamber through the connivance of Republican soldiers, who had been informed of his intention to kill Auer. It was asserted by the Vorwärts that Lindner, after shooting Auer, made a search for Ministers Timm and Roshauapter, who were absent from the Government bench. He then fired blindly, said the paper, and killed Deputy Oesel.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—In reporting that rioting broke out anew in Munich on Thursday, the correspondent there of the Politiken says that 3,000 Spartacide soldiers marched to the Parliament buildings in an effort to force the Diet to proclaim a Soviet republic in Bavaria.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The situation at Munich is grave, according to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, which is quoted in a Havas dispatch from Basle. Spartacide forces are not only masters of all public buildings and the transportation services in the city, but have also seized the presses on which Government banknotes are printed. These presses, it is said by the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, are kept busy.

Foodstuffs are being rationed at Munich, the amounts issued to the bourgeoisie being only half of those given to workingmen.

GRAVE FEAR OF CIVIL WAR.

Belief That Spartacides Are About to Attempt a New Coup.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 25.—From several widely separately parts of Germany comes news of fresh Spartacide disorders. In Berlin last night there was spasmodic rifle firing at several different points, including Wilhelmstrasse, around the Imperial Bank, and in the newspaper quarter.

It is believed that Germany is in a state of incipient civil war and that all the recent troubles should be regarded not as isolated instances but as indications of a general state of affairs.

The Berlin newspapers say that the latest disorders there were connected with a new Spartacide plan, the nature of which is fully known to the Government, which has taken the necessary measures to deal with it. The same journals admit that after their defeat last month the Bolsheviki immediately set to work to reconstruct their organization and wait a favorable opportunity for a new coup. It is hinted that they regard the moment as having arrived because the Government has been forced to disperse its military forces over wide areas, so that a large proportion of the troops formerly in Berlin have been scattered about in Westphalia, Bavaria, and along the eastern front.

DELEGATES BITTER IN WEIMAR DEBATE

Dr. Cohn, When Accused, Admits Receiving Millions from Joffe, Russian Envoy.

SOCIALIST CLASH ON STRIKE

Noske Denounces Independents as Dangerous Demagogues—Constitution Delayed.

WEIMAR, Feb. 27. (Associated Press.)—An attempt to debate the Imperial Defense bill, against which no one apparently has any special objection, resulted this morning in a series of personal verbal encounters in the German National Assembly. Dozens of speakers took part in the debate, but the wordy fight was sharpest between the Majority and the Independent Socialists.

Herr Brass, Independent Socialist, started the trouble by a sharp criticism of the Majority Socialists on the question of strikes in the Ruhr district. He was called to order four times and was twice forbidden to criticise the President's rulings.

A Majority Socialist, Herr Schoepflin, endeavored in kind to carry forward the attack, and also drew a reprimand from the presiding officer for the bitterness of his attack.

Herr Noske, Secretary for Military Affairs, unwillingly threw fat on the fire by challenging Dr. Cohn, Independent Socialist, alleging that he had accepted several million rubles from Adolph Joffe, Russian Ambassador to Germany.

Admits Receiving Millions.

Dr. Cohn admitted that Joffe gave him about a million marks and ten and a half million rubles. The rubles, he said, were still in bank because he had been unable to draw against them. However, he said that the money was for Russian prisoners of war and Russian civilians in Germany. Only about 50,000 marks, he added, had been spent for literary purposes and political campaigns.

Herr Noske also launched a bitter attack against the Independent Socialists, terming them dangerous demagogues.

No scene in the Weimar assembly has equaled that of today. The serious-minded leaders apparently are greatly upset, and express the belief that it will be impossible to eliminate party differences.

Squabble Delays Constitution.

The discussion of the army bill and the squabble over personalities so greatly delayed the procedure of the Assembly that it was unable even to begin the discussion of the new Constitution, consideration of which had been set for today and the two days following. It was thought tonight that the Constitution would come up tomorrow.

The Assembly ended the morning session with a recess which was to have lasted until 3:30 o'clock, but it was 4 o'clock before the body actually reassembled. It then took up the bill for the enactment of the transition law, which provides, broadly, that the powers once vested in the Emperor shall devolve upon the Minister President, that the powers of the former Bundesrat shall be lodged with the Senate and those of the former Chancellor with the Ministry.

Speakers from every part of the country talked at great length to a nearly empty House, the greater part of the members either having gone home or remaining in the lobbies.

President Fehrenbach had had enough with the morning session of the Assembly. When the recess came he handed over the duties of the presiding officer to Vice President Conrad Haussmann and disappeared for the day.

Feb. 28.—All the political parties held conferences behind closed doors today for discussion of their attitude toward the new Constitution.

The work of the Assembly is progressing much more slowly than had been expected because of the volubility of most of the members who have spoken and the delays caused by interruptions by the Independent Socialists on technical points. This lagging tendency makes it appear questionable whether the three days' discussion of the Constitution fixed by the program will be sufficient to bring the document to a vote.

Protests Army Use at Home.

BASLE, Feb. 28.—Hugo Haase, the Independent Socialist leader, speaking on the third reading of the National Army bill in the German Assembly at Weimar, protested against the employment of the national army in re-establishing order in Germany. He accused the Government of breeding violence.

War Minister Noske, in reply, called attention to the part played by Russian agents in the present movement and insisted that it was necessary to put a stop to their activities.

Herr Kietacher of the Centrist Party urged that noncommissioned officers ought to be the backbone of the new force and that they should receive increased pay in order to meet the high cost of living. Minister Noske replied that the increase would be discussed, but if the noncommissioned officers were only to be saved from Bolshevism by increased pay they would prove poor help to the Government.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—The German National Assembly, according to a dispatch from Weimar, today passed the National Army bill on third reading.

ASK UNITED STATES TO PLEAD FOR KOREA

Korean Independence Committee in China Present Petition to American Minister.

PEKING, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—The members of the "Independence Committee," representing the Korean people living in China, have presented to the American Minister a petition asking that the United States Government intercede with the Peace Conference in behalf of the Korean people. The document says:

"Your Excellency: We Koreans, who are exiles in China, respectfully present our case to the American Minister to China and ask his aid in our behalf.

"Following the violent seizure of Korea by Japan the Korean people were nearly exterminated. Now, by the grace of God, the European war has been ended and the powerful monster has been destroyed. The great President of your country, upholding human rights, has declared that peoples have the right of self-determination. From the depth of their bitterness the Korean people look to him with sincere gratitude and beg your Excellency to convey to your Government our prayers that the Peace Conference take up the problem of bettering the condition of our voiceless nation, containing 2,000,000 oppressed people."

Accompanying the petition is the following interesting document, setting forth the Korean claims:

"Firstly—For 4,000 years Korea was an independent nation.

"Secondly—The Kingdom of Korea during the last few hundred years of its existence paid tribute in native produce to China. China did not interfere with the internal administration of the country, which had its own administration and was entirely independent.

"Thirdly—Using as a pretext the independence of Korea, Japan went to war with China in 1894 and 1895. The Treaty of Shimonoseki admitted the independence of Korea, which was recognized by various foreign powers. Japan's assistance of Korea was only a pretext for the purpose of robbing Korea of its sovereignty, and was actually in fulfillment of Japan's purpose to injure the Korean administration.

"Fourthly—In 1904 Japan went to war with Russia. She declared that the war was done to maintain the independence of Korea.

"Fifthly—Japan annexed Korea in 1910, abandoning her national honor and treaty obligations. The act was in total defiance of moral principles. That was in an age when might made right and no nation offered objection or extended pity to Korea.

"Sixthly—Under the pressure of Japan, the insane Emperor of Korea gave up the sovereignty of the country.

"Seventhly—One man, Liwan Yung, knew about this act. Can one man give privately one nation to another nation? Is it a thing to be pawned? This was not the action of the nation but of its Emperor.

"Eighthly — Japan surrounded the Korean Emperor's palace with troops of a model army and spies were placed everywhere to terrorise the Koreans.

"Ninthly—Trying them well, Japan bought the traitors of Korea. Many refused to accept the filthy money and those who could not be bought were imprisoned."

REPUBLICANS WAVER ON BIG MONEY BILLS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

League of Nations scheduled for tomorrow and Monday, this loss was serious.

The fate of vital legislation, however, depends now not so much on the brief time remaining as it does on the decision of the Republican leaders as to their course. It seems apparent, however, that the Bond bill and other important measures will have to be adopted without amendment if the Republicans decide to give way.

New Suffrage Resolution Drafted.

Senator Jones of New Mexico announced today that he would make another attempt to get action on the woman suffrage question before Congress expired. He submitted this resolution, stating that he would seek action Monday or Tuesday:

That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of such Legislatures shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —. Section 1. That the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex.

"Section 2. The several States shall have the authority to enforce this article by necessary legislation, but if any State shall enforce or enact any law in conflict therewith, then Congress shall not be excluded from enacting appropriate legislation to enforce it.

This resolution, which is said to have the approval as a compromise measure of President Wilson and women suffrage leaders is designed to meet the objections of Southmern Senators to the form of constitutional amendment previously presented to the Senate and defeated.

Progress on Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Democratic leaders decided tonight to call up the Bond bill tomorrow to determine what were the prospects for rushing necessary legislation through before adjournment. It is stated that the Bond bill will be held continuously before the Senate until disposed of, by unbroken sessions, day and night, if necessary.

Considerable progress was made in Senate and House today on congested legislation. In its session tonight the House passed its appropriation measure, the $850,000,000 Sundry Civil bill. The Senate took final action tonight on the 1920 census measure, adopting the conference report.

The General Deficiency bill, appropriating $37,771,000, and carrying various riders, including one for investigation looking to the establishment of a national budget system, was passed during the day by the House.

The conference report on long-pending water power legislation was approved by the House by a vote of 264 to 65, but it is yet to be acted upon in the Senate.

The bill provides for leasing water-power rights for fifty years upon payment of rentals to be fixed by the commission which is to administer the bill. This commission will be composed of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and Interior. The Government retains the right to recover the rights after the leases expire by paying lessees the net investment represented in their plants, provided that does not exceed a fair cash value.

The Senate Post Office Committee reported favorably the resolution of Chairman Bankhead providing for termination of Federal control of telegraph, telephone, and other wire utilities next Dec. 31. A similar resolution is pending in the House.

Construction of ships in American yards on foreign account without licenses from the Shipping Board would be permitted by a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Secretary Baker was asked to transmit to the Senate the names of all commissioned officers and others who since the United States entered the war have been authorized by the War Department to buy military supplies, in a resolution adopted by the Senate.

A resolution by Senator McKellar, adopted without a record vote by the Senate, asks the War Department to furnish information regarding promotions in overseas service and the names of officers who have not seen overseas service.

Prospects of Senate action before adjournment of Congress in the Ford-Newberry election contest from Michigan virtually disappeared today when consideration of the resolution proposing a limited immediate inquiry, with a view to preserving ballots and other evidence for the next Senate, was blocked.

MID-MARCH MAY SEE PEACE ISSUES SOLVED

Tardieu Points Out Four Big Problems — Rhine, Russia, Adriatic, Sea Freedom.

NO PRINKIPO CONFERENCE

Other Methods for Russia in View—Explains France's Desire for Security.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Peace Conference plans to reach agreements on the more important questions between March 8 and March 15, Captain André Tardieu, one of the French delegates, told foreign newspaper correspondents last night.

He said that the Conference had four vital problems to solve—the Franco-German frontier, the Adriatic situation, the Russian frontier, and the question of the freedom of the seas. All these questions would be taken up and probably completed in a fortnight, he asserted.

There was no longer any question of going on with the Prinkipo conference, he informed the correspondents. He said that the Bolsheviki had failed to comply with the conditions laid down by the Entente as to a suspension of hostilities and that the Allies had in view new methods of restoring order in Russia and were examining available means to carry out this purpose. The whole matter would be taken up next week.

Captain Tardieu stated that France did not desire to annex the left bank of the Rhine, but only wanted guarantees that would prevent Germany from using the left bank as a base for attacking France.

FUNDS TO REDS CUT OFF.

Foreign Exchange Transactions with Russia Are Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Foreign exchange transactions between the United States and Russia have been prohibited by the Federal Reserve Board, and similar action has been taken by the authorities of Great Britain and France. It is understood that one purpose of the step is to stop the financing of Bolshevist propaganda.

The Reserve Board, it became known today, acted at the request of the State Department. Under the board's system of supervising foreign exchange transactions evidence was obtained, it is said, that large sums of money had been made available in the United States for use of Bolshevist agents. Practically the only means of stopping this was to shut off these transactions.

COBLENZ MERRYMAKERS EXCORIATED BY EDITOR

He Denounces Their Conduct, in Germany's Present Plight, as Criminal Insanity.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Feb. 28.—That part of Germany occupied by the American troops is the most fortunate part of the empire. There is food enough for the present, a fair degree of prosperity, and freedom from the disorders rife in so many other parts of Germany. This being so, the inhabitants are proceeding to enjoy life as it suits them. This appears to annoy the Coblenzer Volkszeitung, the Catholic organ, the editor of which delivers himself as follows:

"Germany's situation is worse than it ever has been in the past. The outlook becomes darker day by day. A million families are in mourning. Hunger threatens all us Germans like a destructive volcano. In the face of all this misery, there are people unfortunately—and this includes some in Coblenz—who can think only about carnival amusements. Private masquerade parties are said to have taken place. People are preparing costumes, children run through the streets in strange clothing, and with masks on. Things for the carnival celebration have been expedited in some stores.

"Does not this constitute criminal insanity? Within a few weeks the German people will be confronted with starvation. Civil war is in progress. Foreign troops occupy part of the country. All these things are going on, yet people dance and masquerade.

"Can any means be found to compel these persons to restrain themselves for the common good? Such conduct on the part of the individual causes the entire people to be scorned throughout the entire world and lessens the inclination to help us in our need. It prevents our imports and also serious work being done. Thus excellent reasons exist for interference by the State with those activities. When will the necessary steps be taken?"

The same issue of the Third Army Intelligence Summary, which produces this wail, has on the same page this statement: "The newspapers have little influence and the opinions of newspaper editors do not seem very valuable."

DRAFT WIDE PROGRAM FOR THE GOVERNORS

Several Cabinet Officers and Senators, Besides Wilson, Will Address the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Addresses by President Wilson, Secretaries Baker Daniels, Lane, and Wilson, and Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Owen of Oklahoma are on the tentative program of the conference of Governors and Mayors here next week. The session of Monday and Tuesday will be held in the East Room of the White House, and that of Wednesday at the Department of the Interior.

Forty-five minutes is allotted for President Wilson's speech, beginning at 10:45 A. M. Monday. He will be preceded by Secretary Wilson, presiding officer of the morning session, and Secretaries Baker and Daniels will speak later on Government contracts. Reports by Governors on the conditions and needs of their States will be presented in the afternoon.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts will preside at the Tuesday morning session, which will be devoted to reports by Mayors and a statement by Roger W. Babson of the Department of Labor on what the Government departments are doing for business.

Senator Calder of New York will preside in the afternoon, when Senators Kenyon and Owen will speak.

Secretary Glass will preside Wednesday morning during the discussion on public and private building, and Secretary Houston during the discussion of good roads.

The closing session will be presided over by Secretaries Redfield and Lane, at which foreign and domestic trade and public land and other developments, including river and harbor improvements, will be considered.

TAFT DEFENDS LEAGUE.

Tells Southern Congress It Should Be Part of Peace Treaty.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—Recommendations of the Executive Council of the League of Nations under the proposed Constitution would not necessarily be binding on members of the League, said Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, in an address tonight before the Southern Congress of the League of Nations.

Former President Taft, in speaking at the opening session of the Congress, which is the last of a series held in various cities by the League to Enforce Peace, urged the necessity of making the League of Nations project a part of the peace treaty.

Seeks a Referendum on League.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Representative York of Darke County today introduced a repolution in the lower house of the Legislature asking Congress to submit the proposition for a League of Nations to a referendum vote of the people of the United States. Representative Myers of Cleveland offered a resolution asking ex-President Taft to address the House in March on the League of Nations.

Educators Indorse League.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Educators in attendance on the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association adopted last night resolutions indorsing a League of Nations.

JEWS TO CALL ON WILSON.

Will Discuss Zionist Problem with Him Tomorrow Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Wilson has an appointment to receive at the White House Sunday evening Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall of New York, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago and Bernard G. Richards, all members of the delegation which was designated by the American Jewish Congress to attend the Peace Conference in the interest of the Zionist movement, but remained here at the request of President Wilson that he might confer with them before they left.

The delegation will deliver to the President the resolutions and views of the Jewish congress on the solution of international Jewish questions.

Later in the evening there will be in the Central High School a mass meeting of Zionist advocates. Judge Mack will preside and Rabbi Wise will speak.

ZIONISTS VERY HOPEFUL.

Think Conference Is Friendly to Their Cause.

PARIS, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Sokolow, head of the Zionist delegation to the Peace Conference, said today that the Supreme Council gave attentive hearing to the Zionist case, and as far as he could judge the prospects were good for favorable action. He summed up the aspirations of the Jews as comprising the recognition of the historic title of the Jewish people to Palestine and the right to re-establish there their "national home."

Dr. Sokolow said the delegation held that Palestine should comprise the territory within the historic boundaries of the ancient land of Israel, with an outlet to the Red Sea, as in the time of King Solomon. The delegation also asks that the sovereign possession of Palestine be vested in the League of Nations, with the duty to a mandatory power to prepare the country for the establishment of a Jewish national home and ultimately making possible the creation of an autonomous commonwealth.

Promotion of Jewish immigration, with financial aid furnished by the Jews of the world, is one of the principal things that the mandatory power would have to consider.

TO HONOR OUR WAR CHIEFS.

British Order of Merit to be Given to Sims and Pershing.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Admiral Sims and General Pershing will, according to reports current here, be invited to accept the high British distinction of the Order of Merit.

The order confers no title or precedence and is in this respect a peculiarly democratic honor.

Admiral Beatty and Field Marshal Haig will be included in the next list. Marshal Foch and Admiral Togo are the only foreign holders.

HONOR AMERICAN FIGHTERS.

People of Genoa Present Gold Medal to 332d Regiment.

GENOA, Feb. 28.—The 332d American Infantry Regiment today received a gold medal in recognition of American intervention on the Italian front. The presentation was made on behalf of the city of Genoa.

Men from Ohio and Pennsylvania compose the 332d American infantry regiment, which went into action on the Italian front in October, 1918, along the Piave River. The regiment was part of the 86d Division, and was trained at Camp Sheridan, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mint Sends Silver to India.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The United States Mint started today a shipment of 8,223 bars of silver to the value of $4,000,000 for India. They will be sent by way of San Francisco.

GERMANY ALLOWS EX-KAISER $150,000

He Asks Ebert Government for Money, Saying He Has Borrowed from Bentinck.

HIS FORTUNE $18,750,000

Private Estate Thus Officially Estimated—Denial of Rumor That He Will Move.

WEIMAR, Feb. 27, (Associated Press.)—The former German Emperor, it is learned from competent sources, recently appealed to the German revolutionary Government for money. It was said in his behalf that it was impossible for him to continue living upon the bounty and good will of the Dutch nobleman in whose castle he now resides.

Herr Hohenzollern, it is said, declared he already had been forced to borrow 40,000 guilders from his host and could not continue as a debtor. He asked that he be allowed at least a portion of his private fortune.

The Government, after considering the matter, agreed to the former ruler's request and instituted a detailed investigation to determine what portion of his supposed fortune really was his and what portion belonged to the Government. Investigation showed that he might legally claim 75,000,000 marks as his own, but the Government decided to allow him temporarily only 600,000 marks to meet present indebtedness and future expenses.

The correspondent's informant, in calling attention to this development, said that it put an end to rumors that the former Emperor had been able to take large sums of money with him when he fled into Holland.

Watched by Dutch Governor.

AMERONGEN, Feb. 27, (Associated Press.)—The Dutch Governor of Utrecht, who has surveillance over the former German Emperor, visited the castle of Count von Bentinck last night, supposedly in connection with the recent activities of Herr Hohenzollern and German officials who have visited him. Since the publication in Holland of Associated Press dispatches telling of these visits the Berlin officials have ceased to come here.

The former monarch has not gone beyond the castle grounds in the last nine weeks and apparently has no intention of moving to another location, although many reports have been current regarding the leasing of a castle at Hardenbrook, near Doorn, which belongs to another member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The correspondent visited Hardenbrook and found the castle mentioned to be almost entirely unfurnished. The only point in its favor is its lonely position, a mile from any other habitation.

Herr Hohenzollern's attendants also deny any intention of moving. This is strengthened by further precautions recently taken around the von Bentinck castle to shield its guest from the public gaze. The railed openings in the wall about the garden have been thickly boarded up and topped with barbed wire.

It is reported that several efforts have been made by the ex-Kaiser's supporters to induce him to return to Germany, but without success.

The German Government apparently continues to pay the salaries of his servants, and even makes arrangements for them to be relieved at regular intervals, although his staff is much smaller than hitherto. Court Chamberlain von Gontard continues his funtions as usual, remaining a State official under the orders of the "Hofmarschallamt," or Lord Chamberlain's office, in Berlin.

General von Estorff, who has been in attendance upon the ex-ruler, left today for a visit to Germany, accompanied by the younger von Bentinck, who was formerly in the German Navy.

SAYS KAISER GAVE UP AUG. 8.

Ludendorff Asserts Ruler Then Knew Germany Could Not Win.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Berlin quotes an interview with General Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster General of the German Army, in which he repeats former statements that he desired peace on the basis of the status quo, both in 1917 and in 1918.

Ludendorff is reported to have said that the events in August of last year showed that the value of some units in the German Army had depreciated and that an improvement was not to be expected, in view of the fact that the war had broken the will of the people at home. Afterward the ground had become shaky, said Ludendorff, and he informed the Government that it was no longer possible to make Germany's enemies desire peace by means of war and that the warfare should be ended quickly.

After the collapse of Bulgaria, according to the interview, Ludendorff demanded that the German Government make an offer of peace, but he added that it was a mistake to say that he demanded an armistice within twenty-four hours.

Ludendorff dwelt on "the Kaiser's love of peace" in the interview. He said that the Emperor was kept informed of the entire situation, and after Aug. 8 recognized that the war could not be won by Germany.

The General denied reports of dissension between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. He said that the Crown Prince often spoke of peace by understanding. Ludendorff expressed willingness that his actions should be passed on by any unprejudiced man of common sense.

SOVIET TO ELECT NEW CHIEFS.

Berlin Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils to Vote Again.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils of Berlin today decided to hold new elections to the Executive Council.

BULGARS TORTURE GREEKS.

Irregular Forces Pillaging in Strumnitza Districts.

SALONIKI, Feb. 27.—Bands of Bulgarian irregular forces are pillaging Greek property and torturing Greeks in the Greek districts of Strumnitza, according to reports received here.

The Bulgarians are lead by Ortsaroff and Stassoff. Two Greeks named Bocas and Papoiexandrou were killed when they returned to their homes at the Mirlyo after an absence of several months.

Turkish Peace Envoy in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Rechid Bey, the new Turkish Minister of the Interior, has arrived in Paris. He will confer with the members of the peace delegations concerning the future of Turkey.

Religious Notices on Page 16.

WILSON NOT A CANDIDATE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

allied side of the war, his fight for the League of Nations, and the manifold issues and phases of war and reconstruction will afford one who has the historical background and the facile pen of the President, the opportunity of a lifetime for depicting a great era.

It is believed that President Wilson made known his position on the third term proposition to the members of the Democratic National Committee with the intention of putting at rest many rumors and reports that he would again seek the office.

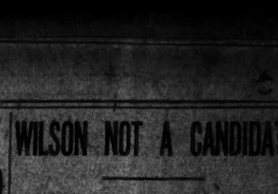
In fact it has been known that some members of the committee were warm advocates of his renomination, and were sounding out sentiment in various parts of the country. There has been, therefore, an element of uncertainty in the situation which has frequently been commented upon by those who were thinking of the plans to be made for the next campaign.

VASSAR FREE OF DEBT.

President MacCracken Announces That $600,000 Has Been Raised.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Announcement will be made by President Henry N. MacCracken of Vassar College tomorrow morning that the institution is free from debt, half a million having been raised. The alumnae of the college succeeded in contributing $150,000 by Feb. 28. Their gift will be met by an equal amount from an unnamed friend of the college, who offered to contribute $150,000 last Fall if the alumnae would do equally well before March 1, 1919.

Last July Vassar found itself burdened with a debt and deficit of approximately $500,000. Part of this was due to the loss sustained in the disastrous fire of February preceding, when a large wing of historic "Old Main" was burned down. Rising expenses of administration, permanent improvements, and other items brought up the total. From the fire insurance $80,000 was received, private subscriptions were made and, finally, the whole sum of $200,000 was on hand, or in sight, and it was then that the anonymous friend of the college came forth with the proposal that solved the difficulty.



Easy sledding

Each Christmas the youngsters in Delineator families get 42,609 new sleds—bought by their own dear Santa Claus. But every shopping-day in the year these million households make vastly greater purchases—both of necessities and luxuries—for their maintenance and comfort. If you make an article of merit for personal or household use, and want to find a ready market for it, just tell the million women "purchasing agents" for these homes about it in

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

KEEP IT SWEET
Keep your stomach sweet today and ward off the indigestion of tomorrow—try
KI-MOIDS
the new aid to digestion—as pleasant and as safe to take as candy.
MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION 19-4

BE CAUTIOUS
Low resistance invites germ-infection. It's essential that you be cautious in matters of health. A bottle or two of
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CATHOLIC CHURCH DIGNITARIES.

Procession of highest Catholic prelates in the United States and Canada, honoring Cardinal Gibbons, makes an effective illustration in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Adv.

TO TEST AIRPLANE FOR OVERSEA TRIP

Navy Plans Exhaustive Tryout Before Undertaking Voyage to England.

BRITISH MAY COME FIRST

Expected to Succeed with a Rigid Type Dirigible Balloon in April.

OUR ATTEMPT LIKELY IN MAY

And It Is Hoped to Win Palm for First Crossing with Heavier-Than-Air Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Plans of the American Navy for a transatlantic flight, it was definitely learned tonight, contemplate the use of a heavier-than-air machine of the large flying boat type, capable of a designed radius of 1,200 miles in straightaway flight. These plans call for the utilization for the navy's experiment of the large naval airplane NC-1, which was been stationed at Rockaway Point naval flying station, and which recently made a successful flight from Rockaway to Belling Field, Washington, then to Hampton Roads, and back to Rockaway.

During the coming week the NC-1 will be subjected to an endurance test at Rockaway Naval Station, when the navy's experts will seek to learn how much the NC-1 can do under conditions such as might be met with on a transatlantic flight. The fact that this test is to be made gave rise tonight to a rumor that the Curtiss people, who built this machine after navy designs, are planning to start across the ocean on the NC-1 from Rockaway tomorrow, Sunday or Monday.

"That," said Secretary Daniels to THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau tonight, "is slightly premature. It is not the intention to use this machine in any flight beginning so soon as the coming week. It will be some weeks later before we start our flight. We are bending every effort and want to have the credit of being the first to cross the Atlantic, especially in a heavier than air machine."

"Will the NC-1 be used for the first American naval attempt to fly across the Atlantic?" Secretary Daniels was asked.

"The trial will be made either in the NC-1 or a vessel of that type," he replied.

The Navy has under way four large flying seaplanes of the NC-1 type. The NC-1 is now the central pivot of the tests. The NC-2 has been completed and delivered at the Rockaway Naval Station. The NC-3 and NC-4 are under construction.

The NC-1 is the largest American naval seaplane. It is equipped with three Liberty motors, has a carrying capacity of about 10,000 pounds, is designed to carry fifty-one people, and is credited with a speed of from 80 to 100 miles an hour. Its radius, limited by fuel capacity, is about 1,200 miles.

This would not take it across the Atlantic in a single leap. But the NC-1 can land on the water, even when the water is rough, and the present plan is to have it make a long flight out over the Atlantic, alight when fuel exhaustion compels and replenish its fuel supply from a naval vessel, which will be on hand, and in wireless communication for the purpose of furnishing the fuel for the second half of the flight. It is estimated that, everything going successfully, the first 1,200 miles can be covered in fifteen hours.

While every energy is being strained to attempt the flight as soon as possible, the military and naval experts do not expect this country, at least so far as service machines are concerned, to make the first transatlantic flight. They believe the British Government will make the first attempt with a Zeppelin rigid dirigible in April.

They have little doubt that it will make the trip from England here successfully. The indications are that the American naval flight with the NC-1 cannot be undertaken before May or June. The idea here is that perhaps the British will win the palm for the first lighter-than-air transatlantic flight, while America will be able to make the first heavier-than-air flight.

Experts here feel that something should be done, and soon, to bring the American Navy ahead in aerial navigation with lighter-than-air machines. The best the navy has in this style of craft is the nonrigid C-3, which flew over the White House yesterday and is only 200 feet long. The army has no dirigibles even as good as this one.

The Navy Department's experts want to tackle as soon as possible the construction of an advanced type of so-called Zeppelin airship, 700 feet long, for a transatlantic flight. The estimates submitted to Congress called for an appropriation of $15,000,000 for lighter-than air aircraft alone, but the House struck this provision from the bill. The Senate committee restored the item, but the Naval bill had been caught in the end of the session jam. There is still hope in the department that the Navy bill with this item will emerge into enacted legislation before the session ends, March 4.

GALICIAN JEWS' APPEAL.

Associated Powers Are Asked to Guarantee Their Minority Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Jews of Galicia have appealed to the associated powers for assurances of their future safety, to be brought about by guarantees protecting racial minorities, according to official advices received here today.

The Jewish National Council of Lemberg has sent this communication to the allied and American Governments:

"The Jewish National Council for Eastern Galicia announces that it has constituted itself as the only body which is representative of the 800,000 Jews who, as a consequence of the civil war, have been deprived of their political freedom and live under heavy oppression and in constant danger.

"The Jewish National Council for Eastern Galicia expects that on the reorganization of the country the fate of its Jewish population will not be determined without previous consultation with the Jews themselves."

Religious Notices on Page 14.

TO SUPPLY OUR ARMY BY WAY OF ROTTERDAM

Colonel Sewell's Work Is Expected to Relieve Strain on French Railroads.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 28.—Colonel Sewell, who arrived at Rotterdam yesterday from France in charge of an American commission, is making arrangements to ship supplies for the Third American Army via Rotterdam. Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent he said:

"These shipments are being handled purely as a business transaction. American ships will arrive at Rotterdam and the supplies will be shipped on barges up the Rhine. Up to the present the troops in the occupied territory have been supplied from American bases in France over French railroads, but now the demands of the civil population in France must be considered, and supplying troops via the Rhine will relieve the strain on the French and Belgian railroads and thus facilitate the hauling of supplies for the devastated regions.

"The question of the possible evacuation of the troops from the occupied territory by way of the Rhine is also under consideration, but there are many details not yet settled. It is known that Belgium desires that the United States use Antwerp as a base and possible rest camp; but we will finally settle on the plans which seem most advantageous to America. So far as we are concerned, it is a cold-blooded business proposition. But, while considering the project for the evacuation of our troops in this way, we are carefully looking into all the details with the idea of safeguarding the health of the troops in every possible way and giving them every possible comfort."

Colonel Sewell has been commanding officer of the St. Nasaire Base, Section 1, since August, 1918. Before that time he was section engineer officer, having charge of construction. Other members of the commission are Colonel Dolliers, Colonel Bevans, Colonel Cushing, Major Ramsay, and Captain Scott. In about ten days 35 officers and 250 enlisted men are expected to join the commission. All the stevedore labor will be Dutch, as the enlisted men are all clerks, chauffeurs, mechanics, &c.

This commission is entirely for the supervision, organization, and shipment of material for the American Army in the occupied territory, as in the event of the transport of troops regular bases would have to be established. The English and French are also shipping supplies in this way.

URGES ALLIED INQUIRY THROUGHOUT RUSSIA

Tschaikovsky Proposes a Detailed Investigation of Every Government There.

PARIS, Feb. 28, (Associated Press.)—The suggestion that the Entente Governments send a commission to Russia for a thorough investigation of all Governments there was made today by Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the Government of Northern Russia. His suggestion was made as a counter-proposition to the allied invitation to the Russian Governments to confer at the Princes' Islands to advise the Peace Conference about the Russian situation. President Tschaikovsky is the only one of the Russian leaders now in Paris who was willing to participate in the proposed conference on the Princes' Islands.

The Entente commission, it is suggested, should go to Russia for the special purpose of learning the attitude of the majority of the town and village people, who were the Bolsheviki, ascertaining whether the Soviets had successfully reformed or created anything. The right to hold private hearings and permission to visit all parts of Russia should be guaranteed.

President Tschaikovsky suggests also that all executions cease or the commission would be unable to get witnesses to testify. He urges an investigation of what has become of the Russian press, labor unions, public and scientific societies, schools, and banks.

The commission should also inquire into election methods, the food supply, the condition of women and children, health conditions, and the housing situation. The President of the Northern Russian Government believes that the condition of the peasants, who comprise 85 per cent. of the population, should be inquired into thoroughly.

"The genuine representatives of the Russian people have everything to gain and nothing to lose by an investigation," provided it is practical and thorough," added President Tschaikovsky. "We court an immediate investigation in Northern Russia of all vital questions, although we believe that the Governments of Western Europe already possess ample evidence that we can make satisfactory answers."

URGES AMERICA TO ACT.

British Armenian Committee Backs President Wilson's Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent says that the British Armenian Committee met in the House of Commons yesterday and among the matters discussed was President Wilson's utterance at Boston concerning Armenia.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the people of the United States, in accordance with the President's appeal, to accept the mandate for the administration of Armenia under the League of Nations.

CZECHS ATTACKED IN VIENNA

400,000 Citizens Said to Have Been Prevented from Voting.

PRAGUE, Feb. 28, (Havas.)—A recent debate in Parliament revealed the fact that 400,000 Czechs, part of the population of Vienna, had been prevented from voting in the recent elections. All those who expressed sympathy for the Czechs, it was said, were the victims of violence at the hands of mobs.

Decorated on Boston Common.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Distinguished Service Cross was presented Private Albert H. McArdle, a member of the 103d Ambulance Company, in exercises on Boston Common today. Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who recommended the decoration as commander of the 26th Division, conferred it today as Commanding General of the Northwestern Department. Fifteen hundred soldiers and all the staff officers of the department took part in the presentation. The decoration was awarded Private McArdle for aid which he gave a wounded soldier under fire east of Belleau Wood on July 18.

Capt. Barbour Quits State Police.

Captain Percy Barbour announced yesterday that his resignation as Deputy Superintendent of the New York State Police had been forwarded to Major George F. Chandler, in command. Captain Barbour has been a Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., for six months, under leave of absence. He will become Assistant Secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He said yesterday that his relations with the troopers had been most cordial.

KAHN SAILS SOON TO STUDY ARMIES

Will Gather Material for Military Policy in the Next Congress.

BREST ON HIS ITINERARY

Representative Will Also Investigate New York Methods of Handling Returning Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Immediately after the adjournment of Congress Representative Julius Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the House Military Committee, who will be its Chairman in the new Republican House, is going to Europe for several months to study military conditions there with a view to the formulation of the new military policy in that Congress.

The report that Mr. Kahn was going on such a mission was tonight confirmed by the Representative himself. He said he would leave Washington immediately after Congress adjourned Tuesday and go to New York, whence he would sail on Saturday, March 8, on a transport not yet named. Mr. Kahn will go to France, England, and Italy, and, under arrangements made through the War Department, will be aided in every way in his efforts to gather the facts which he considers necessary for the framing of a new military policy.

General Pershing has been notified that Mr. Kahn is coming. While in France Mr. Kahn will confer with General Pershing, General Bliss, and the American corps and divisional commanders, and also with Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, General Diaz, and other foreign military leaders.

He will be absent until June unless some sudden shift in the situation brings about an earlier meeting of Congress in extra session.

"The primary purpose of my trip to Europe," Mr. Kahn said tonight in answer to a request for details of his trip, "will be to interview the men in our army, from Generals down to privates, with the view of finding what the military needs of the country may be in the matter of the formulation of a new military policy.

"Personally I favor a small standing army, with universal military service of six months annually by youths of eighteen and upward. I feel absolutely sure that the proposal of the Army General Staff for a standing army of 500,000 men will never be realized. For one thing, I do not believe that enough men can be found successfully to form such an army of volunteers.

"In Europe I am going to study hospital facilities and conditions. I am going to study reconstruction and try to find the cause of the failure to bring about delivery of mail satisfactorily to our soldiers abroad. I propose to get as much information as I can from every source, and arrangements have been made by which records will be placed at my disposal by those in charge of our units abroad. The War Department has arranged for every facility to be accorded me in my task.

"I will spend for days at New York before going abroad. With New York as my base, I shall go down the bay to Quarantine to board steamers. I want to actually witness the conditions under which our troops return from France, and to board their transports and talk to the men. I will visit Camp Upton and perhaps Camps Merritt and Dix while at New York next week before sailing.

"I shall go first to Brest, and will go down the west coast of France, visiting all the ports of embarkation, also to the southern ports and Marseilles, visit the various rest centres, evacuation posts, and the places where our soldiers are sent when sick, or for rest or to convalesce.

"I want to discuss with English, Italian, and French officers, if I can, military matters, to ascertain what they contemplae in military matters and policies abroad, and get their ideas, as well as the views of our own officers."

Mr. Kahn will be accompanied to France, England, and Italy by his son, Julius Kahn, Jr., who will go as his private secretary.

WILL OF PEMBROKE JONES.

Gives Park to Wilmington, N. C.—Widow Gets Residue of Estate.

The will of Pembroke Jones, financier, and prominent in New York and Newport for many years, who died in this city on Jan. 24, last, has been filed for probate in the office of Superior Court Clerk W. N. Harriss at Wilmington, N. C.

The will was made at the Jones home, 5 East Sixty-first Street, this city, six days before his death. Specific bequests amount to about $400,000 and the residue of the estate, understood to be very large, goes to Mrs. Jones. The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company is named as executor.

Mr. Jones left $50,000 for a park and playground for white children in Wilmington, N. C., where he was born. It will be known as Pembroke Jones Park, the site to be selected by Mrs. Jones within the city limits. He left to his daughter, Mrs. Sadie Pope, to his son, Pembroke Jones, Jr., and to his son-in-law, John Russell Pope, all of New York City, $50,000 each, and directed that $100,000 be set aside in trust for the benefit of his son during his lifetime. A similar trust fund of $50,000 was created for the benefit of two aunts of Mr. Jones, Mrs. Fannie Barry and Miss Sallie Jones of Hampton, Va. Pembroke Jones, Jr., is also to have Pembroke Park at Wilmington, which adjoins Airlie-on-the-Sound, which magnificent estate is the property of Mrs. Jones, and other real estate in the county.

FOR DISARMING GERMANY.

French Deputy Urges It as a Necessity of Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Total disarmament of Germany, as a guarantee against future German aggression, is urged by Deputy Renaudel in a letter he has sent to the heads of the parliamentary groups of the Chamber of Deputies. He writes:

"We wish an assured peace, not an armed peace. Do you not think it would be useful, as soon as possible, to consider a protest to the Allies that the French Parliament will refuse to ratify any peace treaty which limits armaments and does not include disarmaments?"

CHINESE DELEGATES CLASH.

Southern Representatives Insist That Peking Carry Out Armistice.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 27, (Associated Press.)—The conference between delegates of the Northern and Southern Chinese Governments, in session here, became deadlocked today.

Tang Shao-yi, former Premier and chief of the Southern delegates, refused to proceed until the Peking Government had enforced the terms of the armistice recently agreed upon as to the Province of Shensi and dismissed the Military Governor to Shensi for attacking southern forces.

OWE LIVES TO WILSON.

Three More "Objectors" Saved, Two of Them on Wood's Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Three more cases of soldiers in this country sentenced by courts-martial to be shot for military offenses, whose sentences were either remitted or commuted by President Wilson, were made public today by the War Department.

Private Nicholas Locasale of the 4th Training Battalion, Replacement Group, Medical Department, Camp Greenleaf, Ga., was convicted on charges of having refused to put on the prescribed military uniform, and two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the death sentence. Major Gen. Sharpe, commanding the Southeastern Department, recommended that sentence be commuted to dishonorable discharge and twenty-five years' imprisonment. The President reduced the prison term to fifteen years.

Privates Benjamin Breger and Herman D. Kaplan of the Quartermaster Corps, Camp Funston, Kan., were charged with refusing to put on the uniform and also with having refused to do noncombatant military service of any kind. In each case the necessary two-thirds of the members of the court concurred in the death sentence.

In forwarding these cases Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding at Camp Funston, recommended that the sentences be commuted to dishonorable discharge from the service, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, due or to become due, and confinement at hard labor for twenty-five years. The President disapproved both findings and sentences and ordered the soldiers released from confinement and restored to duty.

Secretary Baker's attention was called to the fact that on very similar charges between the case of Private Locasale and the cases of Privates Breger and Kaplan, the final action was to restore the two Funston men to duty, while Locasale received a fifteen-year prison term and dishonorable discharge on his release from confinement.

The Secretary had no recollection of the details of the cases. Each had been reviewed by the Judge Advocate General's office, he said, on its merits, and the action taken undoubtedly was in accord with the views of the Judge Advocate General and of the Clemency Board in the latter's office, headed by Brig. Gen. Ansell.

JURY TO PASS ON LOAN COPY

Advertising Experts Today Choose Best Work for Victory Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—At the request of the Treasury Department, several advertising experts will come to Washington tomorrow to serve as a copy jury for the display advertising prepared for the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. For more than a month expert copy writers have been engaged in preparing for the campaign. From the copy they have prepared the jury will select a series of advertisements calculated to develop accurately the theme of the Liberty Loan campaign.

The jury will be composed of Thomas A. Wood of Philadelphia, Vice President of the N. W. Ayer Advertising Agency; Joseph A. Appel of New York, General Manager of the John Wanamaker Store; Robert Tinsman of New York, President of the Federal Advertising Agency; Henry C. Brown of Camden, N. J., advertising manager for the Victor Talking Machine Company; W. A. Patterson of Chicago, editor in chief of the Western Newspaper Union; Lewis B. Franklin, director War Loan Organizations, and Frank R. Wilson, Director of Publicity, War Loan Organizations.

Secretary Glass today announced the final amount of subscriptions allotted for Treasury certificates T-5, dated Jan. 16, 1919, and maturing June 17, 1919. Subscriptions closed Feb. 24. The aggregate subscriptions allotted were $392,281,000. The allotments by Federal Reserve districts are: Boston, $34,276,500; New York, $165,622,000; Philadelphia, $19,744,000; Cleveland, $78,641,500; Richmond, $10,652,000; Atlanta, $6,533,000; Chicago, $49,948,500; St. Louis, $4,335,500; Minneapolis, $3,030,000; Kansas City, $4,101,000; Dallas, $4,350,000; San Francisco, $17,050,000; total, $392,881,000.

DRAG FOR COPPOLA'S BODY.

Connecticut Police Explore the Sound for Trace of Missing Man.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—Determined to leave nothing undone to solve the mystery of Charles Coppola's disappearance, Assistant State Attorney Galen A. Carter announced today that the State Police have been working on the case quietly all week. What they have discovered Mr. Carter refused to say.

State Policeman Frank Virelli spent the greater part of today at Pratt's Island. He was out in a rowboat and Detective Sergeant Thomas Hunt of Norwalk scoured the deeper waters in a motorboat and also searched the Sound, but nothing of help was found. Tomorrow the waters off the island will be explored with grappling irons and dredging devices.

It was said today that ashes, which were in the furnace in the Pratt house on the island a few days after Coppola's disappearance, had been removed and no trace of them could be found.

AIRCRAFT SHOW IS READY.

Aeronautical Exposition Will Open to Public Tonight.

Several hundred invited guests attended last night a private showing of the Aeronautical Exposition in Madison Square Garden and the 69th Regiment Armory, which formally opens to the public tonight. The exposition, which is held under the auspices of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, in cooperation with the Army and Navy and Post Office Department, will continue every afternoon and evening until March 15.

The keynote of the exposition as outlined by speakers is the development of aviation commercially in peace times. It is also designed to impress on the public the necessity of America taking a leading part in a method of travel that has limitless possibilities. The backers of the exposition have been lavish in providing an attractive setting. Those who spoke last night on the plan and scope of the exposition included Captain Douglas Campbell, America's second greatest "ace," detailed to represent the Army Air Service; Captain Ugo d'Annunzio of the Italian Air Mission; Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, and Colonel James Prentice of the balloon section of the Division of Military Aeronautics.

Clemenceau at Work as Usual.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Premier Clemenceau resumed his usual work today and appeared completely restored to health. He arrived at the Ministry of War at 9:40 o'clock and conferred with Foreign Minister Pichon, M. Loygues, Minister of Marine, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Reconstruction. Afterward he received members of the Superior Council of Alsace-Lorraine.

9,567 Killed on Railroads in 1917.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Casualties on American railroads during 1917 resulted in the death of 9,567 persons and the injury of 70,970, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported today. During the previous year 9,410 lives were lost and 66,962 persons were injured. Accidents on grade crossings of steam railroads numbered 5,618, in which 1,777 persons were killed and 4,356 injured.

North Carolina Senate for Suffrage.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28.—The State Senate by a vote of 35 to 12 passed a bill last night to permit women to vote in municipal elections. The measure, which is the first equal suffrage measure ever favorably acted upon by a branch of the Legislature, now goes to the House.

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Gay Flower-Trimmed Hats, Fancy Wheat-Trimmed Hats, Burnt Ostrich and Wing Styles, Quaint Low Crowned Sailors, Smart Turbans and Large Dress Hats—all strictly in accord with Fashion's latest edicts—are included in all fashionable colors, such as Brown, Black, Henna, Navy, and rich combination effects.

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33rd St.—BROADWAY—33rd St.

Will Announce in the Newspapers of Sunday, March 2d, the Details of

The Formal Spring Millinery Opening

Revealing

A Complete Revolution in Millinery Fashions

A Collection of Original Paris Models Together with Facsimile Copies and Gimbel Studio Originations

An Assemblage of Hats Unrivalled in America

CZECHOSLOVAKS.

The achievements of the Czechoslovak people in music, painting, and other forms of art described in the Magazine Section of The New York Times tomorrow.

JAPANESE RESENT CHINA'S COMPLAINT

Authorized Washington Statement Accuses Her of 'Scrap of Paper' Methods.

THREAT OF BARING SECRETS

Regarded as a Chinese Expedient to Induce Peace Conference to Nullify the 1915 Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—What is regarded as a highly significant statement of the attitude of Japan toward the reported threat of China's delegates at the Peace Conference to publish all secret documents passing between China and Japan incidental to the negotiation of the Treaty of 1915 was issued here tonight.

It is not permissible to specify the quarter from which this authorized Japanese statement was issued, but it may be assumed that it reflects the attitude of the Japanese Government. The statement remarks that the Chinese delegates are accusing Japan of many imaginary injustices, and, after noting the report that the Chinese delegates are threatening to publish secret documents, says that the purpose behind the threat is to bring about nullification by the Peace Conference of the Treaty of 1915.

"In assuming that position," says the statement, "they are acting contrary not only to the interest of the world peace, but also to the interest of their own country." Very significantly the statement goes on to point out that "the flagrant violation by Germany of the treaty guaranteeing the perpetual neutrality of Belgium was the immediate cause that drove Great Britain into the war, and was also one of the principal causes of the participation of America in this world war."

"The Chinese delegates to the Paris Peace Conference," the statement read, "are accusing Japan of many imaginary injustices and threatening to publish all the secret documents that passed between Japan and China incident to the treaty of 1915, in the hope that this treaty will be nullified by the Peace Conference. In assuming that position they are acting contrary not only to the interest of the world peace, but also to the interest of their own country.

"It is a well-known fact that the flagrant violation by Germany of the treaty guaranteeing the perpetual neutrality of Belgium was the immediate cause which drove Great Britain into the war, and was also one of the principal causes of the participation of America in this world war. The Peace Conference at Paris has, in fact, for one of its principal objects the consecration in the forthcoming peace treaty of the inviolability of international contracts, a transgressor of which is to be looked upon as the common enemy of all the civilized nations. And it is to this international court that the Chinese are appealing to have their treaty with Japan canceled—i. e., to have it treated as a scrap of paper.

"That a treaty contains in it some stipulations unsatisfactory to one of the contracting parties is no valid reason why it should be repudiated. In fact, a good diplomatic instrument is defined to be one with which neither of the contracting parties is fully satisfied.

China's Complaint of Duress.

"The treaty of 1915, however, it is contended by China, was concluded under duress and is therefore void, but a glance at the modern history of China will show that most, if not all, of her foreign treaties were negotiated and concluded more or less under duress.

"In fact, her consent in most cases was only obtained through military or naval demonstrations, and the concessions granted were without any consideration whatever to China. The marked difference between all these other foreign treaties and that of 1915 is that China is abundantly compensated in the treaty with Japan. Therefore, if the treaty with Japan is to be nullified, then all other treaties should likewise be nullified.

"The recovery of Kiao-chau and the administration by China of the Shantung railway are said to be the principal aspirations and chief objectives which the Chinese delegates are now urging upon the Peace Conference. But is it not provided, among other things, in an accord constituting a part of the treaty of 1915, which China now wants to repudiate, that Japan shall surrender to China the leased territory of Kiao-chau upon the territory being formally transferred to Japan by Germany at the Peace Conference?

"Japan confidently claims full credit in the matter of faithful observance of international stipulations entered into by that nation, whether such stipulations are satisfactory or unsatisfactory from Japan's point of view. Her past record justifies her to make this claim.

"With regard to the treaty of 1915, the Japanese Government did not hesitate to declare repeatedly and voluntarily to China, as well as to other friendly powers, of her settled determination to fulfill all her obligations under the accord.

"As to the administration of the Shantung Railway by Japan, which the Chinese delegates are now protesting, no amicable arrangement is reported to have been reached between Japan and China before Germany sued for peace, whereby that railway was to be operated on a co-operative basis, much to the vexation of the Chinese Government.

"In the light of these mutually satisfactory developments it is incomprehensible to reasonable men why the Chinese Government should now attack and treat as a 'scrap of paper' the treaty purposing to restore to China the leased territory of Kiao-Chau, which was wrested from Germany, and which it would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, for China to recover without the aid of Japan.

"It is sincerely regretted that this great advantage, accruing to China from the treaty of 1915 in the recovery by China, through Japan, without the shedding of her blood, of one of her most precious heritages, should now be overlooked by the zealous patriots of China.

"It goes without saying that if the treaty of 1915 were adjudged waste paper and void, ab initio, the present position of Japan would not be changed; in other words, Japan, by right of conquest, is entitled to remain in Shantung for the rest of the period for which Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany, unless Japan should renounce her belligerent rights and make friendly transfer of that territory to China.

"Suicidal to China's Own Interest."

"The line of action now being so vigorously pursued by the Chinese delegates must, if continued, be suicidal to China's own interest. At best she cannot possibly hope to gain thereby more than what she will get from Japan by virtue of the existing accord, and without running the risk of obtaining the unenviable title of violater of an international agreement.

"As for the threat of publishing the so-called secret documents, the reason why Japan treated certain papers as a secret, if indeed there be such secret papers, is simply because it was fulfilling an understanding entered into between the Japanese and Chinese Governments so to treat them. Any possible harm resulting from such publication in breach of faith would fall on China herself, in the same manner as was the case with the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd when it published various so-called secret diplomatic documents from which the Powers interested did not suffer. But the only result of which was that the Bolshevik Government excommunicated themselves from the rest of the world by an impudent breach of international morality."

PARIS, Feb. 28. (The Associated Press).—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference today issued a statement denying categorically that the Chinese Government had ever objected to the publication of all treaties and agreements between Japan and China and all notes exchanged by them.

The statement points out that when the Supreme Council asked for the secret document between Japan and China the Chinese delegation consented at once to their publication without reservation.

Religious Notices on Page 14.

SAYS A PROFESSOR

of English at one of our leading Universities—an author, playwright and critic of renown:

"When I get bacon and eggs of a morning at CHILDS the eggs are of the sort that lend themselves to being poached; and the bacon, than which, when it is good, no more delicious edible exists, is dry and crisp, and browned to a turn.

"And in the innocence of late evening I have partaken of griddle cakes at CHILDS so delicately done, so entrancingly set forth with golden syrup, that you drop off half a lifetime as you eat, and in sleep that night have a smile on your face which is a blend of memories of childhood and stomachic bliss."

Bacon and eggs of the sort described by the Professor and griddle cakes that bring memories of childhood are specialties at CHILDS. Try them and enjoy stomachic bliss.

Childs

MUST GIVE UP MORE SHIPS.

One Feature of Demands on Germany in Renewed Armistice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, March 1.—"The naval terms of the renewed armistice," writes The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent, "are now known in their general lines and confirm what has been written in The Chronicle on the subject.

"The Kiel Canal is to be put out of business as a naval station and converted into a waterway for peaceful commerce.

"The completed submarines are to be destroyed and those building will be broken up.

"The Scapa ships are to be seized and broken up or divided, as may be decided by the Peace Conference.

"One hundred more German vessels are to be handed over and the Heligoland fortifications are to be dismantled at German expense."

MRS. W. P. BILLINGS SUES.

Daughter Chief Witness in Action Against Retired Broker.

Testimony in a divorce suit against William Perry Billings, a retired broker, who was formerly cashier of the Second National Bank at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., and Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School there, and Trustee of Wyoming Seminary, was heard yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Guy in the action of Mrs. Mary M. Billings, whom the defendant married in 1890. The suit is based on evidence obtained in a raid on Billings's apartment at 120 Riverside Drive on Sept. 12, 1917.

One of the chief witnesses against Billings was his daughter Frances, who eloped to Tonawanda, N. Y., in 1911, and married her father's chauffeur, George M. Reynolds. Reynolds, who is now an army officer in France, filed suit a year ago against Paul G. Hilken, who was agent in this country for the Kaiser's merchant submarines, the Bremen and Deutschland. She testified that she assisted in breaking down the door of her father's suite, and found Miss Miriam Burnadette, an actress, there. She said she lived with her father for some time after he and her mother separated, and that she left when he persisted in bringing the actress to the apartment.

Mrs. Billings, who testified as to her husband's income, said they had fifteen servants at Wilkes-Barre, when her husband had an income of $50,000, and that he brought $300,000 in securities to New York City when they moved here. She said she has been receiving only $25 a week alimony.

Justice Guy indicated that he would grant a decree, and would fix the amount of alimony later.

WANTS SPY LAW REPEALED.

France Accuses Senate of Violating Principles of Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Repeal of the espionage law as a means of combatting unrest and lawless agitation in the United States was urged in the Senate tonight by Senator France of Maryland, who spoke for several hours. By refusal to give unanimous consent for consideration of the bill aimed at circulation of radical propaganda, the Maryland Senator previously had in effect blocked action on the measure at this session.

Declaring that the Senate by "violating the principals of the Constitution," violating to free speech, was responsible for propaganda condemning the present system of Government, Senator France denounced legislation aimed "to make the raising of the red flag a crime." He said this was a step even more drastic than the espionage law, but that it was the only alternative to the repeal of that law.

"Either you must put more people in jail," he said, "or you must go back and trust the people and allow them to speak what is in their hearts—and in the end they will speak of love for their country."

ECKHARDT TO GO HOME.

Asks Leave to Pass Through United States on Way to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Heinrich von Eckhardt, former German Minister to Mexico, and director of German propaganda in that country, has formally asked the State Department, through the Swiss Legation, for permission to pass through the United States en route from Mexico City to Germany.

There was no information at the State Department today as to whether the request had been acted upon, but when announcement first was made that von Eckhardt had been recalled officials said there would be no objection to his passing through this country.

Money Gifts to French Soldiers.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill today granting to all demobilized soldiers a gift of 250 francs. In addition soldiers who took part in the fighting will receive 20 francs a month for the time they were mobilized, while all other soldiers will receive 10 francs a month.

Want Antwerp Used as Our Base.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 27.—The Belgian Government is pressing negotiations with a view to having Antwerp used as a supply base for the American Army of Occupation instead of Rotterdam, Holland. Premier Delacroix told the Chamber of Deputies today to reply to a question by Deputy Royers of Antwerp. The Premier said he hoped that the negotiations would be concluded soon.

Substitute Abstinence Day in Lent.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Pope Benedict has authorized the faithful to substitute some other day for Saturday as a day of abstinence during the coming Lenten season.

Saturday Only!

Wavy Gray Switches at $3.45

Made of fine quality hair. Experts in attendance assure perfect matching.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Exceptional!

Men's Beacon Blanket Robes at $4.95

Robe and convertible collar styles, some with corded edges. Unequalled.

A Sale of Extraordinary Importance Saturday

Smartest of Spring Suits for Women

reflecting in their wonderful lines the creative genius of Europe's most celebrated couturiers,

at $45

Various phases of the smart Box coat effect, very charming Blouse models, and Braid bound Tailored Styles are included—all exact duplicates of costly imported suits.

Fashioned of Poiret Twill, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Tricotine, English Tweeds, Worsted Checks, and Hair Line Stripes, with smart vestees of Silk Tricolette, or Pique. All Colors. Sizes 34 to 44. Several Models to 50½ Bust.

Fourth Floor

European Couturiers

Have Surpassed All Previous Efforts This Year in Creating Distinctive Suits for Misses—A very choice collection will be shown today in a

Special Presentation of

Misses' Spring Suits at $39.50

Suits teeming with the spirit of youth, in stunning Sports, strictly Tailored and Dressy models, mirroring with unusual fidelity all the winsome features of their expensive originals.

New Notes are the narrow shoulders, snug fitting sleeves, and instep-length skirts.

The Materials are among the choicest, loomed—Snowflake, Burra, Imported Tweeds, Men's Wear Serge, and Velours, in

Cherry, Alpine Blue, Beige, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18. *Second Floor*

Exceptional Value!

Boys' New Waist Seam Suits at $13.75

Extra Knickers Included

This low price is possible only because of an unusual purchase of high-grade Woolens. The styles are characteristically Saks, displaying the smart welt pockets boys like so much. Extra detachable belt with each suit.

Splendid selection of patterns. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

Limited to Saturday

A Very Special Sale of Misses' Dainty Frocks At $25

Frocks for every occasion in almost every fashionable material, showing the much wanted tunics or modeled along straight slender lines.

Developed in Soft, Lustrous Taffeta, Satin, Georgette Crepe, and Crepe de Chine, Serge or Velour, trimmed with Chenille or Silk Embroidery, rows of Braid, Beading or Pinched Tucks. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Frocks of such splendid character are a rarity at $25, even here!

Second Floor

Saturday—A Special Introductory Offering of the

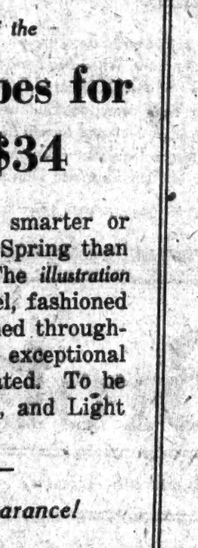
New Dolman Capes for Spring at $34

Fashion has created no smarter or more graceful garment for Spring than the new Dolman Capes. The *illustration* shows a newly-arrived model, fashioned of Silvertone, beautifully lined throughout. At $34 it is a value of exceptional merit and cannot be duplicated. To be had in Sand, Delphine Blue, and Light Henna. Sizes 34 to 44.

Marked for Final Clearance!

Women's Plain and Fur-Trimmed Coats

Coats formerly $25 to $29.50.....Reduced to **$14.75**
Coats formerly $35 and $39.50.....Reduced to **$20.00**
Coats formerly $39.50 to $49.50.....Reduced to **$28.00**



For Women—Wool Jersey Frocks

Are Now Very Fashionable. Here is One Priced Much Below Usual for Saturday

At $18.50

The model is a direct reproduction of a much higher-priced frock, in the smart straight line silhouette with extending pockets; Waist is tastefully embroidered with Flat Braid.

Careful examination will show the needlework of this frock to be very skilfully executed, assuring excellent service. Obtainable in Navy, Reindeer, and Taupe, in Sizes 34 to 40. *Illustrated.*

Reduced for Immediate Clearance!

All Our Higher-Cost Winter Frocks

Beautifully fashioned of Chiffon Velvet, Velveteen, Beaded Georgette Crepe, or Satin.

Dresses Formerly $95.....Reduced to **$45.00**
Dresses Formerly $39.50 to $45.....Reduced to **$25.00**
Dresses Formerly $85.00.....Reduced to **$59.50**
Dresses Formerly $39.50 (sizes 40 to 44)....Reduced to **$25.00**
Dresses Formerly $29.50.....Reduced to **$18.50**

For One Day—SATURDAY—Only

Men's 14 kt. Gold Cuff Links at $7.50

Regularly $12.50. Smart novelty cuff links, in round and octagon shapes, engine turned, with enamelled borders in White, Green, or dark blue. Wonderful value.

Two Remarkable Offerings Saturday in

Women's Fashionable Spring Skirts

—the styles are among the very newest introduced

At $11.75—Smartest of Tailored Skirts, button-trimmed, with new pockets and belt. Beautifully made of All Wool Plaids and Striped Materials. Waistbands 25 to 36.

At $5—Stunning Street and Sports Skirts, in a variety of new models with smart novelty pockets. Fashioned of Fine Serge and Poplin. Waistbands 25 to 36.

NEW!

Smart Plaid Silk Frocks for Girls

Saturday at

$12.75

Dainty little afternoon frocks full of youth and originality. Semi-Empire in effect, with frilled Georgette Collar and Cuffs. Crush sash is finished with two novelty buckles. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

GIRLS'

BLOOMER DRESSES

Very Special

At $2.50

Made of pretty Checked Gingham in smart pleated effect with pockets and collars of White Repp. Full Shirred bloomer. Sizes 6 to 10 years.

Macy's

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P.M.

Saturday for Sunday—

If a bit Puritanical in selecting your apparel you will always find the well bred conservative models sharing popularity with newer and more extreme styles—

Variety we're glad to have in new ideas but when it comes to quality we can't be as flexible—Our clothing has an active present, a worthy tradition and energetic future to live up to. Therein is your assurance of high standards.

Our Clearance of Men's Suits at $24.50

Feature this season's most popular styles and fabrics.

Naturally size range is no longer complete but there's good variety still. Many of these suits were from a special earlier in the season purchase, priced up to $42.50.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Front.

On Top—

and worthy of the high spots are

The "Lansdowne"

Spring Hats for Men—

Eight new style bearing models. Colors are seal, olive, grey, dyke, chestnut, austin and black.

They're made of the kind of fur felt which puts long wear into a hat. **$4.89**

MOM

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Tips on Toes

First you'll glance the style, then the quality look and when you see

SUPREMACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

on the sole you'll realize that these

Men's Shoes at $8.85

embody all the sturdiness and long life virtues essential to worthwhile footwear.

MOM

Macy's—Main Floor, Entrance 34th Street, East.

10,343 OF 27TH DUE HERE ON MARCH 6

Washington Announces Sailing of General O'Ryan on Leviathan on Feb. 26.

NAMES UNITS ABOARD SHIP

Pershing Gives Point of Enlistment of Men to Arrive — General Debevoise Also Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Announcement was made by the War Department today that the vanguard of the returning 27th Division, composed of New York National Guard troops, is due to arrive at New York on the transport Leviathan on next Thursday, March 6. The announcement said the Leviathan sailed from Brest on Feb. 26, and had on board 10,343 officers and men, including Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 27th Division; Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise, commanding the 53d Infantry Brigade of the 27th Division, as well as 14 naval officers and 35 enlisted men of the navy.

The 53d Infantry Brigade is composed of the 106th and 108th Regiments of Infantry. Both these are on the Leviathan, as well as the 27th Division Headquarters, the 53d Brigade Headquarters, the 105th Headquarters, machine-gun battalion detachment of the 27th Division, medical and ordnance and policing detachments. The points of enlistment of the 10,343 officers and men of the 27th Division aboard the Leviathan and the units of the divisions aboard the transport are, according to information from General Pershing, as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
108th Infantry complete	72	3,630
New York	66	2,229
Camp Gordon	1	136
Camp Pike	2	297
Camp Meade	1	49
Camp Grant	1	51
Camp Funston	1	28
Camp Dix	1	30
Camp Custer	1	89
Camp Logan	2	37
Camp Lewis	1	37
Camp Dodge	1	42
Camp Wadsworth	1	58
106th Infantry complete	73	3,270
New York	37	2,049
Camp Dix	2	59
Camp Wadsworth	2	310
Camp Lee	1	42
Camp Pike	1	111
Camp Shelby	1	33
Camp Dodge	2	261
Camp Grant	1	59
Camp Gordon	1	60
Camp Sherman	1	63
Camp Custer	1	59
Camp Funston	1	40
Camp McArthur	1	60
Presidio	1	76

107th Infantry field and staff First and Second Battalion headquarters, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, New York—38 officers, 1,043 men.

105th Machine Gun Battalion headquarters detachment, medical and ordnance detachments, Companies A, B, C, D, New York—16 officers, 633 men.

53d Infantry brigade headquarters—3 officers, 24 men.

27th Division headquarters—42 officers, 248 men.

Army Field Clerks—5 officers, 5 civil aids and 2 civilians.

27th Division headquarters troop—3 officers, 38 men, New York.

Policing Detachment, 27th Division—One officer, 3 men, New York, and 60 casual officers, classified as follows: 4 F. Service, 20 Coast Artillery Corps, 8 field artillery, 2 cavalry, 1 engineers, 5 infantry, 6 medical, 9 motor transport, 2 ordnance, 8 Quartermaster, 1 General Staff, 2 embarkation, 1229.

Other casuals: Fifteen enlisted men, 1 field clerk, 58 nurses, and 81 civilians. St. Nazaire convalescent detachment, 9 officers. Brest convalescent detachments, numbers 72 to 80, inclusive, 1,179 men, including sick and wounded classified as follows: Bed ridden, 4 men; mental, 34 men; tubercular, 110 men; requiring no special attention, 1,001 men. Total, 10,343.

TELLS DECORATION SCHEME.

Revolutionary Period for City Hall, Paul Chalfin Announces.

A description of the tentative plans for decorating City Hall Park, Washington Square, and Fifth Avenue for the parade of the 27th Division was given out yesterday by Paul Chalfin, Chairman of the Sub-committee on Decorations in the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops. Mr. Chalfin expressed regret that many of his plans, including that of the Court of the Victorious Dead in front of the Public Library, had to be abandoned because of lack of time.

City Hall and City Hall Park will be decorated in the Revolutionary period, and the statement says that "it is still hoped that the policing of this square may be done by a force of men in the regimental costume of the Revolutionary troops."

Adornment of the façade of the building will be copied from the descriptions of its appearance when Washington was inaugurated, and the statement says the building "will have a character peculiarly stately, but rather astonishingly out of key with modern democratic ideas." In addition "a crimson canopy will hang above the main entrance, fringed with gold in a very imperial fashion." Wooden arches in the square will be "gaily and economically bedecked."

"No attempt will be made to improve the beauty of the Washington Arch in Washington Square, the official description says, although a few garlands will be hung upon it. In Madison Square "an almost vehement expression of the joy of victory will be retained." Before the temporary Arch of Liberty erected there illuminated balloons will be floated, carrying the flags of the allied nations. A series of pylons will lead to the arch and in similar architecture a court will be built around the Altar of Liberty, north of the arch. The bronze group at Twenty-third Street will be duplicated in the square so that the columns of returning soldiers will march between them.

To Erect Roll of Honor.

"The idea of the Court to the Victorious Dead before the library has with reluctance been abandoned for lack of time to execute it in the detail befitting so serious an undertaking," said Mr. Chalfin's description.

"Instead a Roll of Honor will be erected before the Library, flanked by splendid decorations of trophies, hung upon enormous trees set up along the balustrade of the Library and supporting many shields and tablets upon which the divisional insignia of our troops will be emblazoned. No splendor of gilding or color will be spared to make this long stretch of trophies from Fortieth to Forty-second Street a worthy presentation of the historic fact it must proclaim.

"The Roll of Honor will contain the names not of individuals but of the illustrious sections to which America has participated. The central main of the Library façade will also be decorated with gilded palm branches and other insignia of victory, and before the Roll of Honor an imposing wreath will be placed in commemoration of the men fallen in action."

Camouflage by Army Artists.

Buildings near the Plaza in Fifty-ninth Street now being razed in the construction of the Queensboro subway will be covered by army artists, Mr. Chalfin continues, so that the design will "represent camouflage in collision with a rainbow." Near Fifty-ninth Street an "Arch of Jewels" will be erected across Fifth Avenue. It will be decorated with colored designs representing the coats of arms of the allied nations.

"At the base of these brilliant toys," says Mr. Chalfin, "gigantic trees stretching the hope for the League of Nations, the future attitude toward war, and the conquest of justice and humanity over force and suffering will give a note of gravity to what might otherwise be merely a brilliant sight.

"From this point the record-breaking grand stand will extend southward, broken at the Museum of Fine Arts by a small and special stand for the reviewers of the parade. This small stand will be given a decoration in accord with the dignity of the Museum façade, consistent with decorations which the Museum is generously placing upon its portico. Beyond the end of the grand stand a brilliant screen of color will be erected, through which the procession will pass to its disbanding. Many flags, wreaths, and streamers will give this arch an air of gayety and triumph, through which it is desirable that the course of our procession shall pass into a memory.

It was announced also that civic and patriotic societies might be permitted to decorate some of the streets intersecting Fifth Avenue, but it is to be stipulated that their plans shall conform with the general plan of the decorations. An estimate of the cost of the decorations to be made by the Decorations Committee of the Mayor's official welcoming organization is about $125,000.

Tentative plans for the parade were discussed yesterday by Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid and other officers of the advance party of the 27th Division, officers of the State Guard, and members of the Mayor's Committee to Welcome the Homecoming Troops. It was decided that none of the State Guards should march or act as a guard of honor. Only the members of the 27th Division will march, and the veterans of the civil war and the Spanish war will have honorary places in the grandstands.

Officers of the advance party said yesterday that General O'Ryan had informed them before they left France that he would insist that every man who had served with the division in France and Belgium should be invited to march. If the wounded are not sufficiently recovered to walk the entire distance it is probable that vehicles will be provided for them. Soldiers who served with the organization will be transported from any part of the State for the parade if they inform the divisional commander that they wish to march.

Parade Date Not Yet Set.

No date for the parade has been set yet because the dates of the arrival of all the units are not known yet to the officers of the advance party. Colonel Kincaid said yesterday that no definite announcement of plans for the reception of the troops on board the Leviathan could be made yet. With part of his staff he went to Hoboken yesterday to greet Lieut. Col. William S. Conrow and the four companies of the 22d Engineers arriving on the Rochambeau. Neither can announcement be made upon the period the men are to be held at Camp Mills without leave to visit their families in this city. It is estimated by the officers that the inspections may occupy not more than two days, so that some officers and men may be permitted to leave camp on Sunday.

On the night before the parade, when the men are quartered in armories in this city, they will have liberty to visit their families. After the parade they will be the guests of the city at dinners in all the armories and at vaudeville shows and entertainments. All the bands of the division will be available, with all those of the State Guards, several from Governors Island and other army posts in the vicinity, and the Pelham Bay and other navy bands. Members of the committee hope also that it may be possible to assemble Lieutenant Jimmy Europe's "Rhine Jazz" band of the 369th (old 15th, colored) Infantry.

One of the suggestions is that the memory of those who perished on the battlefield shall be honored by special services in churches throughout the State on a Sunday to be designated by Governor Smith, or set aside by Adjutant General Charles W. Berry after conference with the commanding officers of the National Guard regiments. Units of the division would attend services and the names of the dead would be read. Similar honor for the dead of the 77th Division and the 42d or Rainbow Division also is suggested.

Major Spencer F. Weaver of the 306th Infantry, who was sent to this country as advance officer for the 77th Division, announced yesterday that he had arranged to co-operate with the United States Employment Service in finding jobs for the 5,600 men who are not placed yet. He has established headquarters for the 77th Division employment service in the offices of the 305th and 306th Infantry Associations and the 304th Field Artillery Association at 280 Madison Avenue. All who wish to list their needs may visit the offices, on the sixth floor at 280 Madison Avenue, or communicate with Major Weaver by telephone or letter.

PLATTSBURG BRINGS 2,175.

Due on March 6 with Men for the Middle West and New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The War Department has announced the sailing of the transport Plattsburg, due at New York March 6, with 2,175 officers and men, including casual companies for Ohio, Wyoming, Illinois, Idaho, New Jersey, and Connecticut; the 37th Aero Squadron, and a detachment from the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, and the wives of 25 soldiers and 20 sailors.

The battleship New Jersey is due at Newport News on March 3 with 1,074 officers and men, attached to casual companies for Virginia, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Mississippi, and Nebraska. In addition to the casual companies the New Jersey carries Companies D and E, 412th Telegraph Battalion.

The transport Aeolus is due at Newport News on March 8 with 3,251 men, including the 75th Coast Artillery Regiment, from which the largest detachments will go to Camps Grant, Funston, Gordon, Travis, and Sherman for demobilization, and the 131st Field Artillery of the 36th Division, 34 officers and 1,366 men, for Camp Bowie.

The War Department has also reported the sailing of the supply transport Louis K. Thurlow with three casual officers, and the Erner with twenty-four casuals. Both are en route to Newport News, but the probable dates of arrivals were not given.

HEAR OF WAR AND POLITICS.

Bond Club Told of Valor of Our Men in France.

War and politics were served to the members of the Bond Club yesterday when the club held its monthly luncheon at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Starr, Assistant Chief of Staff of the 27th Division, and Captain E. H. Kent, Adjutant of the 107th Infantry, and Frank H. Sisson, a Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, were the speakers. Edward H. Barker, President of the Bond Club, presided. Colonel Starr told with great detail of the work the 27th Division did in helping the break the Hindenburg line. He described the famous St. Quentin Canal tunnel. The Colonel then went on to tell how, on the morning of Sept. 27 last, the 106th Infantry went over the top in an effort to do what picked British and Australian troops had been unable to do only a short time before. Four attacks were made, and the 106th won its position, so that on Sept. 28 the stage was all set for the great drive at the main portion of the line.

Speaking of the barrage which the British artillery put down for the American boys, Colonel Starr said no one could realize what such a thing was without experiencing it.

In concluding his remarks, Colonel Starr read a letter of commendation signed by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig highly praising the work of the Americans and expressing gratitude that he had had them under his command at the most vital period of the war.

Captain Kent told of his personal experiences in the advance against the Hindenburg line, and gave a number of instances of particular bravery. One in particular he emphasized. It was a story of how three American boys rescued five British and a machine gun from a disabled tank. These were awarded the Medal of Honor by Congress.

Mr. Sisson changed the subject from war and spoke of the desirability of business men following political developments. He expressed the opinion that business men, especially bankers, who are charged with the task of selecting investments for others, can be of vastly greater service to their clients and to themselves if they will pay more attention to politics. He did not advocate active participation in politics so much as an intelligent study of political developments, with the view of ascertaining possible effects on commerce and industry.

Religious Notices on Page 14.

ROCHAMBEAU BRINGS STURDY ENGINEERS

Former 22d New York, Now 102d, Reach Their Home Port on French Liner.

FOUR DIED ON VOYAGE OVER

Lieut. Col. Conrow in Command of Regiment—New Argentine Ambassador Is Also on Board.

The French liner Rochambeau, from Havre with 1,204 officers and men of the 102d Engineers, formerly the old 22d Regiment of New York, arrived in Quarantine yesterday afternoon long before the Cunarder Aquitania, but on account of the influenza cases, the health authorities took a long time before they gave the order for the yellow flag to be lowered.

Three soldiers died yesterday morning of pneumonia, one died during the voyage, and there were twenty cases in the hospital, which were removed at Quarantine before the liner proceeded to her pier. While she was at anchor off the Staten Island shores the Patrol and the steamboat Correction, packed with friends of the 102d Engineers, which is the second unit of the 27th Division to return, had ample time to steam alongside and exchange greetings with the soldiers standing on the decks.

The troops were under the command of Lieut. Col. W. S. Conrow, who declined to make any statement regarding the deeds performed in France by his men. Major W. E. Lane, who arrived here two weeks ago to arrange for the reception of the 102d Engineers, however, gave an account of the gallantry of the men.

Lead Machine Gunners.

"The most interesting incident of the entire engagements occurred on Oct. 17 at St. Suplice," said the Major. "It was just 3 o'clock in the morning when Colonel Conrow led his troops ahead of a machine gun detachment. Colonel Conrow and his men came to a sunken road and all this time they were under heavy trench mortar and artillery fire. The calmest man in the outfit was the Colonel, and I recall one young enlisted man who became nervous at the terrific bombardment. Colonel Conrow noticed the young man and advised him to get a shovel and begin digging a hole and jump into it and then he would soon be rid of his fear.

"About fifty yards from this point a dozen men of Company F were carried away wounded. He remained until 5 o'clock, when the heavy firing ceased, and then left for his headquarters at Bussigny. On his return later, when firing was resumed, he stumbled into a shell hole and lost his gas mask. He was badly overcome with gas, and managed to get back to his quarters, a distance of three miles, which he covered in four hours. Although he was ordered to rest he refused, and said that his one wish was to continue with his command."

The wife of Sergeant G. Smith of 134 West Fifteenth Street, one of the victims of influenza on the voyage, who was attached to Company A, was waiting on the pier to greet him. She is a telephone operator on the French Line pier, and when the news was broken to her she nearly collapsed, and had to be carried into the waiting room.

The principal activities of the 102d Engineers extended over a period of three and one-half months in 1918, and included a minor action at the East Poperinghe line, Belgium, July 9 and Aug. 20. They broke through the famous and previous impregnable Hindenburg line after a fierce battle at Bony, Sept. 25 and 30. Other actions included a lively battle at St. Souplet on La Selle River Oct. 17 and 18, and another at Jone de Mer Ridge on Oct. 19, where "Jerry" was again dislodged. They also had an engagement on the two following days at the St. Maurice River, and were then relieved for a well-earned rest.

Lauded by Marshal Haig.

In a report of commendation on the splendid work done by the engineers, issued by Marshal Haig, of Nov. 16, 1918, General Order 44, he spoke of the work done by the engineers of the 27th and 30th Divisions.

Colonel F. M. Wise, who was with the 5th Regiment of Marines at Château-Thierry as Major, also returned on the Rochambeau, wearing the Croix de Guerre with gold palm. After he was promoted to Colonel he was placed in command of the 59th Infantry of the Fourth Division. He has been twenty years in the service.

Argentine Ambassador Aboard.

Among the civilians on the Rochambeau was Thomas Le Breton, Ambassador from the Argentine to the United States, successor to Romulo S. Naon, who left at once for Washington, and will see the President on Monday at noon, he said. Until after that interview he declined to give his opinion upon the policy of Argentina toward the League of Nations.

This is the first time he has accepted a post as diplomatic representative of his country abroad. He has been a member of the Argentine Congress.

"I come here an enthusiastic admirer of the United States," he said. "It is my desire to promote in every way the close friendship between my country and this. Especially in its systems of education, public health and agriculture has the United States much to offer the Argentine for useful example. This nation's work in research and investigation has much to teach us."

Two Battleships Land Troops.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 28.—The battleships Virginia and Rhode Island docked here today after a strenuous sixteen-day trip from Brest, and debarked more than 2,000 returning soldiers. Aboard the Virginia were the 1st Trench Mortar Battalion, the 488th Aero Squadron, the 305th Trench Mortar Battery, eight casual officers and two Y. M. C. A. secretaries. The Rhode Island brought the 147th Machine Gun Battalion, the 840th Aero Squadron, New York and Missouri casual companies, nine casual officers, and several Y. M. C. A. men. The Virginia's contingent is said to have suffered greatly during the storms at sea. There were several deaths. The 1st Trench Mortar Battalion had representatives from thirty-eight States. The unit was in France thirteen months, and fought at Château-Thierry, the Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Thiaucourt.

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ROOSEVELT QUITS NEW WAR SOCIETY

Joins Major McIlvaine in Renouncing Sponsorship of World War Veterans.

DEMAND RETURN OF MONEY

Announce Organization of League by Officers and Men Abroad Open to All in Service.

Captain Archibald Roosevelt and Major Tompkins McIlvaine last night gave out a statement declaring that they were in no way supporters of the new organization called the "World War Veterans of America." They said they had given their approval to the preliminary organization called the "American Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Association," but that they had renounced all sponsorship for the society when it adopted new aims and changed its name.

One reason given by the two officers for their statement was that a society open to all soldiers and sailors who wished to join had been organized already overseas "by officers and men with distinguished records." They added that representatives of the organization of this society already were on their way to this country to make public the aims of the new army league. None of the names of these officers was given in the statement.

Captain Roosevelt and Major McIlvaine demand that all the funds collected by the officers of the society here shall be returned. They say they approve the original purpose of the society in attempting to find jobs for discharged soldiers, but they suggest that even this branch of the work should be "reorganized and conducted along proper lines." Their statement follows:

"We desire to correct certain erroneous statements given to the public, that we are connected with an organization known as 'World War Veterans of America.' We are in no way connected with that organization.

"Recently a group of discharged young officers and enlisted men started an organization for the relief of and to secure employment for discharged soldiers and sailors, under the name 'Soldiers and Sailors Protective Association,' with offices at Fortieth Street and Broadway. Being without funds and having got heavily into debt, the National Civic Federation appointed a Committee of Fourteen, of which Mr. Lawrence Abbott of The Outlook was Chairman, to assist these young men in the endeavor named by raising funds and otherwise.

"Major McIlvaine accepted the Treasurership of this Committee of Fourteen, and Captain Roosevelt agreed to lend his assistance to the association, both being in sympathy with any movement of this sort; thereafter, and without their knowledge, the name of the association was changed to 'World War Veterans of America,' (and a charter secured) with the purpose of forming a national army and navy association, and literature and statements were given to the public, and efforts made to enroll members and collect funds.

"The names of Captain Roosevelt (and it is understood others) was included without their consent among the names of the Directors, and the name of Major McIlvaine was included as Treasurer of the organization, with a statement that the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York was the depository. The only connection of the trust company was that it was the depository of the funds to be collected by Major McIlvaine, as Treasurer of the Committee of Fourteen. As soon as these facts came to their attention the undersigned notified the young men in question that all funds collected by the 'World War Veterans of America' should be returned, and all statements of the kind disavowed.

"The undersigned believe that the relief work being done by the Soldiers and Sailors' Protective Association is excellent and that the movement should be furthered, provided it is reorganized and conducted along proper lines. They do not indorse, however, the 'World War Veterans of America,' and have never been a part of that organization nor authorized the use by it of their names.

"An army league of the veterans of this war is in process of formation overseas by officers and enlisted men with distinguished records now on the other side, and their representatives are on their way to this country, with full authority to co-operate with and include in the association all discharged members of the American forces in this country, with a view to the establishement of a national, non-partisan army league, for the purpose of promoting comradeship and devoted to the service of the nation. As soon as these representatives arrive it is expected that a public announcement will be made of the definite plans and the means proposed to put it into execution."

Officers of the World War Veterans said last night that it had been their intention from the beginning to seek members for their society so that the work for discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines might be carried on. They denied that their aims or original plans had been changed, and said that the change in name was made solely because another organization had been formed with a title so similar that many persons had been confused. This organization had its headquarters at the Rand School of Social Science.

Aid had been given to hundreds of soldiers and sailors, they said, by finding jobs for them and by lending small sums of money. Lieutenant Wilfrid C. Dittoe and Lieutenant Lester D. Mayne were the organizers of the original society, and served as President and Secretary. The other officers listed by the original Protective Association were Eugene Greenhut, Vice President; Harry E. Brettyman, Vice President, and Robert G. Chamberlain, Assistant Secretary. Others whose names were listed on the Committee on Organization of the Protective Association were Lieut. Col. Richard Derby, Samuel Gompers, a relative of the President of the American Federation of Labor; Captain Roosevelt, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Captain Allyn F. Stetson.

Twelve members were listed as members of the Advisory Committee appointed by the National Civic Federation. They were Mr. Abbott, Chairman; Major McIlvaine, Treasurer; Major August Belmont, Wheeler P. Bloodgood, Timothy B. Byrnes, William Dean, Ralph M. Easley, John Golden, B. A. Large, Emerson McMillin, Louis B. Schram, and Percy S. Straus.

McDERMOTT SEEKS OLD JOB.

Former Purchasing Agent of Police Begins Mandamus Action.

Leo J. McDermott, former purchasing agent of the Police Department, who was appointed head of the division of supplies, repairs, and transportation by Commissioner Woods, filed a mandamus suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to compel Police Commissioner Enright to reinstate him and to remove three Lieutenants and an acting Detective Sergeant who are performing his former duties. McDermott alleges that as a civil service employe he could not be removed except after a trial on charges. His salary was $2,400, and he bought $250,000 of supplies yearly, he says.

McDermott states that when he went to Police Headquarters on Jan. 1 last he found that his desk had been removed and emptied of all his papers and personel property, but says he has never been notified by Commissioner Enright or any one acting for him that he has been removed. He alleges that Fourth Deputy Commissioner Wallis told him Commissioner Enright had been urging him (Wallis) to get something on McDermott in order that he might be displaced by uniformed policemen.

Religious Notices on Page 24.

URGE LAWS TO AID WOMEN.

Governor's Committee Favors 48-Hour Week for Workers.

The Committee on Industrial Problems of the Governor's Reconstruction Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Committee Room of the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall at which members of the Woman's Joint Legislative Conference outlined the legislation which they are supporting at the present session of the State Legislature and which they urged the commission to approve. All the bills are designed to give protection to the women in industry, and among them are those which would give to women the eight-hour day, a minimum wage, health insurance, protection for office workers, protection for transportation workers, and protection for elevator operators. Carleton A. Chase presided at the meeting, and those who appeared for the women were Mary E. Dreier, Esther P. Chadbourn, Nelle Swartz, and Anne Hogan.

The eight-hour bill reduces the hours for women employed in factories and mercantile establishments from nine to eight hours a day, and from fifty-four to forty-eight hours a week. Miss Dreier stated that there were at least 200,000 women and minor workers employed in the cities of the State who are not protected by the Labor law, and have none of the legal safeguards which protect workers in stores and factories.

It was pointed out at the hearing that at the offices of the Liberty Loan Committee at 120 Broadway, there are sixty girls working in a room of moderate size having only one window for ventilation.

The bill for elevator and transportation workers limits the hours of work of girls to nine hours a day, fifty-four hours a week, prohibits night work and the employment of girls under 21, and provides one day of rest in seven.

Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Secretary of the Commission, announced that the commission had recommended to the Governor support for Secretary Lane's Land Reclamation bill, and that the Governor had wired his approval to Washington.

Seize Opium at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Opium, valued by Federal officials at $10,000, was seized and four Chinamen were arrested in a raid on Chinese places of business in Centre Street today. The Federal officers expressed the belief that the opium had been smuggled and that Schenectady is the distributing point for the drug in this part of the State.

SHIPPERS CLOSE ARGENTINE PORTS

Stop Loading of Transatlantic Steamers at Rosario and La Plata.

IRIGOYEN'S PLAN FAILS

Minister of Treasury Refuses Summons at President's Suggestion from Chamber of Deputies.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 28.—The harbor strike, which has caused a tieup of this port for nearly seven weeks, came up in the Chamber of Deputies today.

The Deputies summoned the Minister of the Treasury, but he declined to answer questions, informing the Deputies that President Irigoyen did not recognize the right of the chamber to summon and question Ministers. The Minister said that the Executive did not think that the port strike was a matter properly within the scope of a congressional investigation. He promised, however, to communicate with the chamber on the subject in the near future, explaining that such action would not affect the powers of the Executive in his determination to keep the powers of Congress within fixed limits.

During the strike here some of the transatlantic steamers have been loading and unloading at Rosario and La Plata. In view of the difficulty attending these operations shipping agents have agreed to suspend all efforts to handle transatlantic steamers in any Argentina port until the situation improves.

Meanwhile all hope of immediately ending the harbor strike under the decree of President Irigoyen nationalizing port services has passed.

Shipping agents wrote to the Minister of the Interior Tuesday asking him to interpret some clauses of the decree, and their letter was answered by a subsecretary. The agents notified the Government today that they were unable to resume shipping until the decree is explained, and the Government guaranteed shippers the right to employ anyone they wish until some measure to prevent boycotts had been adopted.

The workers also resolved not to resume work under the decree until the agents changed their present attitude.

GUILTY, SAYS RUNAWAY GIRL

Sarah Endner and Her Boy Companions Find Mercy in Court.

Sarah Endner of 347 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, the sixteen-year-old girl who ran away from home with $16,000 of her father's money, was indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury on charges of burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods. She was later arraigned in the County Court before Judge Norman S. Dike and allowed to plead guilty of unlawful entry. William Johnson, 16, of 427 Seventh Avenue, and William Sutton, 16, of 443 Thirteenth Avenue, who accompanied the girl on her trip, were also indicted and allowed to plead guilty to the same charge. All three will be sentenced on Monday.

In asking that the defendants' plea of guilt in the lesser degree be accepted District Attorney Harry E. Lewis said that all except $3,500 of the stolen money had been returned and that Alfred Endner, the girl's father, wished to withdraw the complaint. He also said that the young men were led into the affair by the girl and that it was only fair to allow them to plead to the same minor charge.

"We wanted to run off and get married," the girl told Judge Dike in answer to his questions. "It was my family that said William was no good. I don't think that way about him." Sutton, the girl told the Judge, was taken along so that he could be a witness at the contemplated marriage.

BLIZZARDS START IN WEST.

A Cold Wave Is Working East Toward Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Blizzards were reported today in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and southern South Dakota. The storm was working eastward and the Weather Bureau predicted zero weather for Chicago tonight or tomorrow.

In Minnesota a stock train stalled in the snow was struck by a passenger train, two persons being killed and a number injured. Near Wausau, Neb., a passenger train with twenty-five persons aboard was stalled in the snow.

All the States affected reported huge drifts, with train service delayed. In Nebraska the temperature ranged from 2 below zero at Omaha and Lincoln to 16 below at Valentine.

PROTEST FROM PERSHING.

He Feared Trial Reviews Would Be Prejudicial to Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In making a formal denial today that General Pershing had refused to obey a general order relative to the revision of court-martial cases in France, as asserted in the House yesterday by Representative Johnson of South Dakota, the War Department disclosed that the Commander in Chief had protested against the order involved as tending to take from him control of disciplinary measures in his forces. The protest is now being considered by Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, and the order may be revoked.

The order was issued on Sept. 11, 1918. It provides that court-martial cases in the A. E. F. shall be passed on for review to the office in France of Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger of General Crowder's office. As General Pershing and his staff have interpreted this direction, final jurisdiction over disciplinary cases would be taken out of the hands of Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, Judge Advocate General of the Expeditionary Forces and turned over to a branch office of the Judge Advocate General of the army.

The protest of General Pershing, it was stated at the War Department, was in no sense a case of insubordination. The views of his staff have been presented in opposition and are being considered in an entirely regular way. The object of the Department in sending General Kreger, it was intimated, was to expedite review of military sentences for purposes of equalization, not to invade the powers of the Commander in Chief in France.

Seven More Suffragists Freed.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The fines of seven of the eight remaining members of the National Woman's Party remaining in the County Jail were paid today, and the women were released. They had been under sentence for participation in an attempted demonstration during the President Wilson parade Monday. The fines were paid, it was said, by E. H. Howe, who advanced the money that released three other women two days ago. The women today protested that they did not know Howe, and ought not be compelled to leave jail. The only women in jail tonight was Mrs. George A. Brewer of Belmont.

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Twenty-five dollars is coming to be recognized as a standard figure for common sense men, and we have the representative clothes of twenty-five leading makers to show our appreciation of that fact.

at $25.00

Men's Winter Suits

A group representing almost the entire stock that we have arbitrarily priced $25.

The Suits are two and three button models, soft roll models, conservative models, skirted models.

All Sizes—and the Season's Newest Models and Colorings.

200 Men's Winter Overcoats at $21.50

Were $25, $28.50, $30.

Special, Chesterfields and Skirted Models and Short Ulsters.

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

1200 Men's Soft Hats *Equal to best $5 Grades* **$3**

$3.00 $3.00 $3.00

The famous Gimbel reputation is world-wide known for a bullder of fine hats for dressed men.

The importation is purchased them at a special price to make room for his incoming straw hats.

Fresh, clean stocks taken out of the boxes this morning for the first time. All the best colors. All sizes in every color.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT STORE—Four Floor

Sale of 600 Men's Night Shirts $1.15

From one of the best makers. Samples and slightly imperfect shirts—otherwise prices would be $1.50 to $2.50.

Their wearing qualities will give thorough satisfaction.

Materials include muslins, cambrics, long cloth, mulls and nainsooks. Many styles and trimmings. Complete range of sizes from 15 to 16, but not in every style. At this particularly low price they will sell fast.

GIMBELS MEN'S FURNISHING SHOP—Main Floor

Military Clothing

½ Price Sale

Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.

Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Separate Wool Linings

Officers' Whipcord Suits.....$60.00 *Now* $30.00
Officers' Serge Suits.....$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Officers' Serge Suits.....$50.00 *Now* $25.00

Officers' Trench Coats $50.00 *Now* $25.00
Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.

Officers' Raincoats. $40.00 *Now* $20.00
Raincoats.....$30.00 *Now* $15.00
Raincoats.....$35.00 *Now* $17.50
Officers' Raincoats....$22.50 *Now* $11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats, (Black).....$30.00 *Now* $15.00

100 Belted Trench Model Raincoats
Were $22.50 *Now* $11.25
Guaranteed Water Proof.

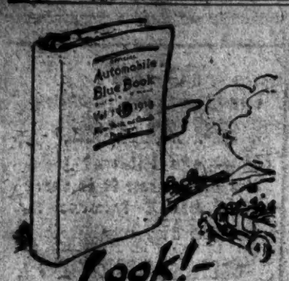
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees. $6.00 *Now* $3.00
Wool Army Shirts..$7.50 *Now* $3.75
Wool Army Shirts..$8.00 *Now* $4.00
Wool Army Shirts..$9.00 *Now* $4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts..$5.50 *Now* $2.75
Silk Khaki Shirts..$10.00 *Now* $5.00

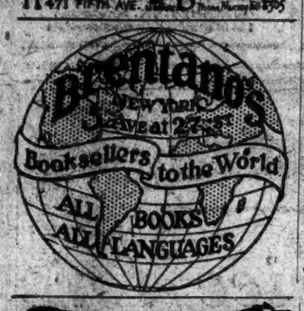
Officers' Garrison Caps.....$5.00 *Now* $2.50
Leather Aviation Coat, Corduroy Lining.....$65.00 *Now* $32.50
Leather Aviation Coat, Moleskin Lining.....$55.00 *Now* $27.50
Moleskin Aviation Coat, Leather Lining.....$30.00 *Now* $15.00

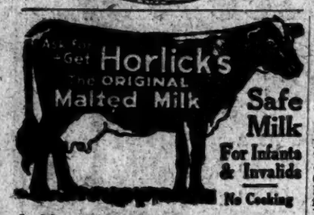
No C. O. D.'s

GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

No Returns







A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

COUNTRY-WIDE VOTE ON 'NO BEER' STRIKE

Central Federated Union to Call National Convention at Atlantic City.

200,000 MORE IN FAVOR

Workingmen's Bodies Continue to Go on Record Favoring Anti-Prohibition Demonstration.

The Central Federated Union decided last night to call a "National No Beer No Work Strike Convention" at Atlantic City on the second Monday in June simultaneous with the convention there of the American Federation of Labor. Central Labor bodies throughout the country will be asked to send delegates to the convention to take action on the proposed "No Beer No Work" strike on July 1, if the sale of beer is prohibited.

Edward Hannah, President of the Central Federated Union, who sponsored the resolution calling for a convention, at the regular meeting of the organization in Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street, declared that in no better way than by a convocation of delegates could labor make itself heard on the subject of prohibition.

"Any one familiar with the labor movement and present conditions of unemployment," he said, "knows that we are on the brink of a volcano. The enforcement of the prohibition legislation will set off that volcano, and we will all see the fireworks. Organized labor will fight to the limit. If we could go to Europe and fight for democracy, we can fight for it over here. I do not think that half the legislators realize what unrest the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution has caused, and the sooner we inform them the better."

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, announced that since the regular meeting of the organization on Friday a week ago more than 200,000 additional members of trade unions had put themselves on record as in favor of the general "No Beer No Work" strike, bringing the total number to 400,000. Those who would be involved in such a strike in New York City, he said, number 600,000.

"The question will be threshed out here from week to week," said Mr. Bohm, "and the nearer we get to July 1 the more bitter the feeling will grow. The average person treats this strike as a joke, but the average person apparently does not realize how seriously these hundreds of thousands of working men have taken the problem. The country is waking up. Each week there will be more thousands added to the list, which includes the building trades, cigarmakers, metal workers, coppersmiths, engineers, firemen, hatters, painters, shoe workers, and countless others."

James Bagley, delegate of the Franklin Pressmen's Union, declared that he was in favor of violence. He surprised his fellow delegates when he said:

"It might be a good thing for us to have prohibition. The moment the Government took liquor away from the people of Russia the people took the Government in their own hands. Presses will be smashed and windows broken on July 1. What happened in Russia will happen here. We ought to be men enough to say, 'Take beer away from us and we will take the Government away from you.'

"We have waited too long about calling a general strike. It is time we went back to our organizations and told them to stop work now. Or, if later we are told to starve to death, we will starve, but, starving, we will break into the grocery stores. The world is ripe for revolution and the sooner we get it the better."

Ernest Bohm said he thought the returns from the strike vote taken by the various unions were coming in slowly, despite the fact that the number of trade unionists in favor of the "No Beer, No Work" strike already exceeded by 50,000 the total number represented by the Central Federated Union.

"As time goes on, every laboring man in the city will have expressed himself on this question," he said, "and at the convention the voice of every laborer in the country will be heard."

Several of the delegates last night were in favor of sending letters to Senators Wadsworth and Calder to vote against the Barkley wartime prohibition bill. Morris Brown, Treasurer of the union, however, protested against sending telegrams and other literature, declaring that only a strike could settle the beer question.

SAYS DRUG USERS INCREASE

Health Commissioner Thinks Dry Law Will Add to Evil.

Many suggestions for curbing the drug habit, stopping the illicit peddling of habit-forming drugs, and restricting dishonest doctors were made yesterday at a meeting in the Belvedere Room of the Hotel Astor, convened by the State Committee of Narcotic Drug Control, for the purpose of enlisting the co-operation of the people and for considering means for suppressing illegal trade. The question as to what effect prohibition is going to have on increasing the number of drug addicts was not generally discussed. Health Commissioner Dr. Royal S. Copeland, however, gave his opinion that there will be an increase when the country goes dry. It was the consensus of opinion that drug addiction was a disease and not a crime and should be treated as such.

"I believe there are more than 200,000 drug addicts in this city today," said Dr. Copeland. "They will increase with prohibition. I have a report from one of the largest drug manufacturers which states that he disposed of more cocaine in the month of January than in all of last year. The demand in February became so great as to make it necessary to limit the supply to a customer. I believe that every addict should be registered at official stations. Preparations are being made by the health authorities when an addict is discharged physically strong to have him registered at one of these stations."

The Constitution would not permit some of the methods suggested for curbing the evil, Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions said. He thought that too drastic laws would bring to light many unnecessary skeletons and would but eliminate the evil. He did not favor putting addicts in a penal institution, for while they are guilty of misdemeanors they are not criminals. Chief Magistrate McAdoo said that it was always a problem to know where to send the unfortunates.

"Some time ago there was a fine State Home at Warwick where men could go, but some months ago it was closed," he said. "I am tired of signing commitments to Bellevue or the Workhouse Hospital. I am for Federal control, and if the manufacture of alcohol is to be prohibited that way why, in the name of Heaven, can't drugs be also?"

LIGHT WINE AND BEER HOPES UP IN ALBANY

Bill to Nullify "Bone Dry" Prohibition May Be Introduced.

FOR LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION

Fate of the Plan Depends on Action of Congress on the Barkley Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—It was learned today that the light wine and beer bill advocated by a group of lawmakers bent of beating the "bone-dry" Prohibition Enforcement bill advocated by the New York Anti-Saloon League, would be presented to the Legislature toward the end of next week, in the event that Congress should adjourn without enacting the Barkley bill, which declares intoxicating any beverage containing in excess of one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

The present attitude of the "liberal constructionists" in the Legislature might be most aptly described as one of "watchful waiting" on Congress. They will breathe more easily after the present Democratic Congress has gone out of business—especially if it ends its labors without giving its approval to the Barkley bill. And the leaders here have reason to believe that even if the Barkley bill should go through in the House of Representatives, it will not be passed by the United States Senate.

Then, the men interested in a liberal enforcement bill believe the way will be open for the enactment of such a measure by the Legislatures, for the Republican leaders have received information, which they regard as trustworthy, that the next Republican Congress will leave a clear track to the Legislatures of the several States so that they may deal with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in the manner that local sentiment may point to as prudent and expedient.

No one at the Capitol was willing to predict tonight what would happen here if the Barkley bill were made Federal law at Washington. The advocates of a liberal interpretation of the Federal amendment admitted that it might make a revision of the "liberal constructionist" program at Albany necessary. The Barkley bill, to be sure, has in view solely the enforcement of war-time prohibition, but the general opinion here is that the enactment of the bill by the present Democratic Congress might set a precedent which the Republican Congress would find it awkward to ignore.

It was reported here tonight that the liberal enforcement bill, when it made its appearance next week, would be shorn of the provision to legalize the sale of light wines. Some of the up-State lawmakers who voted for ratification in deference to sentiment among their rural constituents and now have signified their willingness to vote for a liberal interpretation of the amendment, have suggested to the legislative leaders that they might find difficulty in justifying a vote to legalize the sale of wine, whereas a vote for continued traffic in beer could be justified in view of the persistent demand voiced by labor organizations.

The Retail Druggists through their State organization have demanded another hearing at which to register their objections to the enactment of the enforcement bill that the Anti-Saloon League wants. While it has not been definitely determined, it was stated here tonight by persons in a position to know that this request in all probability would be granted, and that the date would be fixed next week.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE SOON?

Nation-Wide Walkout Threatened—Appeal to Wilson Against Burleson.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—A nation-wide strike of electrical workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is in prospect "unless President Wilson provides some committee, commission, or court" to which members of the organization can submit grievances, according to Charles P. Ford, Secretary of the Brotherhood, who sent a telegraphic appeal to the President today.

The telegram was sent after the meeting here of the Executive Committee of the international organization. Its full contents were not made public. The attention of the President was called, Mr. Ford said, to the reported failure of the electrical workers to get satisfaction from the Post Office Department.

"The appeal wired to President Wilson," Mr. Ford stated, "is in substance a protest against Postmaster General Burleson's policy of refusing to provide any means of adjusting wage controversies in California, Oregon, Washington, and Nevada."

Approximately 12,000 linemen and telephone operators on the Pacific Coast are affected, Mr. Ford says, and controversies are pending in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Kansas.

The nature of the grievances was not discussed.

Rev. Dr. Frank Smith Seriously Ill.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Smith of Dallas, Texas, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, is seriously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city, where he was taken Thursday, following a hemorrhage. Dr. Walter W. Palmer of 65 Central Park West, who is attending him, said last night that while a complete diagnosis of his case has not been made as yet, that Dr. Smith was undoubtedly suffering from a nervous breakdown. Dr. Smith came to New York early in the week to attend a conference of the Presbyterian Synods of New York and New Jersey.

AQUITANIA SINKS FREIGHTER IN BAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

were drifting about everywhere. His ship narrowly escaped sinking twice.

There was a big crowd to welcome the homecoming troops when the Aquitania docked at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, and the passengers and also the ship's officers spoke in high terms of the behavior of the colored troops on the voyage. The troops included the 366th Infantry complete, 125 officers and 3,494 enlisted men; the 817th Ammunition Train, (colored,) complete, 37 officers and 1,158 enlisted men; 247 sick and wounded, and a number of casuals and other details who were under the command of Brig. Gen. James Mitchell, who has been in command of the American Air Forces in France at Chaumont and Neuf Chateau.

The colored troops all went to Camp Upton and the white casuals and details were sent to various camps in and around New York, while the wounded were taken to debarkation hospitals.

There was a small party of publishers and newspaper editors on board, including M. Corbett, Manager and Director of The London Times, and Pomeroy Burton, Manager and Director of The London Daily Mail and other Harmsworth newspapers.

Pershing's Sister Comes Home.

Among the nurses on board was Miss Gertrude Pershing, sister of the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, who has been serving in France.

The Aquitania was commanded by Captain J. T. W. Charles, R. N. R., and had seven former Cunard officers who had been especially released from the Royal Navy. Among them were Staff Captain J. A. Wolfe and Chief Officer F. E. Stery. The latter was commander of the auxiliary cruiser Arlanza when 100 feet of her bow underneath was blown off by a mine in the White Sea. He lived on the ice through the Winter with his crew and salvaged the vessel and took her safely to Belfast the following Summer.

Seven Ships Returned to Owners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Seven steamers requisitioned during the war were returned to their owners by the Shipping Board today. They are the Santa Cruz, Ecuador, Carolinian, Tidewater, Sonoma, Walter E. Munson, and the City of Savannah.

WAR FINANCE

As Viewed from the Roof of the World in Switzerland

By

C. W. BARRON

Author of "The Audacious War," "The Mexican Problem," Etc.

The keystone of reconstruction is finance, and nowhere can a more illuminating and understandable discussion of this aspect of the subject be found than in Mr. Barron's latest book.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN CO., Publishers

Price $1.50 per copy

For sale at all book stores or The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad Street, New York.

THE PRESTONS By Mary Heaton Vorse

Called by The Review of Reviews *"the best and most entertaining story of an American family of modern American fiction,"* is now in its *SIXTH EDITION*. **Yet up to date it has only been advertised by what its readers have said about it.** You and your sons and daughters should read this wholesome, humorous and entertaining novel.

For Sale Everywhere $1.75

BONI & LIVERIGHT - Publishers - New York

What the American People Think of a League of Nations

"Had the League been in existence in 1914, Europe would have escaped the bloodiest of all wars," declares the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. While the majority of the newspapers of America regard the experiment of a League of Nations as tremendously worth trying, some are as dubious as the New York *Sun*, which says: "If the present project means the elimination of the Monroe Doctrine; if it means the restriction of our independence; if it means we are tying our hands as concerns the independent action of a free people and a free nation; if it means that the United States shall carry the load and pay in large measure the bills of maintaining peace in all the little countries of Europe and throughout the world—the little tribal nations and the big nations as well; if it means the hampering of this nation in its economic relations to and with the other nations of the world, is it good enough for this free people, this free nation—is it the thing we want?" Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week for public opinion on the League of Nations.

Other articles of immediate interest to all thoughtful readers are:

Jews From America in the Bolshevik Oligarchy

Jewish and non-Jewish Editorial Opinion Regarding the Testimony of Dr. George A. Simons Before the Senate Committee That Is Investigating Bolshevism in the United States

Meaning of the Western Strikes
"No Beer, No Work"
How Our Allies Regard the Peace-League Plan
An Ex-German Colony for India
How the Hand Spreads Influenza
$2,000,000 in "Saving the Pieces"
A Fourteenth-Century Miracle on the East Side
Japan to Cast Out German "Kultur"
Red-Cross Work After the War
Lax Justice in Belgium
Best of the Current Poetry
Lithuania
Skimming the Melting-Pot
American Troops to Leave Russia
German Intrigues to Split the Allies
"Seventeen-Year Locusts" Due in 1919
English and Accidents
Dubious Benefits of Science
The Doughboy's Shakespeare
What Kind of a Memorial?
A Village of Disabled Soldiers
English Doubts of Prohibition
News of Finance and Commerce
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events

Many Striking Illustrations, Including Cartoons

Why the Literary Digest Is So Popular In the "Movies"

The average audience in a first-class motion-picture house is typically representative of the American spirit; while it is good-natured, it demands the best. When thrilling dramas of love, war, and adventure are unfolded before it, in which famous million-dollar stars perform prodigies of agility and valour, it is more than generous in the matter of applause. When the "Pictorial Weeklies" transport it in a twinkling to the four corners of the earth it is not at all backward about sounding its appreciation. But when the scene changes and THE LITERARY DIGEST Topics of the Day are flashed on the screen the enthusiasm which greets this novel and attractive feature is unbounded. The audience rocks with laughter and applause over each one in the series of punch paragraphs with their lively humor, keen satire, and trenchant witticisms on the social, political, and other foibles of the day. The "movies" are but the mirror of the world and the popularity of the Topics of the Day is but the echo of the ever increasing chorus of acclaim that greets each weekly reappearance of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

March 1st Number on Sale To-Day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor — HIS MASTER'S VOICE

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day

New Victor Records for March

Caruso, De Luca, Garrison, Kreisler, Martinelli, McCormack, Zimbalist—all these great artists take part in this new Victor entertainment. And appreciative music-lovers in thousands of homes throughout the land will greet their new offerings with keen delight.

For his contribution Caruso chose a beautiful number deeply religious in spirit; De Luca presents his first English interpretation; Martinelli sings a favorite Faust masterpiece; John McCormack gives new and enduring fame to an Irish song which Chauncey Olcott first made popular.

Below you will find the selections sung and played by the famous and exclusive Victor artists. And there are also listed some rollicking dance records and the choicest of the latest popular songs.

		Number	Size	Price
Lord, Have Mercy!	Enrico Caruso	88599	12	$3.00
God Bless You, My Dear	Giuseppe De Luca	64775	10	1.00
Kiss Me Again	Mabel Garrison	64795	10	1.00
Songs My Mother Taught Me	Fritz Kreisler	64563	10	1.00
Faust—All Hail, Thou Dwelling Lowly	Giovanni Martinelli	74573	12	1.50
My Irish Song of Songs	John McCormack	64796	10	1.00
The Lark	Efrem Zimbalist	74582	12	1.50
There is Somebody Waiting for Me	Harry Lauder	70119	12	1.25
Serenade (Violoncello)	Fernand Pollain	45158	10	1.00
The Butterfly (Violoncello)	Fernand Pollain			
Beautiful Ohio	Olive Kline and Marguerite Dunlap	45161	10	1.00
Dear Little Boy of Mine	Elsie Baker			
(1) Old Folks at Home (2) Juanita (For Community Singing)	Conway's Band	18519	10	.85
(1) Old Black Joe (2) Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground (For Community Singing)	Conway's Band			
Oui, Oui, Marie—Medley One-Step (Piano-Accordion Solo)	Pietro	18520	10	.85
Sweet 'n' Pretty—Fox Trot (Saxophone-Xylophone-Piano)	All Star Trio			
Rockin' the Boat—Fox Trot	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra	18521	10	.85
The Girl Behind the Gun—Medley One-Step	Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra			
In the Land of Beginning Again	Charles Harrison	18523	10	.85
I Found the End of the Rainbow	Charles Harrison			
I'm Waiting For You, Liza Jane	Vernon Dalhart	18525	10	.85
Mummy Mine	Sterling Trio			
Till We Meet Again—Waltz	Nicholas Orlando's Orchestra	18526	10	.85
Beautiful Ohio—Waltz	Waldorf-Astoria Dance Orchestra			
Head Over Heels—Medley Fox Trot	Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra	35682	12	1.35
I'm Always Chasing Rainbows—Medley Fox Trot	Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra			

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing them, new records and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

CASUALTIES NOW 279,798

14 Killed in Action Are Listed on Army Lists Made Public Yesterday

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Four army casualty lists, containing 943 names, were issued by the War Department today, bringing the total for the army up to 274,032. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm of the service was 5,766. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 279,798.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 14 killed in action, 19 died of wounds, 19 died of accident, 79 died of disease, 386 wounded slightly, 331 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 95 wounded severely.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Feb. 28.	Total.
Killed in action	31,253	14	31,267
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	13,188	19	13,207
Died of accident	2,990	19	3,009
Died of disease	20,036	79	20,115
Total	68,199	131	68,330
Wounded	197,957	812	198,769
Missing	6,933		6,933
Total	273,089	943	274,032

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DF) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

AGOA, F. D., 229 Sullivan St.....(WU)
ALUM, W. G., 263 Lafayette Av., Bklyn.(WU)
BENNETTE, L., 139 Harmon St., Bklyn.(WL)
BENS, W. J., 194 Richmond St., Bklyn.(WL)
BERGMANN, J. H., 430 W. 46th St.—Mch.....(WU)
BOLCHOVER, PHILIP, 252 E. 3d St.....(WL)
BREEN, BERNARD, 126 St. Ann's Av.(DA)
BROWN, A. A., 411 E. 51st St.....(WL)
BROWN, THOMAS, 115 W. 40th St.....(WS)
BRUSH, S. A., 3,319 Ollanville Av.....(WL)
BURNETT, J., 258 Bergen St., Bklyn...(WS)
CALLAHAN, H., 1,281 St. John Place, Brooklyn.....(WU)
CRABB, J. K., 146 Schermerhorn Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
COHEN, LOUIS, 1,054 18th Av., Bklyn..(WL)
COLLINS, T. E., 17 W. 58th St.....(DD)
CONGROVE, ALFRED, Amita Place, Jamaica.....(WU)
CROWLEY, J. F., foot of E. 24th St.—Corp.....(WU)
CUTO, J., 401 Pierce Av., L. I. City...(WL)
DAVIN, W., 309 Leonard St., Bklyn...(WL)
DE COSTA, C., 625 W. 174th St.—Lt.(WS)
DI BENEDETTO, NICK, 29 1st St.....(WS)
DIEBEL, OTTO L., 505 E. Houston St..(WL)
EISENBERG, S., 72 E. 1st St.....(WL)
ENDLER, E. K., 351 E. 20th St., Bklyn.(WL)
FITZGERALD, W., 1,040 Amsterdam Av.(WS)
FOSTER, CECIL, 62 W. 140th St.....(WU)
GERMANN, C., 120 46th St., Corona...(WU)
GRAY, E. E., 1,009 Kimball Av., Richmond Hill.....(WL)
GUNDERMANN, HERBERT, 123 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
HAGEN, J., 1,817 Intervale Av.—Lt.(WU)
HARRIS, A., 805 Brooklyn Av., Brklyn.(WS)
HINNERADORF, H. E., 212 West End Av.....(WS)
HOCK, C. E., Manahan St., Brooklyn..(WL)
HOGARTH, J., Glen St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HUMPHRIES, J. B., Cedar Manor, Prospect St., Jamaica—Corp.....(WU)
JAMES, H., Prince's Bay, S. I.....(WS)
JASTIK, A., 874 Forest Av.....(DD)
KEARNEY, F. E., 575 W. 180th St.....(WU)
KRATING, M., 47 W. 53d St.....(DD)
LAUERA, G., 172 Jackson Av., Long Island City.....(WU)
LAVIN, F., 369 E. 123d St.....(WU)
LEE, A. C., 963 Pacific St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
LITTLE, H., Am. Red Cross Society...(WL)
McCARTHY, F., 273 Davis Av., West New Brighton.....(WU)
McDUGALL, B., 460 16th St., B'klyn...(WU)
MATTESON, Carl L.—497 13th Av., Long Island City.....(WU)
MAYO, F. J., 562 Lenox Av.—Corp.....(DW)
MEIER, —, 305 72d St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
MITCHINICK, M., 1,602 Madison Av.(DD)
NELSON, C. E., 328 E. 77th St—Corp..(DD)
NICHOLLS, W. C., 1,500 Rosedale Av.—Corp.....(WU)
SCHUBERT, G., 157 Miller Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SMITH, W. S., 422 W. 18th St.....(DD)
STENGEL, H. E., 445 W. 46th St.—Corp.....(WL)
STUES, JOHN., 466 58th St., Bklyn....(WL)
STRAUSS, JOHN E., 268 116th St.....(WS)
TATA, ANGELO D., 291 Mott St.....(WL)
TAYLOR, C., 15 W. 133d St.....(DD)
WOLFER, J., 944 Pacific St., B'klyn..(WU)
WALSH, J. F., 124 Bedford Av., B'klyn.(WL)
WRAY, R. E., 137 68th St., B'klyn—Corp.....(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

ANDERSON, ARCH, Johnstown.....(WL)
ANDERSON, H. A., Jamestown.....(DW)
ASH, JOHN J., Olean.....(WS)
BEETMIKE, —, Buffalo.....(WL)
BERRAY, D. S., Walton—Bgl.....(WL)
BRUZDOSKI, L. W., Southampton.....(DD)
BUSS, AUGUST W., Stapleton.....(DD)
CASTLE, WILLIAM, Amsterdam.....(WL)
CHAMPANK, OZAR, Dannemora.....(WL)
CLUTE, FRED N., Johnstown.....(WL)
COLLINS, ROSS L., Wellsville.....(WL)
CONYDON, ANTHONY A., Yonkers.....(WU)
CRAWFORD, —, Montrose.....(DD)
CREMEZO, REO, Mount Kisco.....(WU)
DAVIS, MARTIN J., Jr., Albany.....(WU)
DIPLETRO, NICOLA, Buchanan—Bgl.(DA)
DUFFORD, GEORGE E., Oneida.....(WU)
ENGLER, EBER W., Marcellus—Mch.(WU)
ENSER, WALTER C., Cowlesville.....(WU)
GAVIN, WILLIAM F., Geneva.....(DD)
GRAHAM, JESSE L., Middletown.....(WL)
GRAY, A. G., Niagara Falls.....(DD)
HAGELBERGER, W., East Aurora.....(WL)
HANSTROM, R. B., Jamestown.....(WU)
HEDDERSON, —, Lockport.....(DW)
HODGSON, FRED, Baltimore.....(WU)
HURLEY, THOMAS F., Syracuse.....(DD)
HURSTODDS, WILLIAM, Buffalo.....(WL)
JENKINS, J., Hamilton—Corp.....(DD)
JERKHAM, WILBUR H., Oneonta—Sgt.(DD)
KRAUSE, OTTO J., Binghamton.....(WU)
MOLANDY, R. E., Schenectady—Wagn.(DD)
MOLANDY, PETER, Newburg—Sgt.....(DD)
MUSGARELLI, TONY A., Lockport.....(WL)
PALMER, C. B., Hornell.....(DD)
ROSSELL, WALTER G., Rochester.....(WL)
SIMMONS, B. F., Scottsville.....(DW)
SIRKIN, BENJAMIN, Elmira.....(WU)
SOTT, WILLIAM H., Newburg—Bgl.(WU)
TADDONE, SAM, Rochester.....(DD)
TERWING, MARSHALL C., Buffalo.....(WU)
WEMLING, T. F., Dunkirk—Corp.....(WU)

ALABAMA.

DOSS, ALBERT, Oakchia.....(DD)

ARKANSAS.

JONES, ROBERT, Wynne.....(DW)
STANDRIDGE, GROVER, Johnsboro.....(DD)
TURNER, FROTHROW, Stephens.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

BOWSHER, R. V., Sacramento—Sgt...(DA)
BISHOP, FRANK W., Stockton.....(DW)
FITZGERALD, E. J., San Francisco..(DD)
MOORE, MARY A., Hollywood—Red Cross Worker.....(DD)

COLORADO.

ALTH, E. F., Denver—Sgt.....(DD)
BRADDISTON, M. L., Glenwood Spgs.—Corp.....(DD)
SIXON, RAY P., Wildona.....(DD)

CONNECTICUT.

BRADLEY, L. J., East Hartford—Corp.....(WL)
BRODERICK, M. M., Bridgeport—Corp.(WU)
CHAPMAN, A. A., Old Lyme.....(WL)
CORENZA, L. J., Branden.....(WL)
D'ANDREA, J. V., New Haven.....(WU)
LOGAN, ROGG, Meriden.....(WU)
MORE, M., Waterbury.....(WL)
RADFORD, W. M., Ridgefield—Cap...(WS)
SMITH, FRANK, Waterbury.....(WL)
WELCH, F. J., New Haven—Lt.....(WL)

FLORIDA.

DAVIS, JOHN B., Boca grande.....(DD)
HARRISON, W. W., Jacksonville—Corp.....(DD)
ROLLAND, FRED, Wauchula.....(DA)

GEORGIA.

BROWN, E. S., Matthews—Corp.....(DD)
FOSTER, W. W., Macon.....(DW)
REDUX, HENRY B., Savannah—Capt...(DA)

ILLINOIS.

BANDIAN, JOSEPH E., Chicago.....(DD)
BOSSEMORE, H. H., Forreyville—Sgt. Maj.....(DA)
MCCORMICK, HENRY F., Chicago.....(DW)
MCLAUGHLIN, T. F., Chicago.....(KA)
MARTELLI, C. J., Cicero—Corp.....(DD)
MOORE, ROBERT, Easton.....(DD)

INDIANA.

BERNING, FRANCIS C., Mishawaka...(DD)
HOOVER, HOLMES, Wabash.....(DD)

IOWA.

CROWN, P. H., Grimes City.....(DA)
GRIFFITH, JOHN M., Lone Rock—Corp.(DD)
KUHN, WILLIAM, Holstein.....(DD)
ROBERTSON, AXEL L., Sanwick.....(DD)

KANSAS.

ANDERSON, ALBERT L., Clyde.....(DD)
NEWELL, C. H., Lebanon—Wagn.....(DD)
POWERS, PAUL J., Topeka—Lt.....(DD)
RICE, ALBERT E., Hope.....(DW)

KENTUCKY.

STROUSE, HOWARD K., Corbin—Lt...(DD)
TODD, TOM E., De Hidee.....(DD)
WOODS, WALTER, Archbold.....(DD)
WILLIAMS, ALEX., Glasgow—Corp.....(DW)
WILLIAMS, ELIAS, Zoss.....(DA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BALDWIN, JESSIE F., Concord—Nurse.(DD)
BOMAN, DESIRE A., Holyoke.....(DD)
LUKE, STANLEY H., Dedham—Bgl...(KA)
MERRITT, ERNEST B., Fitchburg—Sgt.(DD)
SCANNELL, JOS., So. Hamilton—Corp.(DD)
THAYER, SANFORD A., Boston—Sgt..(DD)

MICHIGAN.

BERRY, ERNEST R., South Branch...(DD)
FRASER, WALTER W., Oxford.....(DD)
McLEAN, LESTER C., Alma.....(DW)

MINNESOTA.

GROTTA, ELMER, Hanska.....(DA)
TAYLOR, WALTER J., Virginia.....(DD)
WESTERBERG, IRVIN A., St. Cloud..(DW)

MISSISSIPPI.

HARGER, LINTON J., Quitman.....(KA)

MISSOURI.

GILLIAM, JAMES, Palmer.....(DD)
ROSEDNER, LOUIS E., St. Louis.....(KA)

MONTANA.

MINCEY, FAYETTE, Creston.....(DW)
RICHARDS, JOHN C., Butte.....(DA)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MOREHOUSE, OSCAR G., Union.....(DD)
STRONG, R. V., Littleton—Mch.....(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

AMMERMAN, PERCY B., Raritan.....(WU)
ARMENT, CHARLES, Hoboken.....(WL)
BARTON, C. E., Bloomfield.....(WL)
BRUNGES, R., West Hoboken.....(WU)
BRUNNER, C., Butler—Corp.....(WU)
BURKE, W. J., Jersey City.....(WL)
COOPER, JOHN T., Montclair.....(WU)
CORNETTA, GEORGE, Jersey City.....(WU)
COZZA, DOMINICK, Durwood.....(WU)
CUNEO, LAWRENCE A., Carlstadt..(WU)
DAUBERT, FRANK A., Trenton.....(WU)
DEARMAN, JIM, Garrizzo—Wagn.....(DD)
DEKOETER, JOHN JIN, Lodi.....(WL)
DELERO, THOMAS J., South Plains...(WL)
EDMONSON, JOHN T., Newark.....(WL)
EDONE, RICHARD, Lodi.....(WU)
FEENEY, PATRICK, Hoboken.....(WU)
FERLICETTI, FRANK, Perth Amboy...(WU)
FLORENTINE, M. J., Jersey City...(WU)
FLYN, RAYMOND J., Jersey City.....(WL)
FOLOLINO, FRANCO, Newark.....(WL)
GAUGHAN, WILLIAM J., Belvidere...(WL)
GINTHER, GEORGE F., Trenton.....(WU)
GOLA, JOHN, Athenia.....(KA)
GROVE, W. G., Orange—Chauffeur....(DD)
GUILE, HARRY G., Trenton.....(DD)
GUILFOYLE, JOHN J., Paterson.....(DD)
HALL, SAMUEL T., Three Bridges....(WU)
HAMILTON, WILLIAM T., Jersey City.(WU)
HUTCHISON, LESLIE, Roebling.....(WU)
JAKUBOSKI, FRANK, Kaniland.....(WU)
LIECH, HARRY, Atlantic City.....(WS)
LEFLER, AMOS, Hope.....(WS)
LEWOO, LUDWIK, Perth Amboy.....(WL)
MONTGOMERY, H., Newark.....(KA)
PAGANO, PETER, Ridgewood—Corp....(WU)
PREVES, WALTER, Woodstown.....(WL)
REILLY, T. E., Jersey City.....(WL)
SEMERELI, LESLIE J., Newark—Lt...(DD)
SMITH, E. A., Jersey City.....(WU)
THOMPSON, ROBERT J., Trenton.....(WL)
VAUGHAN, JOSEPH H., Bridgeton.....(DD)
WHEELAND, THEODORE W., Newark..(KA)
WAGHE, AUGUST A., Hoboken.....(KA)
WARNER, C. A., Buffalo—Corp.....(WL)
WEBER, EMIL L., Newark—Corp.....(WL)
WILLIAMSON, A., New Germantown..(WL)
WILSON, J. A., Jersey City.....(WU)
WOOLEY, JESSE R., Neptune City...(WL)
ZALADONIS, A. J., Elizabeth.....(WU)

NORTH CAROLINA.

BOYDEN, JOHN, Asheville.....(DA)
LENNON, WILLIE D., Whiteville.....(DD)

NORTH DAKOTA.

GRAFTON, G. C., Fargo—Lt. Col....(DD)
KAPLON, DAVID, Grand Forks.....(KA)

OHIO.

ANDERSON, P. K., Akron.....(DA)
CAPLINGER, OWEN, Washington Court House.....(DW)
CHAMBERS, KEITH E., Lakewood.....(DD)
COONEY, MARTIN J., Cleveland.....(DD)
FIVECOAT, R. J., Tuscarawas.....(DW)
KELLOGG, CLEMETH W., Marietta...(DD)
NURKEWICE, PETER, Toledo.....(DW)

OKLAHOMA.

JAMISON, LEVI W., Wazaunucka.....(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

BELL, HUGO T., Kittanning.....(DD)
CAMUTI, GIOVANNI, Barnesboro.....(KA)
COLABINE, J. W., Bellwood—Corp....(DW)
HENRY, H. H., Fort Washington—Capt.(DA)
HILTON, HARRY E., Coatesville.....(DD)
KASIEWICZ, JOHN, Mount Pleasant...(KA)
SCHOMMER, F. T., Philadelphia.....(DA)
SELTZER, JOSEPH, Philadelphia.....(KA)
SMITH, WALTER O., Lancaster.....(DA)
VELKINE, JOHN J., Newfoundland...(DW)

RHODE ISLAND.

HARMON, F. A., Jr., East Providence..(DA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

DUNN, OLIN V., Langford.....(DD)
SOLVSBURG, CARL, Garvy.....(KA)

TENNESSEE.

CARTER, GROVER C., Saulsbury....(DD)
EARLE, J. C., Knoxville.....(DA)
HAZELHURST, J. N., Chattanooga—Maj.....(DD)
HOUTS, LLOYD, Jellico.....(DD)
RYAN, JAMES M., Memphis.....(DD)
WASHINGTON, FRANK, Bethel.....(DD)

TEXAS.

CHILDRESS, ED H., Del Valle.....(KA)
COMBS, OCEY, Pilot Point.....(DD)
HODGES, HOMER L., Dublin.....(DA)
McLEWIS, LEWIS, Anderson—Bgl.....(DD)
TILGHMAN, ARTHUR, Houston—Lt....(DD)

UTAH.

BATT, JAMES M., Nephi.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

BRADLEY, J. L., Portsmouth—Corp....(DA)
HARRISON, J. L., Petersburg.....(DD)
HOWARD, HORACE, Hampton—Corp..(DD)

WEST VIRGINIA.

TAYLOR, H., Salt Sulphur Springs....(DD)

WISCONSIN.

FANNING, CURTIS A., Centre—Sgt....(DD)
KORNOWSKI, ADOLPH, Racine—Corp...(DW)
MOSHER, ARTHUR D., Pardeeville...(DD)

SWEDEN.

PETERSEN, ARTHUR, Alund, Nera Mot Laby.....(KA)

Revised List of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Reptd.
EAGLESTON, E. J., 195 B'way.	(RD)	(MA)
HUPWOOD, J., 1,216 8th Av.	(RD)	(MA)
KULESZEWICZ, L. A., 225 W. 110th St.	(WU)	(MA)
SLACHTMEISTER, S., 231 E. 101st St.	(KA)	(MA)
SMITH, E. J., 29 Sutton St., Bkn.	(RD)	(DW)
TALARICO, C., 451 Moore Av., Richmond Hill.	(DW)	(WU)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

FFLIEGER, J. C., Oneida.....(WU) (MA)
O'NEIL, JOHN J., Troy.....(Sick) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

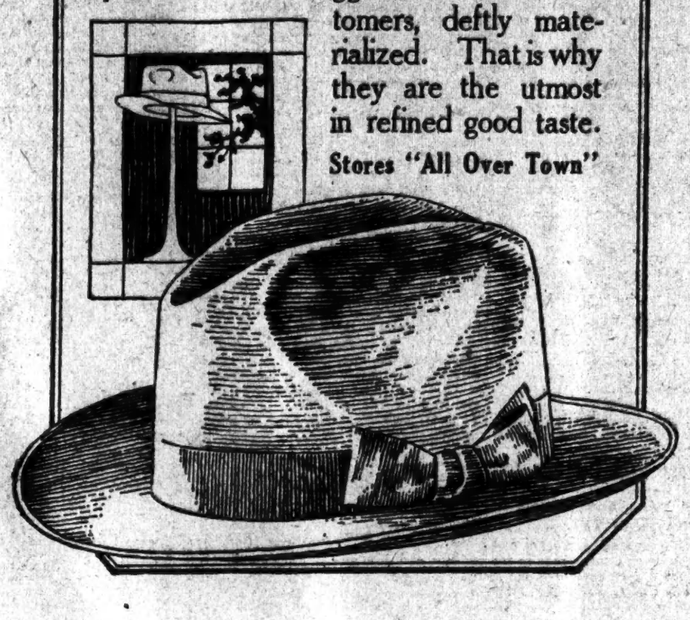
BETSON, R. G., West Newton, Mass.....(KA) (MA)
CROTTY, T., Kilbeggy, County Clare, Ireland.....(D) (MA)
DENNISON, A. L., Hudson Falls, N. Y.....(Sick) (MA)
FISHER, E. F., McPherson, Kan.....(D) (MA)
GAFFA, J. W., Wausau, Wis.....(KA) (MA)
GIBSON, C. R., Bennett, Mo—Corp.....(D) (MA)
HESS, C. H., Gray Sulphur, W. Va.....(KA) (WU)
HLINEK, F., Ravenna, Neb.....(D) (MA)
JOHNSON, C. A., Rockford, Ill.....(Erroneously) (DW)
JOHNSON, ELAF H., Suneshoim, Fitterya, Sweden—Corp.....(D) (MA)
LOBLENIER, D., Bridgeport, Conn.(RD) (MA)
LOWE, W. H., Fairchance, Penn.(RD) (MA)
LYONS, C., Hazelboro, Ga.....(D) (MA)
MINCHIE, W., Galveston, Texas.(KA) (MA)
ROUTELARD, Lt., Biddeford, Me.(KA) (MA)
SMITH, SPENCER, Easton, N.C.(KA) (MA)
TALARICO, GIUSEPPE, Zagarise, Catanzaro, Italy.....(WU) (DW)

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Young's Hats for Spring are the requirements and suggestions of our customers, deftly materialized. That is why they are the utmost in refined good taste.

Stores "All Over Town"



U-BOATS ARE COMING HERE.

Every German Type to be Studied and Exhibited in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Six of the German submarines surrendered in British harbors are to be brought to the United States soon for exhibition to the public and for study by American experts. They will be representative of the various types of U-boats, from mine-planters to the great deep-sea cruisers.

In announcing today that arrangements for bringing the submarines across the Atlantic had been completed, the Navy Department said the six craft were not part of any allocation of submarines to the United States. The ultimate disposition of the German undersea fleet, together with the other surrendered German war craft, is still subject to the decision of the Peace Conference, it is stated officially.

"The status of these vessels is nowise changed," said the statement.

Regarding the bringing of the six submarines to America, the department announcement reads:

"Arrangements have been completed to bring to the United States ports six of the German submarines recently delivered in British harbors. These vessels, selected as representing the different types of German submarines, will be brought over for exhibition to the public and for study by our engineers, constructors, and submarine officers of the scientific aspect of the machinery, much of which is understood to be very highly developed."

There was no indication that decision had been reached as to the ports at which the submarines would be on public exhibition.

Among the officers assigned to bring the U-boats across are Lieutenant Commanders Kenneth R. Wallace, George B. Junkin, James R. Webb, and Jesse B. Olderdorff, Lieutenant Willis Dixon and a number of officers of lower grade.

CROWDER TO ADVISE CUBA.

General Accepts Invitation to Help Revise Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Major Gen. Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal General of the army, will leave shortly for Cuba to accept an invitation to advise with the Cuban President and Congress on the revision of election laws. Secretary Baker today announced President Wilson's approval of the trip.

In making the announcement Secretary Baker said:

"You may be interested to know, as I am interested to tell you, that I have requested the State Department to notify Mr. Menocal of Cuba that the War Department is very much pleased at the invitation extended by the President of Cuba to General Crowder to go to Cuba and consult with Cuban legal authorities on the subject of modifications of their election legislation, and has arranged to permit General Crowder to go. He will leave shortly.

"I would be very glad to have you add that the War Department and the army generally feel that this is a very fine tribute to General Crowder, whose services in Cuba are known to the Cuban people, and evidently have been so highly valued that the President regards the call to General Crowder as a call to a man in whom the Cuban people have the highest confidence. It is a fine exhibition also of the possibility of co-operation between the two republics."

General Crowder while serving with the American army of occupation in Cuba was assigned to draft the election laws for the new republic and later to supervise the first Presidential election.

INQUIRY TO GO ON

But Senate Fails to Act on Red Propaganda Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate today failed to act upon the resolution authorizing the Committee on Judiciary to continue investigation of the German and Bolshevist propaganda when it was considered during the reading of the calendar. It was decided, however, not to vote it down, but simply to let it "go over," and Senator Overman, who was present, asserted that "the committee has authority anyhow and will continue."

Senator Overman asked favorable action by the Senate before he made the statement that the investigation would be completed whether his request was granted or not. He said that the committee expected to devote not more than four or five days more to the task.

MEN IN WAR

is universally recognized as one of the three greatest books of the last few years. It has just been *Released by the Post Office Department*, and is again on sale everywhere at $1.50 per copy.

Boni & Liveright - New York

A T least one of the traditional New England farm delicacies has been kept in all its old time goodness for the modern table.

Here in the midst of the winter fields of Wisconsin, choice young pork, now at its prime, is made into

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

The treasured New England recipe of the old farm days is followed without change. It is just that young pork and the same knack of making and spicing that for generations have been pleasing those who appreciate good food.

No cereal or preservatives are used in Jones Farm Sausage, and only enough for each day's shipment is made at a time. All the fresh farm goodness reaches your table.

You will like it—as much for its nourishing wholesomeness as for its spicy old-fashionedness of flavor.

SOLD IN NEW YORK CITY BY

Louis Bakert, 3405 Broadway.
S. Bernheim & Sons, 273 Columbus Ave.
M. Blum & Son, 798 Park Ave.
Samuel Brown, 2218 Broadway.
M. & M. Buchsbaum, 2615 Broadway.
Claremont Market, 886 Amsterdam Avenue.
Crown Market, 326 Columbus Ave.
A. Haas Sons, 871 6th Ave.
James A. Hooper, 2733 Broadway.
Kahn Bros., 3846 Broadway.
Louis Karlebach, 3350 Broadway.
Samuel Katz, 558 Third Ave.
Samuel Katz, Venice Market, Inc., 818 Park Ave.
Chas. Kurtz, 1636 Amsterdam Ave.
Adolf Loewenstein, 2471 Broadway.
Morris Loewenstein, 2384 Broadway.
L. Mansbach & Co., 2861 Broadway.
Meyer & Peter, 2196 Broadway.
Oxford Market, 981 Madison Ave.
Riverside Market, P. Beck, Prop., Broadway, near Connolly's Restaurant.
Schuck's Market, 2901 Broadway.
Geo. H. Shaffer, 673 Madison Ave.
Wm. A. Syska, 912 Amsterdam Ave.
Chas. Sterfels Broadway Market, 3331 Broadway.
United Market and Grocery Co., 644 Madison Ave.

BROOKLYN

Plymouth Market, Cor. Henry and Orange Sts.
Ernest J. Strubbs, 182 De Kalb Ave.
Geo. Hepting, 282 Fulton St.

SUBURBS

C. E. Cocks Son, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.
Colonial Market, Larchmont, N. Y.
Dale & Cain, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
A. P. Tuthill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.
H. B. Crisman, 142 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
N. Duffy & Co., Port Chester, N. Y.
M. Lulkert, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Chas. F. J. Weber, 37 Lawrence St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Dunn Bros., Main St., Hackensack, N. J.
H. Fisher, 52 Fairfield St., Montclair, N. J.
J. W. Baird, 108 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.

The Jones Dairy Farm products—Sausage, Hams, Bacon and Lard—come in net weight packages of perfect freshness and purity.

Jones Dairy Farm,
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

OLD CROW RYE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

America's Finest RYE

WHISKEY

HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES

H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

"Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass? Behold and see if there be any sorrow, like unto my sorrow."
—Lamentations, 1:12

ON SENATE BILL 4785

¶ It's a big job—and a holy one. Just the kind of a job for a perfect sinner.

¶ The editor of the Bulletin likes it. If he didn't, nobody could induce him to try to make good at it.

¶ Only a perfect sinner can thoroughly and honestly understand and get into the depths of the inhumanity of the Turk, and his late Master,—the Hun.

¶ We call the Turk's Master a Hun,—and a Hun who knew what he was doing. We call him a Hun and heartily and earnestly and honestly make a distinction between a Hun and those deluded Germans (in Germany) who refuse even now to understand the mind of America.

¶ The distinction is the difference between a peoples or a nation that consult God Almighty before doing extraordinary things and a peoples or a nation deceived by a group of pirates which underwrited and copyrighted His Name for the commission of crime.

¶ It was in this fashion, this underwrited and copyrighted employment of the Name of God, that the Turk, urged on by the Master Pirates, killed instantly or starved to death above a million harmless, defenceless Armenians, men, women and children.

¶ It was in this underwrited and copyrighted employment of His Name that the Turk, urged on by the Master Pirates, drove into exile nearly four millions of human souls, Armenians, Syrians, Persians, Greeks,—Christian and Jew.

¶ It was in this underwrited and copyrighted employment of His Name that the Turk left as a heritage to you and to me 400,000 orphaned children—little boys and girls who cannot turn to this man and say, "You are my father," or to this woman, "You are my mother."

¶ Do you wonder, then, my readers, that your country by an Act of Congress (SENATE BILL 4785) delegated to a group of citizens, among them, Cleveland H. Dodge, James L. Barton, Henry Morgenthau; Samuel T. Dutton, Elihu Root, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Greer, Rabbi Wise, Alexander J. Hemphill, William H. Taft, Myron T. Herrick, Arthur Curtiss James, John R. Mott, Oscar Straus and Charles Evans Hughes, the solemn duty of feeding, clothing, housing, educating and starting on a new life, and in the name of the one true God of our Fathers, the survivors of these horrors?

¶ Do you wonder then, my readers, that New York is asked to subscribe $6,000,000 to help these men make good for God, their country and humanity?

17 cents a day,
$5.00 a month,
$60.00 a year

Will help them accomplish the things they are expected to accomplish under Senate Bill 4785.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT NOW

MR. CLEVELAND H. DODGE.
Treasurer Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee,
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Dodge:

I am very glad, indeed, to make this little offering in the name of God and His Charity for the relief of the Armenians, Syrians and Persians. Please send me literature.

Yours for
"They Shall Not Perish"

Name.....

Address.....

RICHARDS SUCCUMBS TO TILDEN IN FAST FIVE-SET TENNIS FINAL IN QUAKER CITY

TILDEN CONQUERS BOY TENNIS STAR

Defeats Richards in Final Match of Covered Court Tourney at Philadelphia.

FIVE SETS ARE REQUIRED

Victor Plays Brilliant and Versatile Game, but New York Lad Drives Him at Top Speed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 28.—William T. Tilden 2d of the Germantown Cricket Club, won the Middle Atlantic States covered-court tennis tournament today by defeating Vincent Richards of New York in the most remarkable tennis match ever staged in Philadelphia. The score was 4—6, 6—3, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5.

To say that Tilden was brilliant is putting it mildly. He seemed to be all over the court at once, and some of his shots were absolutely uncanny. It was not that Richards let down. The young star kept his nerve and played his usual steady game. Despite the dizzy pace he set, however, Tilden kept his head, and varied his game just enough to put Richards always on the defensive. He volleyed, he smashed, he chopped, he speaked little shots just across the net. He cut the far corners and spun the ball along the side lines, a fraction of an inch in court.

There was almost as much glory for the vanquished as for the victor, as this frail 16-year-old lad certainly put up a brand of tennis that was beautiful to behold. Never flurried, never worried, cool and collected throughout, he outguessed Tilden many a time, anticipated what his more experienced opponent was planning to do, and blocked him with a neatness and dispatch that drew round after round of applause from the big crowd that saw the thrilling clash.

The final set proved a heart-breaker for young Richards. With the sets even up he took the lead in this at 5 to 1. It seemed almost impossible for Tilden to win out. But the tall Germantown youth started in to play the game that cannot be beaten.

Slowly but surely he cut down Richards's comfortable lead, and the nearer he came to his opponent the more brilliant became his plays. Slashing and smashing at everything, he had the youngster, who had been actually outplaying him but a moment before, striving desperately to get just the one game that would mean victory.

When the games were called at five all Richards seemed to droop. Up to that time he had fought as hard as he knew how. He had not Tilden's strength, however, and the five straight sets without rest were telling against him. In the last two games he fought gamely, but was utterly unable to stem the tide.

The court was wet for the start of the match, but when it dried out the spectators were treated to some of the prettiest tennis seen in this section for some time.

The summary:

FIRST SET.					
Tilden	6	1	1	4	0	5	1	2	—	4
Richards	4	4	4	1	4	3	4	1	4	—	6
SECOND SET.										
Tilden	1	2	7	4	4	5	3	4	6	—	6
Richards	5	4	5	2	0	7	2	5	2	—	3
THIRD SET.										
Tilden	1	7	4	4	1	1	0	6	4	1	2—5
Richards	4	5	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	4	4—7
FOURTH SET.										
Tilden	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	6	—	—	—
Richards	4	2	0	7	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
FIFTH SET.										
Tilden	0	0	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	6	7
Richards	4	4	6	1	4	2	1	2	2	4	5

CORNELL DEFEATS TIGERS.

Ithacans' Superior Team Play Gives Them 35 to 18 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Cornell's basket ball team defeated Princeton's five here tonight, 35 to 18. The Ithacans ran up an eight-point lead in the first five minutes of play, and although the Tigers threatened during the final half, the big Red team was never pushed.

The shooting of the Cornell team was a revelation to Princeton followers. Time after time Molinet and Kendall caged the ball from the middle of the floor and from seemingly impossible angles.

The team work of the Cornell team outclassed the work of the Tiger five and at no time was Princeton dangerous. Cornell's victory definitely puts Princeton out of the running for intercollegiate honors.

The lineup:

Cornell, (35.)	Position.	Princeton, (18.)
Stewart	R.F.	Ople
Ortner	L.F.	Zabriskie
Molinet	C.	Gray
Bierman	R.G.	Margolis
Kendall	L.G.	Schmidt

Field goals—Gray, (2.) Margolis, (2.) Stewart, (3.) Ortner, (3.) Molinet, (5.) Kendall, (4.) Goals from foul—Ople, (7.) Zabriskie, (3.) Ortner, (5.) Referee—Tom Thorp. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MEREDITH ENTERS MEET.

Star Runner Will Compete in Title Games March 8.

Ted Meredith, former University of Pennsylvania runner, will strive for the 600-yard National A. A. U. indoor title at the annual championship games to be held March 8 in the 13th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. Meredith's entry for this race was given yesterday by Samuel J. Dallas, President of the A. A. U., who is also leader of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. Meredith will carry the Philadelphia organization's emblem in the 600-yard event and the medley relay championship race. He will also compete in the Boston A. A. games to be held tonight in Boston. He will start in the 600-yard race.

TITLE FOR MISS BJURSTEDT.

Norse Girl Defeats Mrs. Wood in Final of Florida Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's tennis champion, very easily gathered in the Florida State title this afternoon in the final of the annual tourney when she defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood of the West Side Tennis Club in two straight sets at 6—1, 6—2.

One of the largest galleries of society people ever gathered here watched the match. Miss Bjurstedt played without apparent effort and seemed to be able to anticipate every move her opponent made. Critics here say that her backhand stroke, in which she has shown some weakness, has undergone a noteworthy improvement and that as she played today she was almost invincible.

She covered the court with exceptional cleverness, at the same time drawing Mrs. Wood out of position at every opportunity, and her passing shots were very pretty to watch.

In the opening set she ran out five games against her opponent with the loss of very few points. Then Mrs. Wood broke through with a series of well-played drives for one game, but the next went to the champion with the loss of only a point. Score 6—1.

The second was almost a repetition of the first, except that Mrs. Wood was able to gather in two games. After this Miss Bjurstedt took five straight games, only one of which went to deuce. Here Mrs. Wood had the champion at 40—0, but the latter went right after the game and points fell to her in rapid succession.

Later, starting the doubles, Mrs. Wood, paired with Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston, defeated Mrs. E. M. Moore and Mrs. L. M. Heim, both of New York, at 6—1, 6—2.

LEHIGH DEFEATED BY N. Y. U.

Violet Basket Ball Five Outplays Opponents by Score of 36 to 17.

New York University's basket ball team defeated Lehigh that night in their game on the University Heights court by the score of 36 to 17. The Violet five, playing one of its best games of the season, took an early lead and retained the advantage to the finish. Particularly in the opening half did the local collegians show to advantage.

The Violet led at the end of the first half by a score of 24 to 6. In the second half the Lehigh defense tightened, but not until the local collegians had added materially to their score.

The last play of the game resulted in an accident which will deprive Lehigh of the services of one of its players probably for the remainder of the season. The unfortunate player was Wysocki, who substituted for Straut at left guard. Shortly before the final whistle, Wysocki, in attempting to block Egan's advance to Lehigh's basket, fell heavily to the floor and sustained a broken left wrist. The lineup:

N. Y. U., (36.)	Position.	Lehigh, (17.)
Marin	R.F.	Donovan
Kram	L.F.	Savaria
Delaney	C.	Stewart
Egan	R.G.	Frain
Brown	L.G.	Straut

Field goals—Marin, (2.) Kram, (4.) Delaney, (3.) Egan, Brown, (3.) Donovan, (3.) Savaria, Frain. Goals from foul—Marin, (7.) Egan, (3.) Donovan, (7.) Substitutions—For New York University, Steinberg for Marin, Hauser for Delaney, Williams for Brown; for Lehigh, Ketcham for Stewart, Smith for Frain, Wysocki for Straut. Referee—Mr. Koch, Yonkers Y. M. C. A. Time of halves—20 minutes.

CRESCENT FIVE WINS GAME.

New Moon Basket Ball Team Defeats Officers' Team by 38 to 23 Score.

The Crescent A. C. basket ball team, aided by a rally in the second half, scored a victory over a team composed of former army and navy officers last night in the New Moon club's gymnasium in Brooklyn. The score was 38 to 23.

The Crescents played fast in the second half, and gradually drew away from the army-navy quintet. The first half ended with the teams deadlocked at 13 points.

The lineup:

Cres. A. C., (38.)	Position.	Army-Navy, (23.)
Calder	L.F.	Seaman
Nicklas	R.F.	Smith
McTigue	C.	Dadson
Ashmead	L.G.	Griffin
Stewart	R.G.	Combes

Field goals—Calder, (2.) Nicklas, (2.) McTigue, Ashmead, (3.) Stewart, (5.) Austin, (4.) Seaman, Smith, (3.) Dadson, (2.) Griffin, (3.) Combes. Goals from foul—Calder, (4.) Seaman, (4.) Substitution—For Crescent A. C., Austin for McTigue. Referee—John O'Brien, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

"PROS" IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Handicap Event Will Begin at Squash Club on March 22.

The annual handicap squash tennis tournament for the professionals of the Metropolitan district will begin at the Squash Club on March 22, when the preliminary round will be played. Walter A. Kinsella, the champion, will compete at scratch, and will allot handicaps as high as 10 aces to his opponents.

The drawings for the preliminary round are as follows: James Reid, Crescent A. C. versus John F. Macklin, unattached; Frank Lafforgue, Yale Club, versus William F. Ganley, New York A. C.; Walter Kinsella, Squash Club, versus William S. Gray, Columbia Club; Thomas Montgomery, unattached, versus James Burns, Harvard Club.

First round—Stephen J. Ferron, unattached, versus Michael Murray, Crescent A. C.; James Mullins, Racquet and Tennis Club, versus Harry Harris, Montclair A. C.

SUIT HALTS NAMING OF NEW CHAIRMAN

Successor to Herrmann Not to be Selected Until Federal League Trial Is Heard.

The appointment of a new Chairman for the National Commission has been temporarily held up by the trial of the Baltimore League suit against organized baseball, which is to be held in Washington this month. This is the reason why the committee appointed by the major leagues to decide on a new official has not been more active. The committee composed of William F. Baker of the Phillies, William Veeck of the Chicago Cubs, Col. Jacob Ruppert of the Yankees and Frank Navin of Detroit, it is understood, has some candidates in mind, but no action will be taken until after the suit has been heard.

In the meantime, August Herrmann, the present Chairman, shows no willingness to relinquish his hold on the position which he has held since the commission was organized fifteen years ago. Although at the joint meeting of the major leagues in this city in January the vote against Herrmann continuing in the position was 11 to 5, he and his friends are campaigning to enable him to keep to the chairmanship.

For one thing, Herrmann's friends in Cincinnati do not want to see the headquarters of the baseball highest court removed from that city. The commission has given the city a great deal of advertising throughout the country, as all the official news of baseball comes from the commission's headquarters there. The chairmanship carries with it a salary large enough to attract a man of high standing. For several years Herrmann received $12,000 a year and later it was reduced as low as $4,500. During the past few years, it is understood, that Herrmann's salary has been about $8,000.

There is a growing sentiment among major league club owners in favor of increasing the schedule from 140 to 154 games. President Heydler said yesterday that it was not impossible to change the schedule at this late date, but it would require a three-fourths vote of the league to bring back the old schedule. Some of the club owners doubt if a three-fourths vote could be obtained at this late date. As all the clubs have already arranged their Spring exhibition games, it is doubtful if these could be canceled in order to start the season earlier than April 23.

Manager McGraw of the Giants and Manager Huggins of the Yankees are both strongly in favor of the 154-game schedule and would like to see the old order restored. Both Chicago clubs also favor the longer schedule. The shorter plan was adopted by the club owners in the first place as a retrenchment measure. They saw in it a means to cut salaries, but many clubs are encountering so much trouble with holdouts it is doubtful if the measure is going to work out the way the club owners anticipated.

McANDLESS TAKES LEAD.

Wins Again in Amateur Billiard Tourney at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

Dave McAndless took first place in the National Amateur Balkiln Championship Tournament by defeating Percy P. Trump of the Pittsburgh A. C. 300 to 120 in the second game at the Chicago Athletic Association this afternoon. Trump, whose forte is open-table play, seemed less able to gauge the cushions than in his opening game and was not able to get a run of over 17. McAndless, who counted 62 points in his first three innings, never was pushed, and averaged over 11 for ten innings. In the nineteenth inning, by good close play, he ran 63, coming within one of the tournament high run held by Percy Collins. McAndless had a chance for high single average, but he frittered away five innings in gathering his last 16 points.

The opening game was between H. Cleland Allison of Detroit and J. E. Cope Morton of Philadelphia, the former being in his first championship while the Quaker City player has played once before. Allison won 300 to 243.

The scores:

McAndless—25, 15, 22, 0, 7, 7, 4, 23, 3, 28, 0, 7, 5, 26, 1, 5, 7, 6, 63, 5, 6, 1, 1, 3—300. Average, 12. High run, 63.

Trump—14, 3, 3, 9, 0, 2, 1, 17, 17, 1, 3, 0, 8, 1, 7, 0, 1, 4, 0, 7, 7, 4, 2, 5, 7—123. Average, 4 23-25. High run, 17.

Lord—2, 6, 4, 2, 2, 8, 12, 2, 6, 0, 0, 1, 0, 9, 0, 14, 20, 20, 4, 5, 0, 6, 16, 27, 2, 5, 5, 22, 52, 1, 0, 0, 11, 0, 9, 8, 0, 1—293. Average, 7 27-38. High run, 52.

Huston—2, 17, 2, 45, 0, 17, 7, 27, 0, 2, 10, 9, 13, 6, 0, 2, 15, 4, 8, 7, 23, 14, 2, 11, 3, 0, 9, 5, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 5, 10, 27, 0, 1—200. Average, 7 34-38. High run, 45.

Allison—0, 25, 0, 31, 1, 9, 0, 5, 4, 2, 14, 8, 2, 3, 1, 34, 1, 21, 3, 5, 15, 8, 0, 3, 2, 25, 0, 54, 5, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 15—300. Average, 7 34-38. High run, 54.

Morton—2, 1, 35, 6, 18, 8, 26, 2, 10, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 14, 3, 7, 13, 7, 4, 7, 1, 12, 4, 7, 3, 0, 9, 25, 4, 0, 4, 2—243. Average, 6 21-37. High run, 35.

NINE GAMES FOR HARVARD.

Football Schedule Includes Yale and Princeton Contests.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Feb. 28.—The schedule of the Harvard football team for next Fall will comprise nine games, the first being with Bates College on Sept. 27 and the last with Yale on Nov. 22. Both will be played at the stadium. These dates were announced today by the Harvard Athletic Association.

The Princeton game will be played as usual two weeks before the Yale game, Harvard going to Princeton for this contest on Nov. 8. Brown University and Boston College probably will again appear on the list, but the dates they will fill are at present uncertain. The four other teams that will meet Harvard have not yet been decided on, it was said.

SQUADRON A TRIO WINS.

Rovers Are Also Victors in Polo Matches.

Handicaps caused the defeat of the Meadowlarks and Foxhunters polo teams last night in the Phillips Cup indoor tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The Meadowlarks conceded eight goals to the Squadron A trio and were defeated by 12 goals to 11. The Foxhunters granted the Rovers an advantage of four goals, and at the final whistle the Foxhunters were hugging the small end of a 10 to 8 score.

Herbert Winn, playing No. 2, was the principal factor in the Rovers victory. He scored four goals and led his team throughout. Levinsky and Earl Hopping played brilliantly for the Foxhunters, each scoring three goals. Archie Kinney contributed a brace of tallies.

Hopping was in the saddle for the Meadowlarks against Squadron A, and with George Sherman, did the bulk of the scoring for the defeated team. The soldiers' handicap, however, proved insurmountable. Hopping got four goals for the Meadowlarks and Sherman five.

The White Owls trio is now leading the tournament with three victories and one setback, while the Squadron A team is second with two successes and one defeat.

The line-ups:

ROVERS, (10.)	FOXHUNTERS, (8.)
No. 1—Dr. H. B. Blackwell.	No. 1—H. Levinsky.
No. 2—H. Winn	No. 2—A. Kinney.
Back—R. Grannis.	Back—E. Hopping.

Goals—Dr. Blackwell, Winn, (4.) Grannis, Levinsky, (3.) Kinney, (2.) Hopping, (3.) Referee—M. Phillips. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

SQUADRON A. (12.)	MEADOWL'KS, (11.)
No. 1—S. Abernathy.	No. 1—G. Sherman.
No. 2—V. Grimwood.	No. 2—E. Hopping.
Back—R. Cooke.	Back—Dr. Biers.

Goals—Abernathy, Grimwood, (3.) Sherman, (5.) Hopping, (4.) Biers. Meadowlarks pony. Referee—M. Phillips. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

LAST GAME FOR COLUMBIA.

Basket Ball Team Ends Season in Clash with Yale.

Columbia will wind up its basket ball season tonight when it faces Yale in the gymnasium on Morningside Heights. Weinstein, who injured his ankle in the Cornell game, will be back in the lineup, and Fred Dawson looks for improved team play with his return to the combination. Farrell and Tynon will play the forward position, Johnson will be centre, and Weinstein and Kiendl at the guards.

The day will be a busy one for Columbia teams. In the afternoon the fencing trio will have their first test of the season in a dual match with the University of Pennsylvania foilsmen in the fencing room of the gymnasium. At noon the junior high school swimming tournament will be begun in the pool with three meets for Manhattan and Brooklyn high schools. The Blue and White Varsity swimmers will go to Philadelphia tonight to face the University of Pennsylvania swimmers and water polo team in a dual meet.

PRINCETON WINS IN POOL.

Victory in Relay Gives Tigers Decision Over Rutgers Swimmers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Princeton swimmers defeated Rutgers here tonight in a hotly contested meet. The feature of the meet was Lefurgy, who won the plunge event with a mark of 71 feet.

Just before the final event, the relay, the score stood, Princeton, 23; Rutgers, 22. The final score was Princeton, 31; Rutgers, 22. In the relay, Georgee, a freshman in the Tiger quartette, just nosed out Captain Lukens of Rutgers.

Horace Mann Beats McBurney.

The Horace Mann basket ball team defeated the McBurney five in a one-sided game yesterday afternoon on the Horace Mann court by the score of 63 to 15. Esler and Pulleyn played brilliantly for Horace Mann, the former scoring twelve and the latter eight field goals. Berden scored four field goals for McBurney. The score at half time was 30 to 8 in favor of the winners.

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CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

BIG COLLEGE MEET GOES TO HARVARD

I. C. A. A. A. A. Committee Recommends That Intercollegiates Be Held in Cambridge.

The intercollegiate track and field games, the blue ribbon event of American college athletics, will be held at the Harvard Stadium in Cambridge on May 30 and 31. This was decided last night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. C. A. A. A. A. held at the Columbia University Club. The recommendation will be adopted today at the annual convention of the association at the Columbia Club.

The Executive Committee also took important action on the eligibility of students who have been in the army, navy, or Government service. The amendment, which opens the way for men who have been in the service to compete, is as follows:

"No one shall represent any member of the association as a competitor at any intercollegiate meeting held during 1919 who has not been a student in that college or university in good and regular standing from the 1st of November, 1918, or who has not been a member of the S. A. T. C. in good and regular standing from the 1st of November, 1918, and thereafter from or before Jan. 6, 1919, a student in good and regular standing in the university or college whereat such S. A. T. C. was maintained. Umess it is that a student while in good and regular standing in any member of the association entered into war service for the United States, or for those with whom the United States was associated in the war, and has returned to such university or college to become a student thereof in good and regular standing on or before Feb. 1, 1919, or if he were in such service at such time returns to his university or college and becomes a student thereof in good and regular standing on or before April 1, 1919. In either of which events said student will be in that good and regular standing as required by this section."

There was no opposition to granting the meet to Harvard as the event was held at Franklin Field in Philadelphia last year. The Stadium in recent years has produced more record-breaking performances than any other course. Manager L. B. Leonard of the Harvard track team was at the meeting and accepted the offer subject to the approval of the Harvard Athletic Committee.

The meet this year promises to surpass the events which were held before the war as there is already great interest manifest among all the colleges. The entry list promises to be larger than ever before and there is a possibility that there will be entries from California and Stanford, on the Pacific Coast.

In 1916, when Harvard last acted as host of the Intercollegiates, three records were established. Ted Meredith of Penn broke the intercollegiate record in the quarter and half mile, setting up a new world's record in the quarter. Fred Murray, then captain of Stanford, made a new mark in the high hurdles. John Paul Jones, K. C. Craig of Michigan, Norman Tabor of Brown, and William Meanix of Harvard also have made record-breaking performances over the Stadium cinder path. As the track in the Stadium has been neglected since war was declared, it is not likely to be as fast as in former years.

It is expected that Michigan will withdraw from membership this year because of its membership in the Western Conference.

ERASMUS SWIMMERS BEST.

Capture Point Prize in Brooklyn Pool—Chase Wins Twice.

Paul Chase of Berkeley-Irving School carried off the laurels last night in the scholastic swimming meet conducted by the Marquand School in the Central Y. M. C. A. Brooklyn pool. This young natator accounted for two victories, landing his team in second place in the point score.

Chase's first victory came in the 220-yard swim, in which the Berkeley-Irving lad covered the distance in 2:38 1-5. Chase went to an early lead and retained his advantage to the finish, although he was being closely pressed by Clarence Ross, the star Erasmus Hall H. S. swimmer. Chase's margin at the final touch-off was about two feet.

In the 100-yard swim, Chase was again the winner, covering the distance in 1:02 3-5. Joseph Burrill of Erasmus Hall H. S. gave the speedy Berkeley-Irving lad his chief competition in this event, but Chase, plowing his way through the water to an early lead, took first place by about one yard.

Swimmers of Erasmus Hall H. S. captured the point prize with a total of 19 tallies. Berkeley-Irving School's natators finished second with 15 and Marquand Prep. School was third with 13.

The summaries:

220-Yard Swim.—Won by P. Chase, Berkeley-Irving School; C. Ross, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; A. Morrison, Marquand Prep., third; B. Rossetti, Erasmus Hall H. S., fourth. Time—2:38 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by P. Copelin, Berkeley-Irving, with 60 feet ½ inch; D. Doswy, Stuyvesant H. S., and Pick, Stuyvesant H. S., tied for second, with 57 feet each; Marsans, Marquand Prep., 53 feet, fourth.

600-Foot Relay Swim.—Won by Erasmus Hall H. S., (Burrill, Franken, Ross, and Rossetti;) Marquand Prep., (Familton, H. Maset, R. Maset, and Morrison,) second; Boys' H. S., (Boller, Braisted, Patton, and Seitz,) third; H. S. of Commerce, (Frisch, Searle, Springer, and Steinthal,) fourth. Time—1:53 2-5.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by R. Sasake, Hamilton Institute, with 90.2 points; Searle, H. S. of Commerce, 80.4 points, second; Kirkpatrick, Erasmus Hall H. S., with 78 points, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Familton, Marquand Prep.; R. Sasake, Hamilton Institute, second; McMullen, Erasmus Hall H. S., third; Kilty, Marquand Prep., fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by P. Chase, Berkeley-Irving; J. Burrill, Erasmus Hall H. S., second; Braisted, Boys' H. S., third; R. Mazet, Marquand Prep., fourth. Time—1:02 3-5.

Point Score.—Erasmus Hall H. S., 19; Berkeley-Irving, 15; Marquand Prep., 13.

C. C. N. Y. Meets Cornell Tonight.

The basket ball team of the College of the City of New York will meet the Cornell University five in their annual tussle at the City College gymnasium tonight.

BOB HALL'S GOAL WINS FOR ERASMUS

Buff and Blue Skater Makes Shot Which Defeats Jamaica in Hockey Game.

Hockey teams representing Erasmus Hall H. S. and Poly Prep School will battle March 21 at the Brooklyn Ice Palace for the Public Schools Athletic League championship. This was decided last night, when the skaters of these two schools emerged victorious in their games of a double-header. Erasmus Hall defeated the Jamaica H. S. team by 3 goals to 2 in a close game, and the Poly Prep puck chasers whitewashed the Commercial H. S. skaters to the tune of 4 goals to 0. This places Erasmus Hall in the lead with 10 points, while Poly Prep is second with 9.

Bob Hall's goal, 7 minutes and 33 seconds after the second half started, gave the Buff and Blue sextet victory. The contest was one of the closest the Erasmus Hall athletes have had this season. Jamaica's skaters put up a stiff fight before being eliminated from the championship running. The Long Island lads furnished a varied offensive and a stubborn defense. The Jamaica skaters, however, were not up to the task of sustaining their play in the face of the concerted Erasmus Hall attackers.

Poly Prep's success over the Commercial puck chasers came in a one-sided game. The victorious team outclassed and outplayed Commercial throughout and kept the play almost continually in Commercial territory. When the action did shift to Poly Prep's part of the ice the Poly Prep defense quickly shunted off any threatened danger with an airtight defense. Frank Farah took upon himself the burden of leading Poly Prep to victory and scored three goals, two in the second period and one in the first. His brother, H. Farah, got Poly Prep's other goal in the first period.

The lineups:

Eras. Hall, (3.)	Position.	Jamaica, (2.)
Huntington	G.	Jennings
Bartel	P.	Bayer
Hall	C.P.	Madden
Garside	C.	Bates
Rollins	L.W.	W. Thompson
Wyckoff	R.W.	Clifford

Goals—First period, Rollins, for Erasmus Hall, in 2:04; Rollins, for Erasmus Hall, in 6:53; Madden, for Jamaica, in 10:18. Second period, W. Thompson, for Jamaica, in 3:26; Hall, for Erasmus Hall, in 7:33. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeepers—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club, and I. King, Erasmus Hall H. S. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Poly Prep, (4.)	Position.	Commercial, (0.)
Lott	G.	Thomas
Doppel	P.	Feinler
Jelliffe	C.P.	Jewell
F. Farah	C.	Peak
H. Farah	L.W.	Horstmen
Morris	R.W.	Asch

Goals—First period, H. Farah for Poly Prep in 10:15. F. Farah for Poly Prep in 12:15. Second period, F. Farah for Poly Prep in 1:55. F. Farah for Poly Prep in 14:50. Substitutions—For Poly Prep, Woodbridge for Morris. Referee—Thomas Howard, Hockey Club of New York. Timekeepers—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club, and I. King, Erasmus Hall H. S. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

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Divide the month together.
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Still Sticks to the People, Whose Friend He Was Even as a Boy—to Study League of Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 28.—Mayor Hylan will leave Palm Beach tomorrow night for Washington, where he will attend the President's conference of Governors and Mayors. From Washington he will go on to New York to resume his office. It was suggested that before his departure the Mayor say something about the League of Nations, wartime prohibition, unemployment, what work he will first take up upon his return, the subway matter or why his secretary, Grover Whalen, stopped Miss S. W. Hunter from soliciting funds for a Hylan portrait. From among all these topics of vital interest he quickly seized the latter.

"It is my understanding that the portraits of Mayors are placed in the City Hall only after they are dead," he said. "I did not tell my secretary to stop this lady taking subscriptions for a picture, but any one who knows me knows enough to do so without being told. Everybody should know by this time that I never accept presents. I have been approached a good many times by kind people who wanted to do something for me since I went into the City Hall, but I know that they represent the interests, and I make a business of never having anything to do with them.

"Certain of the New York papers have tried to pester me for coming down here. Such stuff never bothers me. I know they do it because I am the friend of the people and am opposed to the interests. There are other Mayors of large American cities now at Palm Beach who don't seem to have any such trouble.

"In sticking to the people I am only carrying out my natural impulses. From the time I was a boy it was always natural for me to look out for others and not think of myself, and the habit has stuck to me through life. That being so, it is gratifying for me to observe that the working classes, whom I come from and whom I am most anxious to serve as Mayor of New York City, now have the most encouraging outlook they have ever faced. Every one now admits the labor question is the big question of the day the world over."

Mr. Hylan was asked if he had any plans for the unemployed in New York City.

"I cannot say that I have yet," he said. "I cannot make any statement about this until I get back and see what conditions are. We already have various bureaus and committees for helping the unemployed. I do not think there is any great question of unemployment there as yet."

"What is your attitude toward wartime prohibition?"

"That is a matter that I am not going to discuss."

"What do you think about the proposed League of Nations?"

"I can only say, as I did yesterday, that the subject is so vast, and so many-sided, I would have to give it a great deal of study before stating an opinion. I have always felt, however, that we should not involve ourselves in foreign quarrels. These matters, unemployment, the League of Nations, and prohibition I will study out to my own satisfaction as nearly as I can when I return to New York. Down here my object has been to rest. I take only one vacation a year and I take it for the purpose of resting. I can only say in a general way as regards all of these discussions, that what I think is not the question; it is what the people think that counts, and it is what they think that should rule."

The Mayor has made very few calls while here, his more important ones having been on Richard Croker, Samuel Untermyer, and William J. Connors. His diversions have been found in ocean bathing and the cocoanut grove, where he is invariably seen with Mrs. Hylan and Mrs. Theodore Eppic, who is in their party.

Mr. Hylan was asked if he would not tell of his visit with Mr. Croker, who is recovering from an illness. Mr. Croker, the Mayor was told, in answer to an inquiry about the call, had replied that they talked garden truck "and a proposal of great moment to the people of New York City if it can be carried out in their interests." The Mayor refused to reveal the secret. "Go ask Croker," he said.

O'LEARY FAVORED WAR.

Testifies That He Advocated a Technical Declaration.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, on trial before Federal Judge Hand and a jury on a charge of violating the Espionage act, specifically denied yesterday that at any time between Aug. 1, 1914, and the present date he had ever conspired with German agents against the United States.

"Did you ever received from German agents German money to aid the enemies of the United States in this war?" he was asked by Colonel Thomas Felder, his chief counsel.

"No."

In explaining a contribution of $1,500 received by the American Truth Society, of which he was President, from Otto Heins, former head of the Bosch Magneto Company, O'Leary said that when he asked the name of the donor, as the gift was in the form of a draft, Heins merely smiled. The bank refused to give him any information, he said, and after carrying the check in his pocket for a month he finally deposited it to the account of the American Truth Society.

Asked if he was opposed to this war, O'Leary said he was in favor of a technical declaration of war against Germany because she had sunk three ships flying the American flag in one day. He asseted that he had always been for America first in regard to food and loans abroad.

O'Leary criticised the newspapers and declared that THE NEW YORK TIMES gave an inaccurate account of a meeting held shortly after the Lusitania was sunk.

The trial will be continued Monday.

Vera Barstow, Back from War, Plays

Vera Barstow, the violinist, who played under fire for our men in the trenches, and was for months close behind the battle line in Argonne Forest, gave her first recital since her return from France last evening in Aeolian Hall. She received a demonstration quite apart from that which as a musician she well deserved. Music in war has made its impress on those who volunteered to entertain over there. Miss Barstow brought forward a rarely heard sonata by de Mondonville, and Mozart's B flat concerto, with Josef Adler at the piano. Of smaller pieces she had Ornstein's "Melancolie," Gardner's "From the Canebrake," Grainger's "Sussex Mummers' Christmas Carol," Cecil Burleigh's "Ghost Dance," and Hartmann's arrangement of Debussy's "Il Pleure dans mon Coeur."

Itow and Others in Dance Recital.

Michio Itow and Tulle Lindahl, Jessmin Howarth and Paul Thevenaz, danced at the Selwyn Theatre yesterday afternoon a program of music which, by reason of the dancing alone, had been ruled off last Sunday. The artists are well known, and were assisted yesterday by an array of names of pianists, from Adriano Ariani to Katherine Goodson, heard "in absentia" upon a reproducing piano. Among the composers whose music, unusual and ultra-modern, was put to new interpretations of the dance, where Chopin, Debussy, Albeniz, Sibelius and Sinding.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

"Mireille."

"Mireille" is charming. The opera was successfully produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last night and it was practically a première for the present generation. This Gounod work was first heard in America at the Brooklyn Academy of Music December, 1884, with Emma Nevada, Scalchi, Vicini, and De Anna in the company. Suave Luigi Arditi conducted. Colonel Mapleson was the manager. Cavallazi danced the Farandole; later she became a Mapleson, but danced as well as ever. In 1864 the work was brought out at the Théâtre Lyrique, Paris. Mme. Carvalho was the heroine. Galli-Marie, the original Carmen, also sang the rôle. Last night this was the cast:

Mireille	Maria Barrientos
Taven	Kathleen Howard
Clemence	Marie Tiffany
Vincent	Charles Hackett
Ourrias	Clarence Whitehill
Ramon	Leon Rothier
Ambroise	Paolo Ananian
Andreloun	Raymonde Delaunois

Incidental dance by the corps de ballet.
Conductor, Pierre Monteux.

The history of the opera, its various versions, its vicissitudes, and its long sleep, would furnish forth a readable pamphlet. Gounod was not satisfied, and recast the order of the scenes; also interpolated numbers. It is true that "Mireille" is charming, but truer still that the text is not adapted to an operatic auditorium. Mistral's "Mireio" is so redolent of the Provençal soil, so suffused with its rich yet delicate poetry, that its spirit evaporates in the garish theatre. Gounod, ever an impressionable man, was transported on reading the poem; indeed, stronger heads than his succumbed to the magic of its native wood-note wild. Perhaps we know Provence better through the enchanted rose-colored glasses of Alphonse Daudet, whether in his "Letters from My Mill" or to the fascinating "Numa Roumestan"; nevertheless, Daudet is not quite Provence, and Mistral is. Daudet went to Paris, wrote "Sapho," and was spoiled. Mistral, with his ear close to earth, overheard the humming of humanity and registered in his tender speech the poetry and pathos of his people. But not theatrically.

Gounod's Fervent Love Music.

Essentially a man of the footlights, Gounod saw his chance to write fervent love music in a new "décor," also to contrive fresh atmosphere. He fell short in both efforts. Bizet's "L'Arlésienne"—first sung at the Broadway Theatre more than two decades ago, Anton Seidl conducting—sounds the real music of the Midi. "Mireille" does not. About its score hovers the inevitable perfume of Gounod's Paris. It is too sophisticated. Like Valmajour with his little drum and pipe, in the Daudet novel, the modulation to the boulevards proved his undoing.

The story as told in the revised libretto is simple enough. It is the eternal pursuit of the girl by two men, a hard-hearted father, and a tragic ending. Mireille loves a poor peasant—she herself is peasant-born—money is also the god of the countryside, as it is of the town. There is a rich suitor, a herdsman. The usual complications. A parental curse. Lamentations. Violence, sunstroke, sudden death, and an affecting climax. In the present farce variation Mireille recovers to marry her Vincent, who recuperates with miraculous promptitude after being pronged by the bull-man's trident. The original version is more dramatic. In it Mireille dies and, presumably, her sweet little soul wings its way to Paradise.

This house divided in itself results in episodical incidents, and is episodically mirrored in the music. Styles conflict. Ever an eclectic, Gounod, whose taste was sound, in this score shows his native indecision. He is happy in the idyllic mood, but synthesis is absent. A string of pretty, fluent melodies, "style coulante," a delightfully chattering orchestra, and a total lack of personal profile sums up the work. Gounod quoting Gounod. Here is "Faust," of course, the Valse song which was later to appear altered in "Roméo et Juliette" and a mosaic of Mozart, Mendelssohn, and other men, do not promote a sense of novelty in this amiable score.

Dramatic Quality Rather Colorless.

The dramatic characterization is rather colorless. Those passionate peasants are only operatic dummies attired in the picturesque costume of the South. The Valse has survived. From Marie Van Zandt to Bessie Abott every soprano légère has had it in her repertory. The duo in Act II., "O Magali ma bien Aimée," is a perennial favorite in the concert room of tenors and sopranos. The song of Ourrias, in Act I., is another preferred of baritones, and Mireille's touching aria, "Heureux petit berger," is a gem. Mireille is charming, because Charles Gounod was a man of great personal charm, and his adoring attitude toward the inescapable sex is reflected in his music. Even more than Jules Massenet he is a composer for the distaff side of life.

Victor Maurel, master among the few surviving giants of a vanished operatic epoch, made the designs for the various scenic settings. He must have been suffering from the nostalgia of the Midi when he painted the picture for the third act. It is charged with the golden glowing atmosphere of the Arles region. We admired the gloomy ravine, with its cirque of rocks, a strip of sky in the upper background illuminating this sinister "Val d'enfer." It recalled a Gustave Doré in one of his illustrations to the "Inferno." The Arles Arena with the Roman ruins is effective. Altogether, Mr. Maurel is to be congratulated on his skill and versatility, as Mr. Gatti-Casazza is to be commended for his perspicacity in picking out precisely the artist who could interpret in color the characteristic landscapes of his well-beloved Provence. Another distinctly southern note was the introduction of the Provençal dance in six-eight time called the Farandole, which was performed by the corps de ballet and proved very interesting. The ever-fertile Rosina Galli arranged this divertissement.

A Tame "Happy Ending."

The "happy ending" used on this occasion was also a tame one. It hardly seemed worth while to set in motion all the machinery of the last act for the rapid conclusion. However, as people like a church when it opens its doors to lovers in search of matrimonial nephente, no doubt the almost miraculous resuscitation of the young folk was just as it should have been; besides it doesn't much matter.

A more colorless couple we have seldom encountered. Marie Barrientos invested the title rôle with scales, trills, and top notes. Her most musical work, however, was in the second scene of Act III. There her singing was charged with unaffected pathos; but in the last scene her voice was fatigued, and, aided and abetted by Charles Hackett, the tenor hero, she sang as white as alabaster; indeed, when the duo was ended, a sensitive auditor could readily have fancied the stage strewn with whitewash. And this is not said in disparagement of Mr. Hackett, who has not hitherto sung with so much fire and forgetfulness of self; but he is already beginning to force his tones, to exaggerate nasal resonance, with the inevitable consequences. He was in good form, and his solo in Act III. was heartily applauded. It narrowly escapes "Salve dimora casta pura."

The dominant figure of the evening was easily Clarence Whitehill, whose sonorous voice, finished art, powerful personality all rank him as our greatest American baritone. His Ourrias was superb. That solo scene in Act III. would have stamped the man as an exceptional artist. Unluckily, in the artistic sense, Mr. Whitehill had the misfortune to have been born an American. He was tendered a warm welcome. Rothier was a vital figure as the truculent peasant father, and Paolo Ananian must be commended for his discreet singing and acting in a minor part.

Raymonde Delaunois sang very well and looked pretty as a young shepherd. Mr. Monteux conducted with his accustomed skill and zeal. The scenery was painted by Blanco and Fox. The choruses were excellent, and the stage under Mr. Gradynski was naturally well handled. Tuneful, not brilliant, its story pleasing, "Mireille" made an impression on a large and distinguished audience. And, as a prominent lobbyist remarked, every time that Gounod's foot slipped he fell into "Faust."

"THE OLD EAGLE," NOVELTY.

Gunsbourg's One-Act Opera in Triple Bill at the Lexington.

LE VEILE AIGLE, lyric drama in one act, text in French, music by Raoul Gunsbourg. At the Lexington Theatre.

Kahn Asvas	Georges Baklanoff
Tolaik	Charles Fontaine
An Equerry	Desire Defrere
Zina	Yvonne Gall

Conductor—Marcel Charlier.

The Chicago Opera Association gave its last novelty, "The Old Eagle," as part of a triple bill with "Cavalleria" and a ballet at the Lexington last night. There remained only the final performances today, a gala matinée repetition of "Lucia," in which Galli-Curci sings, and tonight "Rigoletto," a début for the unheard Ciccolini as the Duke, in the twenty-seventh opera staged by the company in five weeks. The record of production is remarkable and has already been commented upon in THE TIMES. Stars may sing, but money talks. A fact of interest, though not affecting the public directly, is that Campanini's stars have not only stayed a week longer, but played to a much larger subscription than last year. So, in familiar stage vernacular, "the ghost has walked," but hand in hand with the spectre of post-war prices.

Expenses in all lines have grown, as New York's own Opera House knows, and a profit being out of the question in our best socially subsidized theatre, the problem for a touring organization was one of limiting the loss. Official figures of the visiting company will not be forthcoming until the directors meet in Chicago at the conclusion of the coming engagements in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Detroit. The five weeks in New York are said to have returned about $200,000 total receipts.

A large and brilliant house heard last evening's continued farewells. Some of the French artists, who have held a slight lead in the repertory over Italians—the ratio is fourteen operas to thirteen, we believe—had already made a formal exit in Debussy's "Pelleas" on Thursday, with Mary Garden. Yvonne Gall, this season's most promising young star, with the great Russian baritone, Baklanoff, and the tenor, Fontaine, shared last evening the novel episode of "The Old Eagle." Francesca Peralta and Forest Lamont, two Americans of ability, with Maguenat, Berat, Pavloska, and Conductor Polacco, were concerned in "Cavalleria," not previously sung, while members of the ballet added a Pastorale, Miles. Ludmilla and Keralli a Grecian dance, Pavley a Bacchanale, and Oukrainsky a sensational solo dance entitled "Crucifixion," from the unperformed "Aphrodite." The entertainment lasted to midnight.

In so much that was new to the brief season here, special mention must go to the one-act piece by Monte Carlo's opera director, produced for the first time in New York. Instead of the poet's "King in Babylon" and his "Grecian Slave," the leading personage of "The Old Eagle" is a Turkish conqueror in the Crimea in the fourteenth century, and his story is a triangle affair of father and son, and a beautiful slave who, coveted by the young man, clings to the old. The quarrel does not end when Khan Asvas casts the maid from a cliff into the Crimean wave. The moody Tolaik, a returned war hero for whom nothing in the country is too good, still lags reluctant on the scene. Not so the Old Eagle, his father, who in a moment of passionate grief follows the faithful girl to death in the Black Sea.

Mr. Gunsbourg's music, while not calculated to disturb either the national or linguistic frontiers of Europe, is written by a shrewd man of the theatre, who knew what he wanted and where to get it. There is popular appeal in the old Khan's lullaby, that turns to dirge, then to an elegy of waves. Whatever the musical coat of many colors may lack was plentifully supplied in the scene, and a dummy's dive from the rocks was realistically thrilling. Mr. Baklanoff, always dramatic, carried the honors of the singing actors, and Miss Gall gave the slave a personal charm that is her own. Mr. Fontaine also shared the curtain calls.

It was a field night for some artists who had waited unseen or unheard through the crowded Galli-Curci evenings and tumultuous Garden occasions since late January. The Mascagni curtain raiser rather wagged the whole trio, and Mr. Polacco led it with due care for a climax. Of the final dances, Oukrainsky's "Crucifixion," acted without "props," to a Beethoven funeral march, with poignant imagery in the spirit of a Russian ikon, was taken at its artistic intent and applauded. Pavley's "Pastorale" was a familiar old song orchestrated by Kreisler. Ten dances were conducted by Rafaelli—not a triple bill but a duodecimo.

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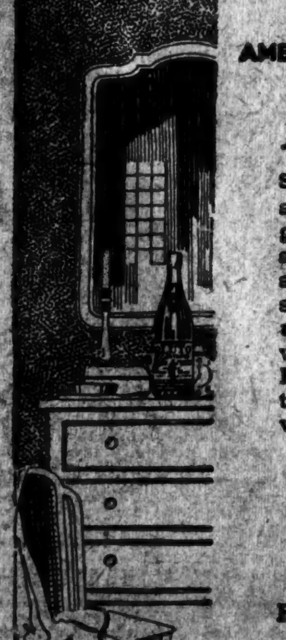

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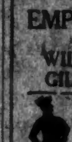

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The Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
THREE FACES EAST
With Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Thurs., 2:30.
FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

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DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
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JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN
Sam Hardy, Maud Eburne "The CANARY" Doyle & Dixon

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15.
JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
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HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.

THE BIG SENSATION OF SPIRIT MYSTERY GRIPS NEW YORK! FOLLOW THE CROWD TO
The Invisible Foe
"Thrills that bite to the marrow." —Dorothy Dix

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"Mis' Nelly of N' Orleans"

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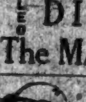

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With MR. and MRS. COBURN

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GEO. M. COHAN as the Prince

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MATS. TODAY & WED., 2:30.
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NEXT MAT. MON., MAR. 3rd, 3:00 P. M.

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WHITESIDE LAST 2 WEEKS
in THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.

BIJOU 45th, West of B'way. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:45.
A New Farce Comedy A SLEEPLESS NIGHT

SHUBERT-RIVIERA, B'way, 97th. Mat. Today.
MARY NASH in THE BIG CHANCE
Next Week: EYES OF YOUTH
Sunday Concert—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

44TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:00. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2.
AL JOLSON in SINBAD

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42nd St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
Marjorie Rambeau
(by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in
"THE FORTUNE TELLER"

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"Romantic." —Herald. THE NET

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GOOD MORNING, JUDGE
George Hassell, Mollie King, Charles King.

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EAST IS WEST
The Comedy Success with FAY BAINTER.

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Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy
A LITTLE JOURNEY
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THE SPEAKER AND THE COMMITTEES.

For once a great party has put its best foot forward in the nomination of a candidate for one of the nation's highest offices. FREDERICK H. GILLETT, who will be the next Speaker, is not only a good man, or the right man to elect, but he is conspicuously fitted for the place above all his competitors. That seldom happens, in a country where compromises so often rule elections and nominations. Usually, as between the best and the worst, the parties compromise by choosing somebody neither very good nor very bad. But GILLETT, able, experienced, broad-minded, and yet no mugwump, but a vigorous, honest partisan, stood out over all the others, and even, it may be said, over those who might have been put forward but were not.

The Republican Party, in its first effort toward 1920, has acted with a wisdom surprising and unexpected; for although it had been evident that Mr. MANN's candidacy was doomed and that Mr. CAMPBELL's appearance as a stalking-horse at the eleventh hour was not likely to be successful, still the pronounced majority for GILLETT over all candidates had not been looked for in the country at large. Yet the victory was not all it should have been. MANN's amendment to WINSLOW's motion, whereby the seniority rule is to be continued, was a black eye for the Republican Party. It demonstrates that the battle was not wholly won, and that the Republican Party, despite its admirable choice of GILLETT, cannot be trusted not to go back into reaction. It was a victory for old-style Cannonism, not the chastened Cannonism of the last few years, but Cannonism rampant as in its worst days.

By it each State in the Union is to have one representative on the Committee on Committees, but instead of having one vote one man, each member will cast a vote proportionate to the size of the Republican delegation in the House. This means that THOMAS B. DUNN of New York and J. HAMPTON MOORE of Pennsylvania will have more to say about how the committees shall be made up than JULIUS KAHN, NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, FRANK W. MONDELL, or any of the other members in whom the nation has confidence. We can hardly suppose that Mr. MANN made this provision without having some idea of how DUNN and MOORE would vote.

The Speakership result, in all its brilliancy, was largely brought about by Chairman HAYS of the National Committee and Senator PENROSE of Pennsylvania. We cannot believe that Mr. HAYS willingly lent himself to a disgraceful compromise whereby the progressive elements of the party should have the Speakership while the reactionary elements should have the committee Chairmanships. But we do not think such a compromise at all below the political morality of Senator PENROSE, and we can imagine how Mr. HAYS might have yielded against his will for the sake of saving the Speakership. The result, therefore, is mixed. Good citizens rejoice in the election of Mr. GILLETT, but their confidence in the Republican Party cannot be restored while MANN and CANNON retain their grip on the committees.

RUSSIAN SOCIOLOGY.

Out of the always depressing story of cruelty and disaster in Russia it is a relief to pluck once in a while a little relief of contrast, some detail whose irony consoles us for a moment. Thus The Associated Press tells us that the florists and hairdressers of Moscow are doing a big business. The aristocrats and the educated and prosperous classes who used to patronize them are dead or in exile or waging a difficult war with starvation by doing the humblest and most menial work. The elect ruling class, the leaders of the proletariat, take their places. The gospel of Bolshevism is seriously broken. It is not always necessary, it seems, for a right-thinking comrade to be frowsy and dirty. Just as the enterprising burglar when he isn't burgling loves to hear the brooks a-gurgling and to listen to the simple village chime, so a member of a Revolutionary Tribunal, after having ordered his daily batch of murders, loves to sniff at a bouquet. Doubtless the floral accentuates the sanguinary aroma.

The egregious TROTZKY, a lover of Persian pomps, devotes his intervals of governing to the care of his personal beauty. He "has a special lady manicure." No wonder he is careful about his hands. Has the special lady manicure found any preparation that will wash the blood off them? Surely the sincere milk of Bolshevism is curdling. What will its old puritans say when they hear that the Soviet Government in Moscow is allowing people to take baths? Are not Bolshevism and the bath irreconcilable enemies? Yet we find that the Moscow Soviet allows certain favored persons to bathe twice a month, others once a month. It is true that a third unfavored class is never permitted to bathe. In that third class lies the surviving hope of Bolshevism.

Good news for prohibitionists comes from Russia. Benzine and kerosene are become the wines of the country. The soldiers on the Polish frontier "appear never to be sober." Stoked with such effective fuel, the Bolshevist machine ought to keep up its speed. When one cannot eat, one drinks what one can get. It is comforting to know that the austere LENINE, cause of so many million hungers, has enough to eat himself. Refugees say that his fruit and vegetable bill in a recent month was 60,000 rubles. A sweet, pretty, mild, vegetarian like the Thunder Lizard.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

It would be hard to enumerate, so many and so various were they, the services of GEORGE F. EDMUNDS to his country. A great lawyer, endowed with a crystalline intellect, known to be absolutely honest and unselfish in his views, whether they were approved or not by public sentiment, he acquired in his twenty-five years in the Senate an intellectual and a moral reputation, dignity, and authority such as no Senator of today possesses. He did not believe in the popular election of Senators. He began his career in the Senate chamber among such men as SUMNER, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL. A generation ago it was impossible to think of him without thinking of his inseparable crony and Democratic compeer, ALLEN G. THURMAN. One remembers the Senator from Ohio waving the signal bandanna at the Senator from Vermont, sitting in state as presiding officer of the Senate. There is a gleam from the gold spectacles. Some harmless, unnecessary Senator is called to the chair. The two elder statesmen, the best brains of each party in the Senate, march forth, and, in the Senate restaurant, gravely consult the oracle. Unhallowed days before the Flood! How did Mr. EDMUNDS manage to live more than ninety years, taking a keen interest in affairs to the last?

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the time he entered the Senate, fought intelligently, steadily, and constantly for the resumption of specie payment. With Mr. CONKLING he drove the Republican Senators in caucus to support the Resumption act, which became a law in 1875. He framed and introduced the bill establishing the Electoral Commission, and though he became a member of that body, his character stood so high that he was probably less objectionable to the Democrats than any other Republican member. With the aid of Mr. THURMAN he forced the Pacific Railroad Funding act, drawn by himself, through the Senate. The act for the suppression of polygamy in Utah is commonly associated with his name, and it is too often forgotten that the so-called Sherman anti-trust law is almost wholly his work. He was then Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In an article in The North American Review in 1911 he explained that it was the intention of the makers of the statute that the courts should construe it, as the Supreme Court has construed it, not for the purpose of destroying but of helping honest business. The Judiciary Committee agreed that "it was quite impracticable to include by specific descriptions all the acts which should come within the meaning and purposes of the words 'trade' and 'commerce' or 'trust,' or the words 'restraint' or 'monopolize' by precise and all-inclusive definitions, and that these were truly matters for judicial consideration." The Judiciary Committee believed that the familiar principles which guide courts in the construction of statutes would lead them "to give the words in the act a beneficial and remedial rather than an injurious and technical one, hurtful to any honest trade as well as out of harmony with the beneficent spirit and policy of the whole act."

The statute is of itself a sufficient monument to Mr. EDMUNDS. He had a strong analytical and constructive mind. He had the dry wit as he had the twang and the fine, solid, simple, rugged characteristics of his native State. He was a friend of civil service reform. In his last days he was eager for the defense of American rights and war with Germany. He left public life by his own wish on account of a certain weariness with the political tendencies of that time. If too many Americans of today have but a shadowy remembrance of one of the most thoughtful, most patriotic, most useful, and most independent of American statesmen they ought to be ashamed of their ignorance.

LABOR'S RIGHTS.

Labor is now demanding its Magna Charta, 700 years after the Barons demanded theirs at Runnymede. The two demands challenge comparison of their differences. The Barons demanded their political rights from a King who had withheld them and used his power oppressively. Labor demands as a right economic advantages, and if necessary proposes to take them by force used ruthlessly in disregard alike of humanity and the law, which should protect all. As LLOYD GEORGE said to labor leaders, they now confront the State rather than their employers. In the proceedings of the British Industrial Parliament, Commoner THOMAS, speaking for the Triple Alliance of Railway Men, Miners, and Transport Workers, said that they had made up their minds to obtain for themselves an increasing share of wealth, shorter hours of work, and partnership in industry. "The workers have resolutely set their faces toward some order of society which will improve their lives and conditions in accord with the new valuation they have set upon themselves."

The objects declared are admirable. Only the methods are open to remark. No one objects to either labor or capital setting its own values upon itself. But neither should think that it has a "right" to get that valuation, either by fair means or foul. Between partners it is a question of division of an agreed valuation, not of valuation set by one party to the bargain. As between workers or employers, the capitalist may withhold his capital or the laborer his labor power without reproach to either. It is no fair criticism of either that they demand all the traffic will bear. But there is a reproach to either when either demands more than the traffic will bear, and stops the traffic with damage to the rights of the forgotten silent third partner—the community. If labor demands a living wage, surely the community has a right to the necessaries of life and to an adjudicated decision of the distribution of the goods produced by labor and capital jointly. It ought not to need argument that there can be no distribution of more than is produced, and that neither labor nor capital can stop production by demanding enough more than its share to discourage the other party. That capital sometimes does this there is no doubt, and condemnation should not be withheld in a proved case. But capital commits this fault against labor, not directly against the community, while labor expressly declares its readiness to put lawmakers and the general public under its duress, calculated to be as severe as possible. That is not labor's right, whatever its wrongs.

It is no part of labor's right, because of a quarrel with capital, to say that others shall not work or that the general public shall not be fed or warmed. The only rights of either labor or capital are rights under the law. Capital has been brought under the law. The mightiest trusts have been condemned to capital punishment. Labor defies the law, rivals capital in securing lawmaking to suit itself, decides its own case against capital, and passes sentence upon those who have no part in the quarrel, making the innocent suffer in an economic war.

Labor not seldom is wrong from the standpoint of labor alone. It is as much from ignorance as from selfishness that unions limit output, demand expenditure of public funds for private advantage, shorten hours to make jobs, and shorten production to make work. Labor should receive all its rights freely, and then something more in proportion that it is qualified for partnership in such a social matter as production under modern conditions.

WHERE THE LEAGUE IS NEEDED.

A League of Nations with some power to compel bellicose States to walk softly seems to be needed on the Adriatic. Once more Italians and Jugoslavs are almost at the bayonet's point, and it will call for all the efforts of the moderates in both countries to prevent the outbreak of actual hostilities. Each side has a long list of grievances against the other, but this time, so far as published reports indicate, the Slavs seem to have been gravely in the wrong in expelling the Italian military mission from Laibach. Every advance of Italians into Slovene territory has occasioned suspicions among the Jugoslavs, and not always have the Italians been very adroit in soothing ruffled feelings; but this mission appears to have been in Laibach for no other purpose than that of facilitating food shipments to the other nations of what was once the Dual Monarchy, and the net result of the conflict appears to have been the further delay to food supplies which the Czechs, for instance, need badly. Both countries are mobilized, and the situation is of exactly the sort where small incidents might lead to grave consequences.

The League of Nations is not yet in operation, but peoples which are willing to join it ought to be able even now to display some of the moderation which its workings will enjoin. It is hardly likely that the Peace Conference would recognize any title to territory won by conquest on the Adriatic any more than in Silesia. The Slavs proposed to leave the dispute to American arbitration; the Italians refused and insisted on a decision by the Peace Conference. Accordingly, the Jugoslavs have now formally presented their claim to the Conference, a claim which would move their frontier clear up to the Isonzo, with Trieste and Pola no less than Fiume included in Slav territory. This is what they ask, but there is no reason to suppose that they expect to get it; it is simply a maximum demand. It does not include quite all the territory that is claimed by Jugoslav extremists, just as the Italian claims do not include quite all the territory demanded by Italian extremists. But it is hardly to be expected that the Peace Conference will grant either demand in full. In the meantime, it should be made as clear to both parties as it was to the Czechs and Poles that forcible occupations will not affect the ultimate decision of the Conference. When the President said at Boston that he sympathized with the aspirations of the Jugoslavs he expressed what most Americans undoubtedly feel; but this can hardly be made to cover each and every one of their aspirations; it does not mean that the maximum Jugoslav program becomes a religious dogma to which America must adhere. The settlement of the Adriatic question is a matter of concern to the world, and the sympathy of the world will only be alienated by acts of violence which threaten to set off hostilities whose end would be difficult to foresee.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR THEM.

Senator REED is in distinguished company in his objection to the League of Nations. Count BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, the German Foreign Minister, admits that the League may be good enough for the Allies, but throws it out of court by remarking that it is not good enough for Germany. It ought to have a more democratic basis, he says, for "Germany "is the most democratic nation in "the world." Senator REED is not the only one who fears the baleful influence of principalities and powers, of Asiatic despots and the fire-eating monarchs of Britain, Belgium, and Italy. HUGO PREUSS, from whose brain the new German Constitution sprang full-grown in less time than it took Colonel VINCENT to think up the Liberty motor, says that Germany will "be sponsor for the League"—surely a somewhat misleading translation—if she is received on equal terms, but she will not be a minority member.

So it appears that all that needs to be done to make the League perfect is to democratize it enough to suit the Senator from Missouri and the German Foreign Minister, and then admit Germany on equal terms. Of course, this is asking a good deal. Germany will not be admitted on any terms until two-thirds of the nations belonging to the League think she can be trusted. Light is thrown on this question by a further remark of Dr. PREUSS, that the people's Reich would include not only German Austria but "finally Russian Germany." Since Dr. PREUSS can hardly expect to annex the scattered colonies of Germans who for some centuries have lived on the Volga, Russian Germany must mean the Baltic provinces, where the German population is 5 or 6 per cent. of the whole. If very many members of the National Assembly think with him, the landed barons of the Baltic, close spiritual kin to the Junkers of Prussia, must have a considerable influence in Germany. There are those who will think that these German opinions are the best possible testimony to the need of a League as a matter of common protection for years to come against a German revival. But among those we shall not find the Hon. JAMES A. REED, who laid our entry into the war to the indefiniteness of international law and a chain of events brought on by the British blockade of the North Sea.

If the Germans really want to get into the League they can best forward their prospects by adopting the National Defense bill now before the Assembly, abolishing conscription, and raising by enlistment a National Guard only one-fourth as strong as the old peace-time army. So long as they talk about imposing their own conditions and making future conquests in the East the nations which have just beaten Germany are not going to draw apart.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Seemingly a Sign of Leisure.

Readers of the Congressional Record have always been able to find in its pages reasons for surprise in the frequency with which it shows that our lawmakers have time and attention to bestow on matters considerably less than obviously connected with what is supposed to be their business of lawmaking. That surprise, however, long since wore thin because of the fairly widespread knowledge that more businesses than one are carried on in the Capitol, and that among them not the least assiduously followed is the business of convincing constituents that there is no need of electing new men to sit in either chamber—that those already there are noble and efficient persons, deserving well of their country.

So have the contents of many a page in the Record been explicable in the past, but both branches of Congress are supposed to be particularly busy, just now, with more work to do before the end of the session than can possibly be accomplished without the most strenuous of exertions. So is it nothing less than astonishing to find a full half page of the Record, this week, filled with a long quotation from Volney's "Ruins of Empires." And the quotation was not a mere extension of remarks under leave to print. It was really read to his colleagues by Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS for the curious purpose of disclosing that the Senator agreed with one of his friends in thinking that in his once famous book the distinguished French Count, as long ago as 1791, had prophesied the formation, some day, of—a League of Nations!

An Observer More Than Prophet.

That VOLNEY did predict, after a fashion, the formation, in a way, of a league or union among the world's peoples, and one with about the same ends in view as has the League now under discussion, the passage read by Senator WILLIAMS did disclose. There's no denying that, but the impossibility of denial does not preclude a yielding to the temptation to ask, "What of it?"

The idea or concept is very much older than VOLNEY. There was never, probably, a philosophic well-wisher of his kind who did not have something to say about the desirability of abolishing war and settling international controversies as they have always been settled in well-ordered communities by individual men of the better and wiser sort. About the only thing really striking in what VOLNEY said was a reference to America as the land whence might come the beginning and the inspiration for a realizing of the old dream.

That, however, was easy prophecy in VOLNEY's day, and he was not alone in hearing "a cry of liberty proceeding from far-distant shores" or in believing that in time "a new-born age will open, an age of astonishment to vulgar minds, of terror to tyrants, of freedom to a great nation, and of hope to the human race."

Yet Senator WILLIAMS made his point, and—well, the Record often contains matter less interesting than would be, to the thoughtful, almost any passage from "Ruins of Empires."

It Depends on What the Work Is.

With so many thousands of workers in so many lands expressing a vehement determination to decrease their hours of daily toil and at the same time to get as much pay for it as before—or more—it is perhaps worth while to inquire whether what men really desire is a shorter workday or work in which they can take a keen, direct, and personal interest. Nobody can have failed to notice that, while we all hate drudgery, and escape it when we can, the alternative to which we turn with yearning is not idleness, the most wearisome of all things to normal human beings, but to one or another kind of work that we so much like to do as to make it not work at all.

Many a man comes home from a vacation more tired than when he went away, but rested, nevertheless, simply because he has been doing what he wanted to do.

Closely related to this phenomenon is another—the fact that the men who work the longest hours and the hardest do not either strike or complain—do not, that is, if the work is to their taste and if they firmly believe that they are accomplishing what they most desire, or can reasonably hope to accomplish it. Take President WILSON at this period in his career as an illustration. He gets up early—he was at his desk at 5 o'clock one morning since his return—and he is more than busy till late at night. No doubt he is weary when he goes to bed, but from him there comes no demand for shorter hours, and in more than probability he could foresee a long prolongation of similar demands upon him with entire satisfaction.

High Wages Invested Permanently.

For the first time that can be recalled, the annual report of the Legal Aid Society is not chiefly or even largely devoted this year to accomplishments in the way of protecting workers from the exploitation of ruthless or dishonest employers. A great part of its activities in the last twelve months has had for object the foiling of plots by what it calls "experts in legalized robbery" to make working folk invest in enterprises promising huge returns and giving none the high wages they have been receiving.

There is nothing new in the bait used by these fishers of men, but hitherto it has caught fish of a different sort, though of like inexperience in the ways and devices of the financial freebooter. The change is one of the queer consequences of wartime prosperity, and naturally the victims are sought where they exist, not among the professional class and those who sit at desks or stand behind counters—to those the war brought only the hardships incidental to high prices—but among the recipients of the big wages produced by labor scarcity in factories and mills.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN FUND.

Points Which the Philadelphia Convention Overlooked but Which American Citizens Might Carefully Consider.

By FRANK DILNOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt as to the regret with which England will receive the news that a body of Americans, many of them responsible and respected citizens, have subscribed over a million dollars for what is euphemistically described as the "freedom" of Ireland, but which means, in plain language, secession from the British Empire.

I would like to see every one of those subscribers go across the Atlantic and examine conditions in both England and Ireland and then form their judgments. In reading the reports of the Philadelphia convention an English Home Ruler receives the impression of a flaming idealistic nationalism, a hatred of England based on sores long ago healed, and a total lack of recognition of many hard facts in relation to England and Ireland which an impartial adjudicator—say a man like the President of the United States—would have to take into account.

In the first place, there was a resolute ignoring of the fact that the vast majority of the English, Scottish and Welsh people desire Ireland to have home rule, a home rule which should give her self-government only short of the power to negotiate with foreign countries—a home rule in fact such as approximates generally with that enjoyed by the States within the Union or with that of the British dominions overseas.

No mention was made of the fact that a section of Ireland's population—not less Irish than the rest—and numbering some 25 per cent. of the whole, are so passionately opposed to separation that they proposed to resist by force of arms even Home Rule, which they feared might remove them from British affiliations and British protection.

The gathering shut its eyes to the fact that devoted and courageous Irish leaders like John Redmond and John Dillon and Joseph Devlin, who were on the spot, knew Ireland from end to end, and England also, had not merely accepted, but had fought for Parliamentary Home Rule within the empire as the surest way of securing freedom and happiness for Ireland.

The denunciations of tyranny drawn from pictures of the past, but meant to apply to the present, overlooked the fact that the Irish chose to remain outside the operation of conscription for the recent war and were able to do so.

There was no realization of the fact that Ireland, within a few miles of the coast of Britain, conducts her daily life in the English language, is linked up by a multitude of business and personal relationships, and whatever her troubles, tragedies, and aspirations, has been for many hundreds of years a constituent part of the country comprised by the British Isles.

One finds in the reports no suggestion that the conference was ready to face the fact that anything from 90 to 99 per cent. of the population of England, Scotland, and Wales is prepared to resist to the limit the setting up of a separate Irish republic with the power it would have to establish relations with foreign Governments, with the possibility of elaborate hostile bases within touch of English shores, although this resolution goes with the strong general desire that Ireland shall have power to manage her own affairs by local self-government.

In the ardency for complete separation there was apparently no reference to the recent Irish conference, composed of leaders of varying shades of opinion, asked by the British Government to formulate a scheme for Irish government—a conference which, while it did valuable work, could not agree on a plan.

All these points, and others besides, are in the minds of people in Britain, and they take them into account when they read the impassioned determinations, backed by money, of enthusiasts in America for secession. The Irish problem cannot be solved by rhetoric, however sincere the feeling behind it. There are a lot of practical considerations.

FRANK DILNOT.

New York, Feb. 25, 1919.

A Thoroughly American School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Phillips Academy was born in 1778, with the blood of a new republic in its veins. Its founder made powder for Washington, and its graduates and present students have fought for Pershing. Two years and a half ago this American school set its boys to train for the impending military call. Fourteen hundred of its graduates have gladly served in the army or navy in this war for democracy, about eight hundred of them as commissioned officers. Seventy of these noble sons have laid down their lives for what they were taught in their school days—loyalty to their country. We question whether any incorporated school in this country can surpass this record of military service. The Faculty of this school indignantly resents any imputation of weak-kneed or weak-headed inclination toward anarchistic or Bolshevistic sentimentalism. We deplore the silly lapse of judgment on the part of a teacher that put him in the company of agitators in his desire to "investigate." A madder lot than the members of this Faculty could not be found when we saw the good name of Phillips Academy impugned in the press of the land. Don't worry about this school; it stands squarely for the Constitution and for a democracy that stands firmly on the original foundations of Americanism. Washington had no sons, but he sent his nephews to Andover; the trust he imposed upon us we have kept, and Pershing knows it.

CHARLES H. FORBES.

Andover, Feb. 22, 1919.

Withdrawal from the League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be one important provision lacking in the League of Nations in its present form and that is a provision for withdrawal or denunciation.

It is a rule of international law which no nation would care to dispute that treaties cannot be made between States to bind the parties in perpetuity and that they are all terminable or denounceable on reasonable notice. But what may be reasonable notice will vary with each case and the conception of what is reasonable will vary with each nation. It is, therefore, desirable that in a League treaty intended to avert war the conditions for its denunciation or for the withdrawal of any member should be made so definite and certain that there may be no excuse for war growing out of an unreasonable withdrawal or an unreasonable dissent from the right of withdrawal.

CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH.

New York, Feb. 27, 1919.

Eve's Fault.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That Milton was a great poet we all know—great among the five greatest. We know, also, that he was a great scholar, versed in all the learning of the ancients. But it seems he was also a prophet, a seer, and that he plainly foresaw these days of ours, when women are in the saddle and riding astride. Mark his words when telling how the serpent tempted "the Mother of Mankind." He says that the "dire Snake ...

"Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the Tree
Of Prohibition, root of all our woe."

"The Tree of Prohibition!" (the capitals are Milton's!) What do Eve's credulous daughters think of that? "Root of all our woe!" They will find the lines in "Paradise Lost," Book 9, lines 644, 645. Startling!

W. C. B.

New York, Feb. 26, 1919.

THEY ALSO SERVED.

Within the great Hall of the Clock
That measures Life and Time,
The spirits of the martyred dead
Slain in the mighty War—'tis said—
Gather in light sublime.

And 'round the judgment board there wait
Perchance, in shadows gray,
The lesser souls of low estate
That helped to win the day;

The plunging steeds that charged and reeled,
The patient mules borne overseas—
That died in glory on the field
Or fell with the artillery;

The "courteous and industrious dogs"
That dragged the wounded from the fray,
And found the missing dead, and wrought
Great service in that day;

The wailing cats, the fluttering owls,
Canary birds that drooped and died—
First victims of the poisonous fumes—
That warned of the oncoming tide;
And all the creeping things that came
With foresight of the gas and flame;

The rodent-seeking snakes, that rid
The trenches of the deadly pest;
And white mice from the submarines
That made the deep-air test.

Yea, all of these, perchance, meet there
In unseen currents of the air
Amid the great ones; bringing all
Their causes to the Judgment Hall.

M. E. BUHLER.

WAR COUNCIL ENDS TASK.

More Than $400,000,000 Donated to Red Cross in Last 21 Months.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Henry P. Davison, Chairman, today issued a statement on behalf of the War Council of the American Red Cross, which was appointed by President Wilson on May 10, 1917, and which ends its existence tomorrow. It reads in part:

"Detailed reports to Congress and a complete audit of its accounts by the War Department will constitute the final record of Red Cross activity during the war.

"During the past nearly twenty-one months the American people have given in cash and supplies to the American Red Cross more than $400,000,000. No value can be placed upon the contributions of service, which have been given without stint, and oftentimes at great sacrifice, by millions of our people.

"In this outpouring of service the women of America have played a signal part, wonderful in both magnitude and spirit. Fully 8,000,000 American women have exerted themselves in Red Cross service. Into their work they have put an amount of love and devotion that cannot be measured. In speaking of this effort of our women through the Red Cross, General Pershing recently said to Mr. Davison: 'The women of America deserve a large share of the credit for the successes of the American forces.'

"When we entered the war the American Red Cross had about 500,000 members. Today, as a result of the recent Christmas membership roll call, there are upward of 17,000,000 full-paid members outside of the Junior Red Cross, numbering perhaps 9,000,000 school children.

"The Red Cross endeavor in France has naturally been upon an exceptionally large scale, where service has been rendered to the American Army and to the French Army and the French people as well. Hospital emergency service for our army in France has greatly diminished, but the Red Cross is still being called upon for service on a large scale in the great base hospitals, where thousands of American sick and wounded are still receiving attention. Our Army of Occupation in Germany was followed with medical units prepared to render the same emergency aid and supply service which was the primary business of the Red Cross during hostilities. The army canteen service along the lines of travel has actually increased since the armistice.

"As for the work of the French people, now that hostilities have ceased, the French people themselves naturally prefer, as far as possible, to provide for their own. It has accordingly been determined that the guiding principle of Red Cross policy in France henceforth shall be to have punctilious regard to its every responsibility, but to direct its efforts primarily to assisting French relief societies.

"The liberated and devastated regions of France have been divided by the Government into small districts, each officially assigned to a designated French relief organization. To these organizations the Red Cross is contributing supplies and personnel. Where local organizations cannot immediately assume their duties the Red Cross is seeking to provide relief for the sick and the helpless whose necessities cannot wait.

"The American Red Cross work in France was initiated by a commission of eighteen men who landed on French shores June 13, 1917. Since then some 9,000 persons have been upon the rolls in France, of whom 7,000 were actively engaged when the armistice was signed. The present scale of the work still requires the services of 6,000 persons.

"Our forces having largely evacuated England, the activities of the Red Cross Commission there are naturally on a diminishing scale. Active operations are still in progress in Archangel and Siberia. Among the Belgians wandering homeless throughout France the Red Cross made a special effort to care for the women and children. The work in Italy has been almost entirely on behalf of the civilian population. The American Red Cross is arranging now to transfer to local direction the conduct of its efforts at civilian relief in Italy and Belgium.

"Red Cross efforts in Italy, Belgium, England, and France having diminished, it has been possible to divert supplies and personnel in large measure to the aid of those people in the Near East who have hitherto been inaccessible to outside assistance, but whose sufferings have been upon an appalling scale. The needs of these people are so vast that Governments alone can meet them, but the Red Cross is making an effort to relieve immediately the more acute distress.

"An important commission is still working in Palestine. A commission for the Balkans has been established at Rome, another has just reached Poland, and still another Red Cross commission has gone to Germany to relieve the distress of Russian prisoners confined in prison camps in that country.

"Nothing could be of greater importance to the American Red Cross than the plans just set in motion by the five great Red Cross societies of the world to develop a program of extended activities in the interest of humanity. The conception involves not alone efforts to relieve human suffering, but to prevent it; not alone a movement by the people of an individual nation, but an attempt to arouse all people to a sense of their responsibility for the welfare of their fellow-beings throughout the world.

"It is a program both ideal and practical—ideal in that its supreme aim is nothing less than veritable 'Peace on earth, good-will to men,' and practical in that it seeks to take means and measures which are actually available and make them effective in meeting without delay the crisis which is daily recurrent in the lives of all peoples."

Mr. Davison, as Chairman of the International Commission of the American Red Cross, has undertaken to represent the American Red Cross in the preparation of the program for extended Red Cross activities, and will spend the next several months in Europe in consultation with other Red Cross societies for that purpose.

FAVOR "ROOSEVELT ROAD."

Road Builders Advocate State Highway as a Memorial.

A resolution favoring the construction of a great highway to be known as Roosevelt Road, "traversing his native State of New York," was adopted unanimously by the members of the American Road Builders' Association at the closing session of their four days' convention yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. The resolution stipulated that the highway should be not less than twenty-two feet wide and be built with a foundation strong enough to sustain present and future traffic.

The convention has been attended by nearly 1,500 good roads advocates, including many State highway officials and road engineers from all parts of the country. It was the largest convention of the kind ever held in the country, said President Arthur H. Blanchard. "The great feature of the meeting," added Mr. Blanchard, "was the insistence by the delegates from all parts of the country that the United States must adopt a program of better roads adapted to interstate highway traffic."

More attention was paid to the necessity of a comprehensive plan of national highways than at any previous road congress, and the association went on record as favoring the creation of a National Highway Commission to promote and guide the economical development of both highways and highway traffic and the establishment of a national highway system. Another resolution voiced the satisfaction of the association "with the patriotic action of the Congress of the United States in the $200,000,000 increase in the Federal aid highway scheme."

Unanimous action was also taken in submitting to the Governors and State Legislatures the resolution regarding motor truck weights and speeds for the purpose of having it enacted, so far as possible, into a uniform law. Prevailing high freight rates for road material was said to be a serious detriment to immediate road construction needs and the members were urged to begin a campaign for a readjustment of the rates.

LORD READING HERE FOR A SHORT STAY

British Ambassador Arrives on Aquitania in Poor Health After Influenza.

SEES PROGRESS IN PEACE

Declares Those Who Expected Dissensions at Paris Are Doomed to Disappointment.

Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard liner Aquitania, accompanied by Lady Reading and his suite, and left for Washington on the 5:55 P. M. train. He has only come for a short visit and will leave again for England in April or the beginning of May. The Ambassador said that he was not in good health, but hoped to recover after a few days in Washington.

"I had the influenza, which I contracted in Paris," he said, "and it pulled me down pretty low. We have an epidemic of the disease in England and there have been a great many deaths. The labor situation is a serious one, but the general strike had been postponed to March 24, before I sailed."

When asked what he thought about the League of Nations, Lord Reading replied that he had mentioned the subject in the statement dictated before the liner reached port, and did not wish to discuss the matter any further before he was acquainted with what had happened in Washington since the President returned and also the progress that had been made in Paris at the Peace Conference while he had been on the water.

The British Ambassador, in his statement dealing with the general situation, said:

"It is with great pleasure that I find myself for the fourth time since the war in the United States and about to resume my duties in Washington as British Ambassador. When I left for England in August of last year my intention was to stay there only a few weeks. The rapidly changing situation in Europe led to repeated postponements of my intended return to Washington. Events of cardinal importance succeeded each other so quickly that to some degree the pivot of Anglo-American co-operation shifted from Washington to Paris and London.

"After the terms of the armistice had been settled by the associated powers came the news that your President would visit Europe for the purpose of attending the Peace Conference. It then became my duty, as it is my privilege, to await his arrival and to remain in England during his visit. Those who were present will always remember the wonderful reception given to him by the British people. They were delighted to have the opportunity of paying their tribute to your President and through him to the American people.

"During the whole of my stay in London and Paris the various matters intrusted to me by my Government have kept me in close and constant relations with the American Administration. These involved important questions, such as the provision of supplies and relief to Europe and the use of the enemy's mercantile marine, but the emergency which led to my political and diplomatic activities during the war came to an end soon after the cessation of hostilities, and the moment now approaches when I must resume my duties as Lord Chief Justice of England.

"It has already become apparent that those who relied upon dissensions between the associated powers are doomed to disappointment and that the powers assembled in Paris are determined so to arrive by agreement at solutions of the momentous problems affecting the future peace of the world. Whatever may happen, the Paris Peace Conference will ever be memorable for the part taken by your President and for the covenant of the League of Nations as drafted by the representatives of the powers there assembled. They have acted in accordance with those principles of justice and liberty to all nations which have inspired alike the development of the American Union and of the British Empire."

Lord Reading was accompanied by Sir Grimwood Mears, who has been with him since he was first appointed Ambassador to Washington. Sir Grimwood's principal task during the war was the collection throughout Great Britain of the evidence of Belgian refugees and wounded soldiers with respect to the atrocities committed by the German Army in Belgium. It was this testimony given by more than 2,000 witnesses which ultimately, in March, 1915, formed the bulk of the material laid before the Bryce Committee and was the foundation of the Bryce report.

Brig. Gen. C. E. O. Charlton, C. B., C. M. G., another member of the suite, goes to Washington to become Air Attaché of the British Embassy. He was one of the original members of the Royal Air Forces who flew to France at the beginning of the war and has rendered valuable services since.

He said there were about 2,500 British machines in France at the present time. The obsolete ones, he said, would be scrapped, and the modern airplanes would be stored away, except those needed for instruction.

Captain Guy Portman, who was for two years imprisoned in Germany after being captured at Vimy Ridge, was in the Ambassador's party as military attaché. Lord Reading was met at Quarantine by Sir Hardman Lever, K. C. B., Financial Secretary to the British Treasury, and Basil Blackett, C. B., of the British Treasury.

When the Aquitania docked yesterday at Pier 54, North River, twenty-five cars from the Motor Corps of America, under command of Major Helen Bastedo, were waiting to carry Lord and Lady Reading and staff to the Pennsylvania Station. The cars were at the pier, said Major Bastedo, who drove the Ambassador and his wife, at the request of the State Department.

URUGUAY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Many Nations to be Represented at Dr. Brum's Inauguration Today.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 28.—Special embassies sent by all South American and several European countries are here to attend the inauguration tomorrow of Dr. Baltazar Brum, the new President. The United States will be represented by Robert E. Jeffery, American Minister, who has been appointed a special Ambassador for the occasion.

Friends of Dr. Brum say that Juan Antonio Buero, who is on his way to Paris to the Peace Conference, will be made Foreign Minister on his return, and that Manuel Munoz, the present Foreign Minister, will be appointed to a European legation.

The first State Council under the new Constitution will be composed of six members of the Colorado party and three of the Blanco party. The Constitution provides that the President shall appoint three Cabinet Ministers and that the other three shall be appointed by the State Council.

Much interest attaches to the operation of the country under the new Constitution, which will become effective with the inauguration of Dr. Brum.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 28.—Newspapers of all shades of political opinion unite in their comment upon the inauguration of Dr. Baltazar Brum as President of Uruguay as a step toward stronger relations between that country and Argentina.

The new President spent several days last week in Buenos Aires, explaining that he came here for the sole purpose of meeting President Irigoyen and discussing plans to still further harmonize the policies of the two countries.

SENIORITY RULE STANDS IN HOUSE

Republican Old Guard Gains a Signal Victory, Despite Gillett's Nomination.

MANN FORCES IN SADDLE

Longworth Charged with Ingratitude by "Uncle Joe" Cannon—Fordney Heads Ways and Means.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Revision of the seniority rule of the House, one of the announced issues of the Gillett fight for the Speakership, was defeated by the victory of the Mann faction in the Republican caucus of last night. The Old Guard of the House, Mann, Cannon, Madden, and Moore, gained a signal victory over the opposition after Gillett had won the Speakership nomination from Mann by a two to one vote.

Supported by Senators Penrose, Lodge, and Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Gillett received a vote of 138 to Mr. Mann's 69. Within fifteen minutes after this decisive vote the Gillett forces were routed and crushed when they attempted to force adoption of a Committee on Committees slate.

In this fight, and their attempt to elect House officers, the Gillett faction was defeated by a vote as great as that Mr. Gillett had received for Speaker. The "reformers" won the Speakership, but the Old Guard has control in the important organization machinery of the House, and old guards will rule the committees.

Representative S. W. Winslow, manager for Mr. Gillett, offered a resolution naming a Committee on Committees of seventeen members, composed chiefly of Gillett supporters and a half dozen avowed Mann men.

An analysis of the Winslow slate shows that the committee named in the resolution would have carried out the plans of one element of the Gillett faction, and displaced a number of men who, by seniority succession, would become Chairmen of committees in the next House. The Winslow resolution also called for the committee to select the Standing Committee, nominate a floor leader, party whip and Steering Committees. The committee suggested was to consist of Mondell, Wyoming; Kahn, California; Fordney, Michigan; French, Idaho; Woodyard, West Virginia; Madden, Illinois; Moore, Pennsylvania; Good, Iowa; Anderson, Minnesota; Dunn, New York; Fess, Ohio; Winslow, Massachusetts; Bacharach, New Jersey; McFadden, Pennsylvania; Moore Indiana, and Reavis, Nebraska.

Uproar and Protest.

Mr. Winslow had his resolution read and attempted to force its adoption by moving the previous question.

There was a great uproar. The enthusiasm which greeted the announcement that Mr. Gillett had been nominated turned instantly into a cry of angry protest. Mr. Winslow did not press his demand.

Representative Mann, who shortly before had entered the caucus, led the protests, explained the alleged unfairness of the proposition, and offered a substitute which provided that the delegations should elect their members of the Committee on Committees, and that each State should have a voting strength equal to the representative membership of the delegation. His substitute was accepted by an overwhelming vote.

To show their strength further, the Mann forces won every officer of the House, defeating the Gillett slate by a decisive vote. As an evidence of their feeling against Will H. Hays, F. S. Lyons of Indiana, a follower of Hays and Representative Wood, was defeated.

The Committee on Committees selected by the different State delegations, acting under the Mann resolution, and their voting strength, representing the Republican membership of their delegations follows:

California—Kahn	6
Colorado—Timberlake	2
Connecticut—Tilson	4
Delaware—Layton	1
Idaho—French	2
Illinois—Mann	28
Indiana—Moores	13
Iowa—Greene	11
Kansas—Anthony	7
Kentucky—Langley	2
Maine—White	4
Maryland—Mudd	3
Massachusetts—Winslow	12
Michigan—Mapes	12
Minnesota—Volstead	8
Missouri—Dyer	5
Montana—Riddick	1
Nebraska—Reavis	6
New Hampshire—Watson	2
New Jersey—Bacharach	7
New Mexico—Hernandez	1
New York—Dunn	24
North Dakota—Young	3
Ohio—Longworth	14
Oklahoma—Morgan	1
Oregon—Hayley	3
Pennsylvania—Moore	29
Rhode Island—Stines	2
South Dakota—No report	2
Tennessee—Sells	2
Vermont—Dale	2
Virginia—Slemp	1
Washington—Johnson	5
West Virginia—Woodyard	5
Wisconsin—Esch	10
Wyoming—Mondell	1

Power in Hands of Mann.

The outstanding feature of the fight is that Gillett will become Speaker of the House, but Mann, through controlling the Committee on Committees, can be selected majority leader if he wants the place, and the Mann supporters will be rewarded in committee places, and the announced plans of some of the Gillett leaders to break down the seniority succession rule will not be carried out. The disposition of many of those who voted for Gillett for Speaker is to insist upon Mann's retaining his place on the floor, although he announced today that he would not accept the floor leadership. Representative Madden, manager for the Mann faction, announced that there were 160 of the 238 Republican votes committed to the Mann plan of selecting the standing committees.

There is a movement on the part of the Mann faction to elect Madden floor leader, while some of the Gillett faction say that they will fight to give that honor to Representative Longworth or Representative Graham of Pennsylvania.

Representative Fordney of Michigan will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Charges are being made by a faction aligned with the Gillett party that the managers for the Massachusetts member had done everything to capture Speakership votes, and in doing so failed to carry out their promises to make the Speakership fight inseparable from that for a revision of the rules.

It is charged that the plan adopted by the Gillett faction in getting votes was to promise the revisionists to link that issue with the Speakership contest. Whenever it was found that a member was unable to vote for Mann because of conditions existing in his district, but was in sympathy with the seniority rule, the Gillett men, it is asserted, told that member that they were not interested in breaking down the seniority rule. The revisionists who today are charging some of the Gillett leaders with bad faith say that this explains how the two to one lead Gillett had for Speaker was turned to an opposition even greater when it came to naming officers and the Committee on Committees.

In the caucus last night "Uncle Joe" Cannon said that Longworth was under great debt to Mann.

"Before I selected my committees when Speaker in the first term of Mr. Longworth," said Mr. Cannon, "I spoke to Mr. Mann and consulted with him as to what course I should take respecting Messrs. Burton, Kieffer and Longworth. He suggested that Burton be made Chairman of Rivers and Harbors; Kieffer Chairman of Appropriations, and that the young man should be appointed to Ways and Means. This was done. The only thanks I got for it was when he got down to Oyster Bay he issued a statement that he would not support me if I were the caucus nominee for Speaker."

EVERITT DIES IN FLORIDA.

He Settled $100,000 Breach of Promise Suit by Marriage.

John Rogers Everitt, 73 years old, wealthy undertaker, of Jamaica, L. I., died Wednesday in St. Petersburg, Fla., where he and his bride, who was Miss Florence Cooke, a trained nurse, aged 40, were spending their honeymoon. Apoplexy was the cause of death. The body will be brought to Jamaica for burial.

The couple were married about three months ago, after Miss Cooke had started a $100,000 breach of promise suit against Mr. Everitt, and they left immediately for Florida, announcing that they would not occupy the Everitt handsome home on Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, until early Summer.

Because of the disparity in the ages of the couple, the children of Mr. Everitt and members of the First Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, of which Mr. Everitt was Treasurer for many years, were opposed to the marriage when they learned that a license had been obtained. Mr. Everitt suddenly disappeared, and it was explained by relatives that he had gone to California or Florida on account of his health. After Mr. Everitt had been away a few weeks Miss Cooke brought the breach of promise suit. Mr. Everitt returned to Jamaica, and when the case was about to go to trial the couple were married and left for Florida.

Mr. Everitt was engaged in the undertaking business in Jamaica for thirty-five years. He inherited $500,000 from a relative's estate.

DANCE FOR HISTORY CLUB.

Mrs. Hepburn Opens Home for Benefit—Gloria Gould Solo Dancer.

There were a number of entertainments last evening. Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn opened her home at 630 Park Avenue for a dance for the benefit of the City History Club and also as a welcome to the allied officers in the city. The ball committee included the Misses Symphorosa Bristed, Isabel Stettinius, Leila Burden, Elizabeth Manning, Katharine Emmet, Edith Pratt, Adrienne Iselin, Jeanne Gourd, Alice Warren, Margaret Schroeder, and Sylvia Van Rensselaer.

The Sowers also held their annual dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, and at Carnegie Hall an entertainment for the benefit of Belgian Babies was held by the pupils of Louis H. Chalif, teacher of dancing. Little Miss Gloria Gould, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, was the solo interpretive dancer. Among those taking boxes were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eliot Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim.

The members of the British Ministry of Food gave a victory musicale, dance, and dinner at the Martinique in honor of T. Sivewright Catto, C. B. E. Mr. Catto presided and reviewed the work of the mission.

Miss Eunice Beecher Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Beecher of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eunice Beecher, to George S. White, until recently an Ensign on the mine layer Canonicut. Miss Beecher is a granddaughter of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and is a member of the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service. She is a graduate of Miss Masters's School at Dobbs Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their daughter have been at Pinehurst, N. C., for several weeks.

Miss Page Weds Captain Jackson.

Miss Lillian Jeanette Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Page, and Captain Harold Rufus Jackson, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., were married last evening at the Page home in New Rochelle by the Rev. Dr. George Reynolds. Captain Jackson is stationed at Fort Grant, Panama Canal Zone. The bride's father is a lawyer of this city.

Professor Frederic Schenck.

Frederick Schenck, Professor of English Literature at Harvard University, died Thursday at his home in Boston, Mass., in his thirty-third year. He was a son of Mrs. Mary Land Schenck of Lenox, Mass., and the late J. Frederic Schenck. In June, 1917, Professor Schenck married Miss Marie Civilise Alexandre, daughter of Mrs. John E. Alexandre of New York and Lenox, in St. Ann's Catholic Church in Lenox. A special dispensation from the Archbishop of Massachusetts was obtained for the wedding, as Professor Schenck was not a member of the Catholic Church.

REPUBLICANS PLAN TO ANNOY SMITH

Leaders May Put Through Appropriation Bills Under Ten-Day Limit.

AID FOR PET MEASURES

Majority Could Defer Action on Governor's Bill to Avert Veto on Local Schemes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Republican leaders are planning to put through the annual Appropriation bill, carrying approximately $65,000,000, at the earliest possible moment and make it a ten-day measure to embarrass Governor Smith. This plan became known tonight. The object is to give up-State legislators a chance to get their local measures approved by forcing the Governor's hand. It means that, after Governor Smith has vetoed portions of the measure, the Republican majority will be in a position to sidetrack many of the Executive's pet bills if he does not give the up-State men most of what they want in the way of legislation.

As a general rule, the Legislature has passed the Appropriation bill in the last days of the session, thereby making it a thirty-day measure and permitting the Governor to take his time in cutting items in the bill. This is an advantage that will not be conceded this year.

Governor Smith, however, has not been caught asleep, and in anticipation of this move by the Republican Legislature he has collected data with reference to most of the items to be contained in the bill. He has caused to be sent to most of the State departments a questionnaire which sets forth in detail the duties performed by heads of departments, bureau chiefs, and even the individual employes, the reason why the money asked in the Appropriation bill is necessary for them, and how much time they spend on their work.

Governor Smith's legislative program, including the reorganization of the Public Service Commission of the First District, the appointment of a Democratic Commissioner of Highways to succeed Edwin S. Duffey, Republican; the minimum wage measure, the ousting of George D. Pratt, State Conservation Commissioner, to make room for a Democrat, and others of the Governor's schemes are in the balance pending the outcome of this latest Republican move.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY MEYERS, a retired merchant of New Orleans and New York, died Thursday at his home, 41 West Eighty-third Street, in his seventy-eighth year.

NEHEMIAH P. HOWELL, one of the founders of the Newark Chapter, New Jersey Society Sons of the American Revolution, died Thursday at his home, 40 Park Place, Newark, N. J., at the age of 61 years.

J. WESLEY EDMUNDS, 78 years old, of Arlington, N. J., died yesterday at his Winter home in Daytona, Fla. He was formerly in the ship chandlery business in this city.

JOHN W. B. PROVOOST, a retired farmer of Port Chester, N. Y., died Thursday in the Stamford (Conn.) Hospital at the age of 60 years.

WALLACE H. WAGNER, engineering contractor, died yesterday at his home in Sayreville, N. J.

Mrs. SARAH VAN SICKLE, 102 years old, died Thursday night at the home of her daughter, Miss Amanda Van Sickle, in Wantage, N. J.

Mrs. ELLIOTT BATES BARBER, 60 years old, wife of the pastor of the Universalist Church at Danbury, Conn., died there last night of apoplexy.

JOSEPH V. JORDAN, President of the Hudson Valley Dairy Company of Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday at Kingston.

FREDERICK C. GLADDEN, 55 years old, secretary to Justice Hotchkiss of the Supreme Court, and before that holding a similar position with other Judges, died Thursday night of paralysis at his home, 565 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS PETER MAGUIRE, for many years with John Bliss & Co., makers of chronometers, died of paralysis on Wednesday at his home, 20 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

EDWIN H. WILSON, chief freight and passenger agent of the Fall River Line of steamboats and connected with that company for thirty-five years, died on Thursday at his home, 2,022 Beverly Road, Flatbush. He was 54 years old.

JOHN F. HIGGINS, chief searcher of titles for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, where he had been employed for the last thirty-two years, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 660 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was 50 years old.

Mrs. LOUISA LISPENARD ASHMEAD, a member of an old Long Island family and wife of Benjamin A. Ashmead, died at her home in Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, aged 65 years.

WILLIAM BECHTOLD, formerly a hotel proprietor at Corona and at one time Postmaster at Middle Village, died at his home in Corona on Thursday.

Mrs. MARTHA K. JUNKER, wife of William E. Junker, who is employed in the Statistical Division in the Immigration Bureau on Ellis Island, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 70 Bay Twenty-sixth Street, Bath Beach.

HENRY BLATZ, formerly for fifty-five years in the employ of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and a member of the official board of the Embury Memorial M. E. Church, died on Wednesday at his home, 318 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. He was the father of the Rev. Henry Blatz, Jr., Pastor of the M. E. Church at Lawrence, L. I.

THOMAS RAWLS, 47 years old, a shipfitter in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home, 255 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

KARL F. SCHNEIDER, a liquor dealer in East New York and a member of the Arion Singing Society and the Concordia Singing Society, died on Wednesday at his home, 554 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

FRANCIS BENNER, Jr., 53 years old, in the employ of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home in Sheepshead Bay. He was born in Baltimore, Md., and was a graduate of Baltimore University.

GEORGE JACOBUS, head of the Latin Department of Adelphi Academy for the last nine years, died on Thursday at his home, 92 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 45 years. Mr. Jacobus was born at New Brighton, Penn., and was a son of Professor Charles Jacobus, formerly Superintendent of Schools at New Brunswick, N. J. He was a graduate of Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and Yale University, where in his freshman year he won the Hurlburt scholarship for excellence in Latin composition, Greek, and mathematics.

Mrs. JENNIE CHARDE HERBERT, 47 years old, wife of Justice Henry W. Herbert of the Court of Special Sessions, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rita H. O'Neill, 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, where she was visiting when she became ill a week ago. Weakened from an attack of influenza last November, she had a complication of diseases, which caused her death. Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons, Joseph and James Herbert, who live at the family home, 304 West Eighty-second Street.

First Lieutenant HARRY DONOHOE of the Quartermaster's Corps died yesterday at the Hotel Wolcott of influenza. His home was in Seattle, Wash. He received his discharge from the army two days before his death. Lieutenant Donohoe before his enlistment was a student at Yale University.

The Rev. EDWIN W. HUSTED, pastor of the Tremont Baptist Church, Tremont Avenue, west of Webster Avenue, died yesterday at his home, 200 Mount Hope Place, the Bronx.

MAJOR JOHN C. OSTRUP DIES.

Engineer Served on General Pershing's Staff During the War.

Major John C. Ostrup, a member of General Pershing's staff during the war and the author of "Ostrup's Specifications," dealing with methods of modern engineering, which was one of the textbooks used at the United States Military Academy at West Point and at other military academies throughout the country, died yesterday morning at the Hotel Clendening, 202 West 103d Street, of pneumonia.

He was engaged in railroad enterprises until 1907, when he became professor at Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken. Early in 1917 he sailed for France with the first detachment of the American Expeditionary Force, on the same boat with General Pershing, to whose staff he had been assigned as an expert on engineering. During the war he saw continuous service at various points along the entire western front.

ERNEST M. ARNOLD DEAD.

Village Teacher Who Became a Financier and Failed for a Million.

PUTNAM, Conn., Feb. 28.—Ernest M. Arnold, who rose from a village school teacher to a financier and then went through bankruptcy with country-wide claims of about a million dollars against him, died here today of heart disease at the age of 62.

Arnold's days of prosperity covered a period of nine years, and began when he made some successful investments in stocks. He opened a brokerage office here and at the beginning he paid his clients large returns and his business grew to large proportions.

Bankruptcy followed his failure to meet several notes which he had given in connection with the construction of a villa with sunken gardens and pretentious landscape features. His assets proved of small value.

Commander Edward G. Blakeslee.

Word has been received in New York of the death of Commander Edward Gervase Blakeslee, aide de camp to Admiral Sims, who died in London of pneumonia. Commander Blakeslee was born in Illinois thirty years ago and was appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis July 7, 1904, at the age of sixteen. After leaving the Academy he was attached for a while as a Junior Lieutenant to the branch of the Hydrographic Office, in Boston, and in 1914 was made Assistant United States Military Attaché in Berlin, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Ex-Auditor General of Canada Dies.

DAYTONA, Fla., Feb. 28.—John Fraser, former Auditor General of Canada, died here today. Mr. Fraser was born in Loch Garry, Ontario, Dec. 13, 1852, and entered the public service in May, 1873. He was appointed to the position of Auditor General, with the rank of deputy head, Aug. 1, 1905, and Imperial Service Order in 1908.

Ex-Gov. Daniel R. Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—Daniel Russell Brown, Governor of Rhode Island from 1892 to 1895, died at his home here today. He was President and Treasurer of Brown Brothers, a mill supplies company of this city, and for several years was owner and publisher of The Providence Evening News, selling the property in April of last year.

Born.

ESTERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris A. Esterson, (nee Estelle V. Alexander,) a son, Feb. 28, at Stern's Sanitarium.

Married.

PEN BROECK—HARVEY.—At Grace Church, New York City, Feb. 27, 1919, Charles W. Pen Broeck of Orange, N. J., to Mrs. Maude E. Harvey of Glen Ridge, N. J.

Died.

BAUMBLATT.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, after a short illness, Babetta Baumblatt, mother of Julius Baumblatt and Mrs. Bertha Kahn, in her 75th year. Funeral at convenience of family.

BUTLER.—Entered into rest Feb. 28, 1919, Carlos A. Butler, in his 87th year, at his residence, 88 Chestnut Av., West Orange, N. J. Funeral private.

CHEESMAN.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.: Announcement is made, with deep regret, of the death of Dr. Timothy M. Cheesman, Tenth Company, on Feb. 25, 1919.
Colonel WILLARD C. FISK, President.

CONDIT.—At Morristown, N. J., Feb. 26, 1919, Howard Carlton, son of the late Daniel Condit of Newark, N. J., in his 68th year. Funeral service will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, March 1, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of Lackawanna Railroad train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

CUTTING.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Aaron B. Cutting of 69 Highland Av., aged 83 years. Funeral services will be held at his former home, Gouverneur, N. Y.

DANA.—A service in memory of C. Loomis Dana, Jr., 13th U. S. Marine Corps, who died in France Oct. 12, 1918, will be held in St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Monday morning, March 3, at 11 o'clock.

DUGAN.—Passed peacefully in life eternal, from her home, 101 West 85th St., on Friday, Feb. 28, Matilda L., widow of Thomas Dugan, in the 95th year of her age. Funeral private.

ELKINS.—Feb. 28, at his residence, 116 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Arthur William Elkins, in his 65th year; born at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment at Sherbrooke.

ELKIN.—Suddenly, Thursday, Feb. 27, at his residence, 276 Riverside Drive, Charles, beloved son of Margaret Ross and the late Charles Elkin. Funeral service Sunday, March 2d, at 2:30 P. M., in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

FOLEY.—Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1919, 16 Hamilton Terrace, N. Y. C., Gwendolyn Powell Foley, 22 years, beloved wife of Max H. Foley. A funeral mass and burial at Norwich, Conn. Buffalo papers please copy.

FULLER.—Winfield Cone, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1919, at 1 East 56th St., of pneumonia, beloved husband of Janet D. Fuller, son of Bessie W. and the late William B. Fuller.

GLADDEN.—Frederick C., Thursday night, in Brooklyn; aged 55. Funeral services, 154 Court St., Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GLASS.—Rose, beloved wife of Samuel Glass, on Friday, Feb. 28, 1919. Services will be held at her late residence, 207 Wallabout St., Brooklyn, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

HAYWARD.—Helen Rust, aged 32 years, on Friday, Feb. 28, at Roosevelt Hospital of pneumonia. Funeral services at Church of All Angels, West End Av. and 81st St., on Monday, March 3, at 2:30. Interment at Milton, Mass.

HERBERT.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Jennie Charde Herbert, beloved wife of Henry W. Herbert. Funeral from her late residence, 304 West 82d St., on Monday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St. and Broadway.

HESKEL.—Lena, on Friday, Feb. 28, beloved wife of Joseph and mother of Eva Lesser, Jessie Lang, and Fannie. Funeral from her late residence, 253 West 112th St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

HESTLER.—Paul. The members of the Hungarian Society of New York are requested to attend the funeral of Paul Hestler on Sunday, March 2, 2 P. M., from his late home, 321 East Houston St.
LEOPOLD ORWAN, President.
J. BIRMBAUM, Secretary.

HOSTMANN.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Augusta, wife of the late Edward Hostmann and mother of Charles and Jeannot Hostmann. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Sunday, March 2, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son, Jeannot Hostmann, 1,208 Hudson St., Hoboken. Funeral private. Incineration at New York and New Jersey Crematory.

HOWELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1919, Nehemiah Perry, husband of Elizabeth Laninger Howell, in his 62d year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 40 Park Place, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 1, at 4 P. M. Interment at Belvidere, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

HUNTER.—Feb. 28, 1919, Charles H. Hunter, in his 57th year, son of the late John H. and Lucinda Hunter. Funeral services will be held at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, March 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

HUSTED.—Rev. Edwin W. Husted, beloved husband of Viola Harris Husted, at his residence, 200 Mount Hope Place, Bronx, Friday, Feb. 28. Funeral services will be held at the Tremont Baptist Church, Tremont Av., west of Webster Av., of which he was the beloved pastor. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment private.

Died.

INTEMANN.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, 1919, Henry C. Intemann, in his 37th year, beloved son of Herman and Katherine M. Intemann, (nee Fischer.) Relatives and friends, also members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 605 West 184th St., on Sunday, March 2, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private. Automobile cortege.

JAKOBI.—On Feb. 28, Alphonse A. Jakobi. Funeral services at Salem Fields Cemetery on Sunday morning, March 2, at 12 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Feb. 28, Mattie Forrester, wife of Floy M. Johnston. Services at her late residence, 148 Academy St., on Monday afternoon, March 3, at 2:30. Kindly omit flowers.

JONES.—On Feb. 28, 1919, in his 74th year, Thomas Creston Jones. Funeral services at 8 o'clock Saturday at his late residence, 447 Fort Washington Av. Interment private at Mt. Hope Cemetery. Florida papers please copy.

JORDAN.—At Newburg, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Joseph V. Jordan. Private funeral services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, S. Carlisle Goodrich, 197 Grand St., on Monday morning. Interment at Cedar Hill Cemetery.

LEE.—At Great Neck Station, New York, on Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Jeanne Cowpar, beloved wife of Alexander M. Lee, in the 63d year of her age. Funeral services at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, N. Y., on Sunday, March 2, 1919, at 2 P. M.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1919, at 23 West 52d St., New York City, Frederic Elliott Lewis, son of the late Mary Taylor and George Lewis, Jr. Funeral services from his late residence on Saturday morning, March 1, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LEWIS.—On Feb. 26, 1919, Jean Black, widow of Nathaniel Lewis and beloved mother of Mrs. G. A. Schriver, Thomas J. Lewis, and Mrs. Edgar F. Stiner. Interment private.

LINDSLEY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, 1919, Marion Halsted, daughter of Adele Halsted Dodd and the late James Hervey Lindsley. Funeral services at the residence, 524 William St., East Orange, N. J., Saturday, March 1, at 3 P. M.

LOOMIS.—Entered into rest, Ellen Norton, widow of George W. Loomis, formerly of Suffield, Conn., and mother of Seymour C. Loomis of New Haven, at her home, Feb. 27, 1919, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 549 Orange St., New Haven, Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock. Burial service at Woodlawn Cemetery, Suffield, on Monday, March 3, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of the 1:08 P. M. train from New Haven. Friends are invited to attend both services.

LUDLAM.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 26, 1919, Mary S., widow of James H. Ludlam. Funeral services Monday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, Oyster Bay, L. I.

McCARTIE.—At Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1919, Richard D. McCartie, brother of Mrs. W. T. Call and Mrs. A. W. Montgomery. Funeral Saturday, private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

McCOMB.—On Feb. 27, 1919, William J. McComb, in his 55th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2,001 Grand Concourse, Bronx, on Sunday, March 2, at 2 P. M.

MARCUS.—Harriet, widow of Jacob M. Marcus and beloved mother of Grace F., David E., at her late residence, 422 Avenue C, Brooklyn, on Feb. 28, 1919. Funeral private.

MARTIN.—On Feb. 28, 1919, at 77 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Le Roy Martin, beloved husband of Ruth Callender Martin and son of Mrs. Thomas B. Martin, in the 29th year of his age. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MARWEDE.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, 1919, after a brief illness, Margarethe Marwede, in her 61st year. Funeral services on Sunday, March 2, at 2 P. M., at the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 123d St., between Lenox and 7th Avs. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

MELICK.—At Jersey City, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1919, Mabel Taylor Melick, beloved wife of John Jones Melick. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,540 Boulevard, Saturday, March 1, 2:30 P. M.

MEYERS.—On Feb. 27, at his residence, 41 West 83d St., Henry, beloved husband of Rosalie Lang and father of Max L., Sidney S., Isidor M. Meyers, and Frances M. Sanger, in his 77th year. Funeral from Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., Sunday, March 2, 10 A. M. New Orleans papers please copy.

MEYERS.—Entered into rest, Henry Meyers, esteemed member of Board of Governors, Home for Aged, District No. 1, I. O. B. B. Funeral Temple Emanu-El, Sunday morning, at 10. Brethren are respectfully requested to attend.
DR. J. L. BLUMENTHAL, President.
DR. B. M. KAPLAN, Secretary.

MEYERS.—Henry. The officers of Manhattan Washington Lodge, I. O. B. B., regret to announce the death of Brother Henry Meyers. Members are requested to attend funeral services Sunday morning, March 2, 10 o'clock, at Temple Emanu-El. CHARLES J. FOLTZ, President.
PHILIP COWEN, Secretary.

MEYERS.—The Board of Directors and members of Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the Home for Aged and Infirm, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Henry Meyers, husband of our esteemed Directress, Mrs. Henry Meyers, and father of our Directress, Mrs. I. S. Sanger, from Temple Emanu-El, Sunday, 10 A. M.
MRS. EDWARD LOEB, Pres.

MULLER.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, Armin Muller, beloved husband of Regina Muller and father of Samuel and Helen, and son of Lottie Muller, in his 58th year. Funeral from his late residence, 196 Monitor St., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 2 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and members of Franklin Lodge 447, F. and A. M., and Hirahliska Lodge, Order of Brith Abraham, are invited. Interment Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

Died.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 28, Charles, beloved father of Sam, Mrs. Frank Maanie, Mrs. Krashes, and Harold. Funeral from his late residence, 208 West 111th St., Sunday afternoon, 2 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

OSTRUP.—On Feb. 27, Major John Christian, U. S. A., beloved husband of Mary Whyte Ostrup. Masonic service will be held by Lincoln Park Lodge, 611, of Chicago, Ill., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., on Sunday afternoon, 1 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

PALMER.—Suddenly, at her home, on Feb. 26, 1919, Grace Humphreys Foote, wife of the late Lowell M. Palmer. Funeral service on Saturday, March 1, at her late home, 206 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

POLLAK.—Rhoda, beloved daughter of Carrie Pollak, in her 24th year, after a short illness. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., from late residence, 1,900 Kelly St. Buffalo and Elmira papers please copy.

POST.—On Feb. 28, Elanore L. Post. Funeral services at the chapel of the National Casket Co., 29 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 2, at 10 A. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

QUINCY.—On Feb. 28, 1919, in her 72d year, Julia Ellen Himrod, wife of Josiah Quincy. Services at Gardner's Funeral Parlor, 15 Greene Av., Brooklyn, at 8:30, Saturday evening.

RAUCH.—Emanuel, son of the late Emanuel and Felicia Rauch, aged 71 years. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 2:30, at the residence of his sister, 2,025 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

ROSENBERG.—On Friday, Feb. 28, in her 74th year, Hannah Rosenberg, beloved mother and mother-in-law of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Kern. Funeral services at 238 East 10th St., Sunday, March 2, 9:30 A. M.

ROSENTHAL.—Elsa, (nee Lester,) beloved wife of Albert A. Rosenthal of 1,601 University Av. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral from parlor at 160 East 126th St., Sunday, at 10 A. M. New Haven and Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

SCHENCK.—At Boston, Feb. 28, Frederic, son of Mary L. Schenck and the late J. Frederick Schenck. Funeral from Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, Sunday, March 2, at 3:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SCHLOSS.—Carol Elizabeth, on Feb. 27, beloved daughter of Hugo N. and Ruth Stern Schloss, after a brief illness, in the 4th year of her age.

TIBBALS.—On Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, at his residence, 148 Milton St., Brooklyn, Rowland G. Tibbals, son of the late Henry H. and Ruth A. Tibbals, in the 45th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

THOMPSON.—At Watertown, Conn., Feb. 27, of pneumonia, Guion, beloved husband of Frances Lee Thompson, (nee Johnson,) in his 44th year. Funeral Saturday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M., at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., New York City.

Died.

THOMS.—At Freeport, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1919, Charles M. Thoms, Jr., beloved husband of Harriet Lehrseld, in his 43d year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 266 Archer St., Freeport, Saturday, March 1, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

TYLER.—On Sept. 15, 1918, killed in battle near Conflans, France, John Cowperthwaite Tyler, son of May Cowperthwaite and the late Walter Lincoln Tyler, in his 26th year. A memorial service will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry Sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 2, at 5 o'clock.

ZELL.—At Orange, N. J., Friday, Feb. 28, 1919, at the residence of her grandson, Edward M. Raphel, 521 Centre St., Amelie M. Zell, in her 96th year. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart, South Orange, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

LEWIS.—
Virginia Lewis, died Feb. 24, 1919.

SCHUCK.—In memory of our beloved son and brother, Walter A. Schuck, died March 1, 1918.
PARENTS, BROTHERS, AND SISTERS.

WATERMAN.—In memory of the fifteenth anniversary of the death of our dear mother, Sarah Waterman, nee Hahlo-Wittkofsky. SOL, MAX, EDMUND.

In Case of Death,
Call "Columbus 8200"
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
"THE FUNERAL CHURCH"
(Non-Sectarian)
Broadway at 66th St.
Downtown Office, 23d St. & 8th Av.

Willis T. Mead Undertaker
Promptness, thoroughness and kindly consideration have characterized the House of Mead for three generations. At your service day or night. Phone Harlem 5715. 1939 Madison Av.

JACOB HERRLICH'S SONS,
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332 East 86th St. Lenox 6652
1963 Concourse, nr. 179th. Tel. 2626 Tremont

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 69 E. 125th St. Phone 1338 Harlem

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

FLORAL DESIGNS
a specialty; moderately priced at $1.00 and up. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEMONSTRATION IN VISUALIZING
BY
Mrs. GENEVIEVE BEHREND
OR
How to bring your innermost desire into an outward manifestation.
To-morrow at 4 P. M.
AT COHAN THEATRE
BROADWAY AT 43D ST.
Doors Open at 3:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME

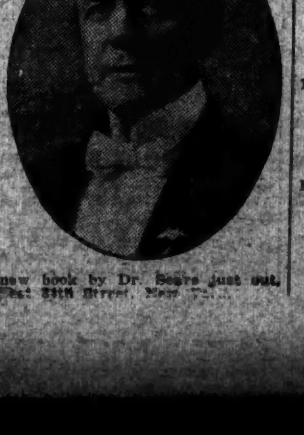
Dr. Geo. W. KIRCHWEY
will speak on
"The Labor Situation"
at the
Public Forum,
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street
Sunday, March 2d, at 8 P. M.
The Public Is Invited

DR. NATHAN KRASS
Lectures Sunday Mornings at 11 Promptly
at CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE
Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fifth Street
Subject, March 2d:
"Can Liberal Jews and Unitarians Unite?"
A FEATURE:
Questions submitted in writing will be answered by Dr. Krass.
FINE MUSICAL PROGRAM

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

"Poverty is the expression of Soul ignorance; Abundance the manifestation of Soul knowledge."
Sears.

Sears Philosophy
teaches a religious interpretation of religion,
a philosophic interpretation of philosophy,
a scientific interpretation of science,
a common-sense interpretation of everything and makes life livable here and hereafter.
Nothing like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but different.
To-morrow at 11 a. m.
Subject: "Am I to Blame?"
F. W. SEARS, M. P., Orator.
Mrs. F. B. Sonntag, Soloist. Mrs. C. E. Manierre, Pianist.
Criterion Theatre, B'way at 44th St.



Note: "Sears Philosophy—What it Teaches": A new book by Dr. Sears just out. [illegible] Publishing Co., 108-110 East 25th Street, New York.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

To Buyers of Manufactured Cotton Goods

Many buyers are holding off waiting for the price of cotton to go down so that they can buy cotton goods cheaper. Whether or not the price on manufactured cotton goods will decline no one can say. But should a decline come about it will not be effected by the price of cotton. In the first place, the raw material that goes into the cost of the manufactured goods is only about one-third or one-fourth of the cost of the finished product. One pound of cotton makes several yards of cloth. Any difference in the price of cotton would have to be divided by three or four and then divided several times again before the proportionate part of this difference affects the ultimate consumer. Therefore cotton would have to reach a level way below its present price before there would be any considerable difference in price to the consumer as far as the raw material is concerned. The labor, overhead and profit are the largest part of the cost of the finished product on cotton goods. You may wait for them to go down, but do not hesitate to buy because of the price of cotton.

The Days of 10 Cent Cotton Are Gone Forever

Spinners, mill men and buyers of manufactured cotton goods have not realized what hardship and privation the Southern farmers have had to endure in order to give the world crops of cotton that they have given it in the past. On account of economic conditions brought about by the war in the last year or two the South has achieved a certain amount of prosperity. The Southern farmer has learned that his labor is worth more than four pounds of salt meat, a peck of meal and two or three yams every week—and perhaps a few clothes and a pair of shoes once a year. The Southern boy and girl will not live on the farm any longer unless it offers more comforts. The Southern people are done with shacks and cabins for homes and streaks of mud for roads. They want houses, well-paved roads, good schools, and better opportunity for their children. The Southern farmer is going to get a fair price for his labor. Cotton will never go back to starvation price.

Cotton Is Cheap at Present Prices

The Southern farmer is determined to get at least the cost of production for his cotton. Cotton Conventions are being held throughout the South and every county is being organized. Planters and farmers are pledging themselves to cut their cotton crops by one-third and plant feed and food crops that will yield them a better net result than cotton at present prices. The South is determined.

The South will hold its 1918 crop until the spinners are willing to pay at least 30 cents a pound basis middling for it. The South is pledging itself to cut its 1919 cotton crop by one-third. The South will raise only nine million bales of cotton in 1919. The price of cotton at present is lower than it costs to grow it. The holders of it will not sell it for less than cost price. Do not look for lower levels in cotton. Buy cotton goods now.

NOTE
If the American and foreign spinners do not wish to imperil the cotton milling industry, they should be willing to pay at least a fair price for cotton. The movement to reduce cotton crops is well organized, and Southern farmers will cut their acreage 50%, if necessary. Buy cotton liberally now or there will be a cotton famine next Fall.

THEO. V. WENSEL, Chairman
Cotton Publicity Committee
NATCHEZ, MISS.

SAYS TAXI DRIVERS DEFRAUDED PUBLIC

Owner of Black and White Cars Sees These Men Responsible for Strike.

WANTS RIGHT TO DISCHARGE

Affirms Determination to Hold Machines in Garage Until Able to Employ Honest Men.

The Black and White taxicabs will remain in their garages, declared W. Bundy Cole, President of the Black and White Taxicab Company and the Town Taxicab Company, last night, until the power to select and discharge its employes is restored to the company by the Black and White Chauffeurs' Association, which called a strike of the drivers on Wednesday night. About 80 per cent. of the drivers were honest and capable chauffeurs, said Mr. Cole, who were "terrorized" into the strike "by an unscrupulous 20 per cent."

"The immediate cause of the strike is the suspension of Frank Howe, a member of the committee of the Black and White Chauffeurs' Association, who was to have been brought to trial before me for abusive language, but the remote cause is not such a trifling matter," said Mr. Cole. "I do not want to be unfair to the honest drivers in the employ of the company who are now on strike. These men have helped to build up the company and to win the favor of the public. But the fact remains that the public has been gradually losing faith in the company through the dishonest practices of a few.

"These men apparently are in control. Through them the company has lost approximately $500 a day in money and considerable in the public's good will. They have a little system of 'beating the clock' which also defeats our ends in trying to give the public a cheap and efficient service."

The system of "beating the clock," it was learned, consists of removing the cable-sleeve attached to the taximeter. At the end of a trip the clock registers no more than 10 cents, the tariff for the first leg of the trip under the company's rate. The unsuspecting customer would be asked by the driver to pay at least one-third more than the usual Black and White rate, the chauffeur explaining that his clock "must be out of order."

"The public," said Mr. Cole, "instead of letting us know what was going on remained silent. If at the end of a trip the customer refused to pay more than the 10 cents registered on the meter, he would have been within his rights. The driver could not have demanded more, and we would have discharged the man as unfit to drive for the Black and White Taxicab Company.

"The Black and White Chauffeurs' Association, through its committee, has constituted itself a counsel for defense for any man suspended or discharged. Whenever a man is threatened with discharge, immediately there is talk of a strike. Now let them strike. The company is not under any expense, and will not resume operation until it is assured that it has the power to choose responsible men for its service, and the power to dismiss the dishonest and inefficient."

Mr. Cole said all the mechanics, washers, and others in the employ of the company, with the exception of the office force, had been released. The entire force had been disbanded, he said, because he did not know "if he would ever do business again." It was pointed out that the company would hold out until the Black and White Chauffeurs' Association was dissolved, since this organization constituted a menace to the principles of the company.

Meanwhile, it was said, the company would make an effort, in case the normal service was resumed in a short time, to prevent trifling with the meters. If necessary, it was learned, a new kind of meter would be installed on the cars.

A Black and White starter who intimated it would not be politic for him to give his name admitted yesterday that drivers for the company had displayed more than ordinary independence in operating their cars.

"We have to get down on our knees and beg them to take a call which does not look very good," he said. "The driver usually turns around and says, 'I'm in a hurry. I got an $8 job,' and threatens the starter if he happens to be a bigger man. This does not happen all the time, but it has happened often lately."

The Town Taxi drivers were still on strike yesterday, but an officer of the company thought their strike, caused by the discharge of William Bowe, a chauffeur, would not be of long duration.

THOUGHT WILL GENUINE.

Edith Ranger Says She Believed Document a True Copy.

Edith F. Ranger, who is on trial with two of her attorneys in General Sessions on charges of attempting to obstruct justice by offering for probate a carbon copy of a false will to revoke the genuine will of her brother, Henry Ward Ranger, a landscape artist, started her defense yesterday by telling the jury her reasons for believing that the last will of her brother had been lost and that the so-called "carbon copy" was a duplicate of the missing one.

"After my brother's death I retained attorneys who searched for months for a will which my aunt, Mrs. Whitmore, and George Randell of Rochester, and other relatives had sworn that my brother had read at the supper table in their presence in April, 1914. He told them how sorry he was that any ill-feeling had ever existed between himself and myself. This will which he read revoked all former wills and left me the estate."

Henry Ward Ranger had been a resident of this city and Stamford, Conn., and the will presented to the Surrogates' Court here gave $250,000 of his $300,000 estate to the National Academy of Design. Carl W. Myer, an attorney here, and Richard H. G. Cunningham, an attorney of Stamford, are co-defendants with Miss Ranger. She testified that another attorney had sent Carl W. Myer to her to aid in finding the lost will. Myer told her, she said, that he believed he had found the man who had drawn the missing will, and that they went to Stamford and met Cunningham, who introduced Miss Ranger to Charles N. Wexler.

"Mr. Wexler said, 'You are Mr. Ranger's sister; how much you resemble him,'" continued Miss Ranger with her testimony. "We then went to Mr. Wexler's office and he pulled a long paper out of a box and asked me to read it. I opened the paper and read the will of my brother leaving me his estate, which closed with the words, 'In the name of God, Amen. Henry W. Ranger.' Mr. Wexler said, 'That is your brother's will.'"

Wexler, who was a Stamford attorney and was arrested with Cunningham on the charge of participating in the preparation of the fake will, confessed to preparing the bogus document, and was the chief witness for the prosecution. The trial will be continued Monday.

WON'T RETURN ROADS TILL CONGRESS ACTS

Hines, with Wilson's Approval, Announces That Government Will Await Digested Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Uncertainty over the status of railroads in the immediate future was largely removed today by Director General Hines, when he announced, with the approval of the President, that the Government would not turn the roads back to private management until Congress had more opportunity to consider a permanent program of legislation.

Mr. Hines discussed the matter at the White House with the President last night and it was the President's conclusion that in view of the situation as it stood it would not be advisable to return the railroads to private ownership immediately. The conclusion was stated by Mr. Hines in a letter to Senators Smith and Martin, Chairmen respectively of the Committees on Interstate Commerce and Appropriations, and Representatives Sims and Sherley, Chairmen of the Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Appropriations. This reads:

"As you are aware, there has been some inquiry as to whether there might be an immediate or precipitate return of the railroads to private management. The Railroad Administration has indicated whenever this inquiry has been made that it would not recommend any such step be taken.

"For your further information I am glad to say that I have now discussed the matter with the President, and he has authorized me to state that not only will there be no sudden relinquishment of the railroads, but further than it is not his purpose to relinquish the railroads until there has been an opportunity to see whether a constructive permanent program of legislation is likely to be considered promptly and adopted within a reasonable time."

This statement was generally interpreted as meaning that the railroads would be under Government management for at least another year, and probably longer. If a special session of Congress was called early in the Summer, railroad legislation might be taken up, but most officials believe that it could not be completed within four or five months. If there was no special session, Congress could not start on legislation much within a year.

It is understood that Mr. Hines's announcement resulted from the desire of the Administration to allay speculation as to the date of the relinquishment of the railroads, which is said to have affected the morale of railroad employes and financial conditions.

With the temporary status determined, the Railroad Administration will go ahead vigorously with the program for making improvements and extensions, both to aid the rail properties and to stimulate the demand for materials and labor during the readjustment period. Another effect will be the increased use of waterways in accordance with Mr. Hines's expressed policy.

It was stated at the Railroad Administration that the decision not to relinquish the railroads at this time was not a reversal of policy. The Railroad Administration had long advocated early relinquishment, it was explained, but not until Congress had had time to act on the proposed five-year extension of Government control or considered other legislation.

TICKET SPECULATORS FINED

Two Dealers Held to Have Operated Without Licenses.

Two theatre ticket speculators were found guilty by Magistrate Thomas J. Nolan in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon. They were the last of twelve to be arraigned in the same court within a week, four of whom were discharged and eight convicted.

The defendants yesterday were Lewis Scherbit, 641 West 159th Street, who said he was employed by Joseph Remick, a music publisher, and Lewis Cohn, owner of the Times Square ticket office, with an office in the Times Building. Sentence was suspended on Scherbit and Cohn was fined $10.

Detective Richard Oliver, of Inspector Dominick Henry's staff, arrested Scherbit on Feb. 18, charging him with selling two seats to sailors for $2.50 without having a license to speculate in ticket sales. The sales were made at the Palace Theatre, 47th Street and Broadway. Scherbit pleaded not guilty.

Cohn was arrested at his office on Feb. 18. Detectives testified Cohn sold them tickets without having a license. After he had been found guilty and sentence suspended, Assistant District Attorney Edwin Kilroe asked the court how many days Cohn would be allowed in which to secure a license.

"Ten days," replied Magistrate Nolan. Cohn was asked by several newspaper men if he intended to secure a license. He answered: "I don't know whether I will or not."

Assistant District Attorney Kilroe said that if the eight men who were convicted failed to secure licenses they would be arrested again if they attempted to sell tickets after the period of grace granted by the court expired.

The Assistant District Attorney was then asked what action he would take in regard to speculators who sold tickets in front of the Metropolitan Opera House on the sidewalk, in direct violation of the city ordinance. Mr. Kilroe said he did not know such a condition existed and that he would start an investigation at once.

PLIGHT OF ELECTRIC ROADS.

Weatherwax Wants Governors' Conference to Give It Attention.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—President Harry B. Weatherwax of the New York Electric Railway Association today sent a letter to Governor Smith requesting him to bring to the attention of President Wilson's reconstruction conference of Governors and Mayors in Washington next week the "desperate condition of the electric railway industry."

Mr. Weatherwax said that early assistance by State and municipal authorities in relieving the condition that exists was vitally necessary in the interest of the public. In this connection he said that the outstanding securities of the industry in New York alone totaled $1,282,586,446, and "these securities are in jeopardy and their credit is absolutely exhausted."

"No one familiar with the situation can doubt that the time has come," Mr. Weatherwax wrote, "when, if there is not a readjustment in the relations between the companies and the public, the communities of New York will be deprived of service universally conceded to be necessary for their development and progress and for the health, comfort, and convenience of their inhabitants."

SHARPLY REBUKES McELROY

Wisconsin Assembly Declares His Assertions "Wickedly False."

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 28.—The State Assembly today passed a resolution declaring "wickedly false" the statements which Robert McNutt McElroy, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the National Security League, claims he made before a University of Wisconsin audience on April 6. The resolution states that no one heard the statements which McElroy asserts he made.

McElroy recently reiterated before a Congressional committee his statements impugning the loyalty of the university students who heard him. The resolution refers to McElroy as a "self-confessed dealer in profane insults, who brags about his insults when at a safe distance."

NEW HAVEN COUNSEL FIGHT RECEIVERSHIP

Four-Hour Argument Heard in Application of the Minority Stockholders.

WRONGFUL ACTS DENIED

Affidavit of President Buckland Forms Basis of Defense in Federal Court.

Federal Judge Manton heard argument for about four hours yesterday on the application for the appointment of a limited receiver to press suits against former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the company itself for the recovery of money aggregating $165,000,000, which it is alleged was wasted in various wrongful and illegal ways. The plaintiff is Harold Norris, as chairman of a committee of 1,716 minority stockholders owning 50,065 shares of stock.

Counsel for the defendants contended that the court was without jurisdiction and submitted other points against the application. In the main they followed the affidavit of Edward G. Buckland, President of the company, in which the position of the company was outlined.

Mr. Buckland said in his affidavit that he had been connected with the company since 1893 and that before he was elected President last June he had served as Vice-President and Attorney. After reviewing the official personnel of the company since Charles S. Mellen became President in 1903, he said it became apparent in the autumn of 1912 that the company's affairs were not in good condition and told of the election as Directors of President Hadley of Yale, ex-Senator Crane of Massachusetts, and other men of high standing.

The first suggestion heard of a suit against former Directors, Mr. Buckland said, came in July, 1914, when Ralph S. Bartlett and others filed a bill which contained statements similar to those in the present complaint. In brief, some of the former Directors were accused of being conspirators, and of having used the funds and credits of the company in violation of the company's interests and "in many instances in violation of the laws of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, and New York and of the laws of the United States.

The men accused were said by Mr. Buckland to be of the highest financial character. But a careful investigation was made, he says, and the conclusion reached was afterward sustained by leading counsel for the United States in addressing the jury in the trial of a suit against the company for alleged violation of the Sherman law. During the trial, Mr. Buckland states, not a particle of proof appeared that there was any corruption in the management of the company's affairs. Therefore it was decided not to institute any restitution suits, especially as all the acts of the Directors had been authorized by the stockholders.

Argument of the plaintiffs was to the effect that the suit instituted by Edwin Adams and others, which is known as the Adams-Rockefeller suit, was of such enormous size and scope that it could not be prosecuted by a small group of stockholders who might decide it was to their advantage to make separate settlements with the defendants because they would be unable to bear the great cost of pressing the litigation to a conclusion. If a limited receiver is appointed to carry on the litigation the cost will fall upon the company and all concerned would have to bear a share of the cost.

Such a receiver, it was contended, could not only follow up the Adams-Rockefeller litigation, but could bring an action to set aside the guarantee of principal and interest of $19,200,000 of bonds issued by the Westchester Railroad, which has been costing the New Haven Company $800,000 a year interest for the last eight years. Various other guarantees, it was argued, could also be attacked.

Morgan J. O'Brien made the chief argument for the defendants, and Edgar T. Brackett presented the case of the plaintiffs. Other counsel appearing in the case are Saul S. Myers, Robert Treat Whitehouse, Albert Stanton Woodman, and Everett P. Wheeler for the plaintiffs, and Moorfield Storey and John W. Dixon for the defendants. Decision was reserved.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS.

Donations for Church and War Relief Work Included in List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper today announced that contributions which may be deducted in computing the net income of an individual taxpayer include not only donations to incorporated institutions, but those given to similar associations which are not incorporated.

"Contributions to war chest funds, war camp community funds, and similar funds which were raised solely for organizations supporting and furthering war relief work," said Mr. Roper, "are likewise deductible items on personal returns, within the limit named in the law.

"All gifts and donations to churches are deductible, it being held by the bureau that every church constitutes a religious corporation or association for the purposes of this deduction. Donations to missionary funds, church building funds, or for church activities, which are intended for the furtherance of church work, constitute deductible items.

"There can be no departure from the restrictions defined in the law, that the deductibility is limited to contributions to institutions no part of the earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, and that the total deduction may not exceed 15 per cent. of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this deduction.

"Individual members of a partnership may include in the deduction for contributions their proportionate shares of such donations made by the partnership. In each case, however, the limitations defined in the law must be observed."

OUT OF INCOME TAX BLANKS.

Supply Exhausted at Custom House, Says Collector Edwards.

In order to forestall the hundreds of calls, telephone and personal, made daily at the Custom House by persons seeking forms for the filing of income tax returns, Collector Edwards announced yesterday that the supply of forms of any nature had been completely exhausted. He said he expected a new stock in a day or two.

"There seems to be an impression that this office is the only place where the forms are obtainable," he said, "and this has helped to deplete our supplies quicker than we could refill them. Another thing that helped was our practice of mailing the forms to all those who are on our records as payees last year. I shall announce the receipt of additional forms just as soon as they arrive, and I hope to have them in quantity."

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. John Roach Straton, D. D.
10:30—"The All Sufficient Christ."
8:00—"A Little Sinner and a Large Savior."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Christ Recognized in the Communion."
8—MUSICAL SERVICE. Selections from Sullivan's Oratorio, "THE PRODIGAL SON." The Pastor will speak on "The Mission of Arthur Sullivan."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th St. Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M. Mr. Gilbert H. Montague, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40. Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Mystery Hidden for Ages; or the Body of Christ on Earth." Second in Series of Seven Mysteries.
8 P. M.—"THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS FORETOLD BY ALMIGHTY GOD, AND THE DIVINE REASON WHY THE UNITED STATES OUGHT NOT TO HAVE PART IN ANY LEAGUE OF THE OLD WORLD."
By request Dr. Haldeman will again give an exposition of DANIEL'S IMAGE. He will inquire whether the Word of God teaches ENGLAND IS TO LOSE IRELAND and whether THE PROPHETIC LEAGUE WILL RECOGNIZE THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE?
Friday Night, March 7, 8 o'clock, "Avenger of Blood and City of Refuge; or, the Jewish Nation, Symbolized as the Manslayer of Christ."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Sq. 11 A. M.—A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, preaches. 8 P. M.—FORUM. CESIDIO SIMBOLI, "FUNDAMENTAL OBSTACLES TO AMERICANIZATION."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST. DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—REV. A. M. BILLMAN. Eaton Class for Men and Women's Bible Class unite to celebrate Roger Williams Memorial. Addresses by Mr. L. G. Edwards and Dr. C. A. Eaton.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"The Challenge of After-War Time to the Church." 8 P. M.—"The White Man's Responsibility"—in series "Building the New World."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 179-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY. 11—"The Call of Duty." 8—"Who Is the Wise Man?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. James H. Spencer, D. D. 11 A. M.—"The Bread of God." 8 P. M.—"All Things New."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES: Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,985 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—360 W. 83d St.—11 A. M. only.
Eighth Church—Subway Bldg., 58th & Lex. Av.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, BROADWAY AND 56TH ST. Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8. 11—"Building a Better World." 8—"What the War Has Taught Us."

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, near 76th St. Dr. McELVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria. Service Sunday, 11 A. M. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject: "Heading for the Desert." Adult Bible Class, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST. Sunday Morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock. Speaker, MR. HORACE J. BRIDGES. Subject, "CHARLES DICKENS'S QUARREL WITH AMERICA."

Interdenominational

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE INTERESTS OF THE AFTER-WAR-TIME. General Subject: WHAT THE CHURCHES DID DURING THE WAR AND WHAT THEY ARE PREPARING TO DO NOW. Speakers: Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS BROWN. Mr. GEORGE O. TAMBLYN. MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av. and 126th St. Sunday, March 2, 1919, at 11 A. M.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Corner Broadway and 104th St. 11—Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP. 8—The Pastor and Dr. L. J. Dencefield. 3:30—Monthly Prophetic Conference; subject, "The Churches' Attitude Toward Present Day Events"; speaker, Rev. David Miller, Brooklyn. Monday at 8—Prayer for Revival.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 44TH ST. AND 8TH AV. Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evangelist Frank A. Miller, Chicago, will conduct a two-week series of Evangelistic Services, daily (except Saturday,) beginning March 2. Services ending Sunday, March 16.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th Street. Public lectures by Dr. HENRY RUTGERS MARSHALL on "MIND AND CONDUCT," Monday, March 3d, "The Correspondence and Its Limits." Wednesday, March 5th, "Instinctive and Adaptive Behaviour and Their Mental Correspondents."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend CHARLES ALEXANDER RICHMOND, D. D., President of Union College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE, 214 West 35th St. REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD. 4:15 P. M.—"The Foundations of the Christian Faith."

Jewish

TEMPLE RODEPH SHOLOM, corner Lexington Av. and 63d St.—Sunday, March 2, 8:15 P. M., a symposium on "The League of Nations." Speakers: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President Columbia University; Dr. William F. Slocum, ex-President University of Colorado, and Hon. William Church Osborn. Public cordially invited.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV. AT 76TH STREET. Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN, SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon) 10:15. SUNDAY MORNING AT 11, "THE CHALLENGE TO AMERICA'S CONSCIENCE."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS lectures today, 10 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject, "CAN LIBERAL JEWS AND UNITARIANS UNITE?"

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE, Mt. Morris Theatre, (116th St., corner 5th Av.)—Sunday, 10:45 A. M.—Rabbi Goldstein, "Home, Sweet Home."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St. Sunday, 11:15—Dr. Joseph Silverman on "The Menace of Socialism and Its Remedy."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway at 93d St. Rev. A. Steimle, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. 11—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

DUANE METHODIST CHURCH, Hudson and Spring Sts. F. ERNEST JOHNSON, Minister. Services, 11 and 8. 8:00, Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN. Ash Wednesday, 12:30-1:00. Business People's Service.

GRACE CHURCH, 104th St., near Columbus. 11 A. M., Dr. Harris and Mr. James Piper. 7:45 P. M., Dr. George A. Simons, Supt. Methodist Missions in Petrograd, "The Bolsheviki."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH, Sunday 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Special Thursday Service, 1 P. M., (March 6,) address by Dr. John F. Carson, pastor Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60TH ST. Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. 11—"Joy in Duty." 8—"The Will to Finish." Selections from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." 6—Social Tea. Strangers welcomed.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av. Rev. Joseph W. [illegible], D. D., Minister. (The Big Church Around the Corner.) 11 A. M.—The Sacrament of Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—"League of Nations."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th Street, west of Broadway. 10 A. M.—Sunday School. Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK. 11 A. M.—Communion Service. 8 P. M.—"The Man in the Street."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST CHURCH, 76th St., near Columbus Av. 11—Dr. George Simmons, Russia. "The Bolsheviki—Russia and New York." 8—Dr. Allan MacRossie, "Caring for the Wounded Soldiers."

ST. JAMES, Mad. Av. & 126th St.—Dr. Marshall at 11 and 8. 3 P. M., Com. Copeland, "Reconstruction and Public Health."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. RAYMOND L. FORMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"The Oil-Press of Olivet." 8 P. M.—"The Way That Goeth Down." 10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class—All welcome.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Fulton Street. Services 8, 10:30 and 5; also A PREACHING SERVICE at 8 P. M. Preacher, Dean Robbins.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M. Service 11. The pastor will preach. Subject: "The Call to the Souls of Men." All Are Welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE, 222 WEST 72D STREET.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin. 3:30 P. M., Success Meetings, Anna Nelle. 8:15 P. M., Mrs. A. VANCE CHENEY, EUGENE DEL MAR.
Mon., 8:15 P. M., Healing, Miss EDITH A. MARTIN.
Tues., 3 P. M., Miss JULIE M. COOKE. 8:15 P. M., Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., HARRY GAZE.
Wed., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., Miss MARY ALLEN. 8:15 P. M., Mrs. A. VANCE CHENEY.
Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. NETTIE SAMUELSON. 8:15 P. M., Mrs. LAURA G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., Mr. ALBERT WHITEHOUSE.
Fri., 3 P. M.—Healing, Mrs. G. CANNON. 8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN.
Sat., 8:15 P. M., SUCCESS FORUM.

THE HOLMES BROTHERS OF Southern California Metaphysical Institute will be in New York for two months, Colonial Room of McAlpin Hotel. Lecture on the "Path of Progress," by Ernest Shurtleff Holmes, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Tuesday, March 4, 2 P. M., "The Law of Appropriation." 8 P. M., Healing Class, by Holmes Brothers. 8 P. M., "Beating the Law of Karma," by Fenwicke L. Holmes. Thursday, at same hours: "The Unfailing Formula," Healing Class and lecture on "The Mind, Universal, Individual, Creative."

"THE FIRST CHURCH OF LIFE AND JOY." HARRY GAZE, SPEAKER. Gold Room of Chalif Studios, Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163 West 57th St. Sunday Morning at Eleven. 1—"HOW TO LIVE." 2—"THE LIFE WORTH WHILE." Tuesday, 8:15, New Class, 222 W. 72d, by Harry Gaze. Friday, 8:15, Prosperity Meeting, Hotel St. Andrews.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND, Hotel McAlpin, (Green Room,) 11:15. THEODORE G. NORTHRUP, the Wonder of the 20th Century, will speak. HE DEMONSTRATES, and more. He is able to show others how. WONDERFUL MEETINGS. Come early. Last Sunday standing room only. THE BUSINESS CHURCH OF NEW YORK. Good Music. All Welcome.

Mrs. MARY CHAPIN, West Ballroom, The COMMODORE. 42d St. and Lexington Av. Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock. Subject: "AT THE WELL OF JOY." All Ye That Thirst, Drink Freely. All Welcome. Fine Music. Interviews. Monday Eve. Class, 8. The Biltmore, R. 641.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—but different. CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway, at 44th. Sunday 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator. Subject: "AM I TO BLAME?" A BIG lecture by a wonderful man.

DR. AND MRS. JAMES PORTER MILLS hold meetings Sundays at 11, 305 Lexington Av., near 38th St. Subject "The Divine Birthright of Health and Intuitional Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

UNITY SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, 163 West 57th, opp. Carnegie Hall. Sunday, 4 P. M. Monday, 8 P. M. KATHARINE EGGLESTON, Speaker.

An evening service at St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 8 o'clock. Speaker, JULIE M. COOPER. Also class, Thursday, at 2:30 P.M.

Presbyterian

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 114th Street. Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers { William Pierson Merrill. Theodore Ainsworth Greene. DR. MERRILL preaches at 11. MR. GREENE preaches at 4. Bible School at 9:40. Men's Bible Class at 10:00. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated at the close of the morning service. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—Men's Bible Class. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. E. C. LOBENSTINE. 4:30 P. M.—Sacrament of Lord's Supper.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. REV. WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, D. D., will preach at both services. Bible School at 9:30. Men's Class at 10. Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. in the Chapel. REV. JOHN CHARLES RAUSCHER, D. D.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Founded 1716. Old First, University Place, Madison Square Foundation, FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET. 11 A. M. REV. DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK. 8 P. M. REV. DR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

FORT GEORGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Nicholas Av. and 186th St. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A., Minister, preaches. 8, Rev. ROBERT R. MARQUIS.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway, at 174th St. Daniel Hofman Martin, D. D., Minister. 11:00—"The Monotonous Program of Sin." 7:45—Dr. Maitland Bartlett speaks on "Some Experiences with the Boys Over There."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE W. DOWIE will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 4:30—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 525 West 155th St. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Park Av. and 85th St. REV. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR, will speak at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St., The Pastor, Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. Dr. ROBERT WATSON, Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, cor. 105th. Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11, "Is This the Peace for Which We Have Sacrificed?" 8, "Young Man, Come Across!" Friday, 8, Count Tolstoy Lectures, "Russia," Illustrated.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor. Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening Subject—"MAKING THE IDEALS OF CHRIST PRACTICAL."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.
Daily Services, 7:30; 5 P. M. (choral except Monday and Saturday.)
ASH WEDNESDAY, March 5, 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (with Sermon by Bishop Burch) 4 P. M. Lecture by Rev. Stuart L. Tyson 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Holy Communion & Sermon (Rector) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) .. 4 P. M.
ASH WEDNESDAY.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer & Sermon (Rector) .. 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer Daily Throughout Lent. 5 P. M.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11—"A Menace to the Clergy." Rector. 4—Music: Mendelssohn's "Saint Paul." 8—Forum: Dr. George W. Kirchwey. "THE LABOR SITUATION."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M. (Rector.) 7:30, Organ Recital. 8 P. M., "SERVICE OF LIGHTS." Ash Wednesday services: 7:15, 10, and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, S.D., Rector. Services 8:30 and 11 A. M. 8 P. M.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D. 9 P. M.—Prof. R. M. Raymond: "Plan of Campaign."

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH STREET. Rev. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (Bishop Thomas) . 11 A. M.
Later Evensong (the Rector) .... 8 P. M.
ASH WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.
8 and 10—Holy Communion.
11:00—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
12:30—Noonday Service.
4:30—Evening Prayer.
8:00—Penitential Office and Address.
OTHER DAYS IN LENT.
12:30—Noonday Service and Address.
4:30—Evening Prayer.
Holy Communion on Tuesdays at 11:45 and on Thursdays at 12:00.
DAILY ADDRESSES AT 12:30.
MONDAYS—Rev. C. G. Baird, "The Titles of Our Lord."
TUESDAYS—Rev. C. C. Bentley, "The Pathway of Happiness."
WEDNESDAYS—Rev. F. D. Gifford, "Five Oriental Religions."
THURSDAYS—Rev. Eliot White, "The Treasures of the Apocrypha."
FRIDAYS—The Rector. "The Lord's Prayer."
SATURDAYS—Rev. R. H. Kendrick, "The Man of Nazareth."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, S. D., Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 11 A. M., REV. RAYMOND C. KNOX, D. D., Chaplain of Columbia University.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12 M. —Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Speaker, Vladimir Savic.
ASH WEDNESDAY.
7:45 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M. —Holy Communion.
4:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Sermon (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Choral Evensong.
ADDRESS BY RECTOR. SPECIAL MUSIC—VIOLIN AND ORGAN.
ASH WEDNESDAY. 10 A. M.—Holy Communion. Daily Lenten Services with address 12:20 to 12:45. Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. Tuesday at 5 P. M. Sunday School at 9:45.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar. Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M. Service and Address, (in Italian,) 4 P. M. Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M. Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av., Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rev. Dr. Charles P. Tinker;) 4 P. M., (Rector.) FOSTER'S COMMUNION SERVICE in C at 11. SPECIAL MUSIC, vocal and instrumental, at 4, including duet, "Love Divine," by Stainer, and harp solo, "Song Without Words," by Dubez. VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, ORGAN. All welcome.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seamon Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.) Rev. C. A. WOODWARD. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. Lieutenant DONALD SAGE MACKAY. ASH WEDNESDAY. Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. Friday, Holy Communion at 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Park Av. and 51st St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Dr. LEIGHTON PARKS will preach. 3 P. M.—Sunday School. 4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address. (Rev. Paul G. Favor.) ASH WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Dr LEIGHTON PARKS will preach. 12:10—Noonday Service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, is on 16th St. East of 3d Av. ALL SEATS ARE FREE. Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY SERVICES, 8, 11, (Rector,) and 8. ASH WEDNESDAY SERVICE 10:30 A. M. (Rector.)

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. WILLIAM PITT McCUNE, Rector. Masses—7, 8, 9:30, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 4.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 71st Street. Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector. 8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector); 4 P. M., (Rev. JAMES V. CHALMERS.) Ash Wednesday, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:15 P. M. Friday, March 7, Lecture on St Paul by Rev. STUART L. TYSON.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and West 141st St. Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector. 11—"That I Might See." 8—"Power Through Meditation."

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St., west of 2d Av. WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector. 11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector. The Mystic Arrogance of Jesus. 4 P. M.—Subject: "The Marriage of the Drama to the Forum." Madame Bell-Ranske. Mrs. Arthur G. Learned. Miss Vida Sutton.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4; Vespers of the Dead, 5. ASH WEDNESDAY: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9:30; Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Vespers and Sermon, (Rev. H. S. Whitehead,) 8.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St. (126th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERICK W. GOODMAN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 W. 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th, near Broadway. Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady preaches 4 P. M. Ash Wednesday—8, 11, 5, 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.) 4 P. M.—Evensong and address. (Rector.) 5 P. M.—Hour of organ music. Ash Wednesday, 11 and 5. (Rector.) Daily Lenten Services, 12, 5. (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector. Services—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. SERMON and CALKIN'S MASS, 10:30 A. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Wall St. 7, 8, 9, Holy Communion. 10:30, Morning Prayer. 11, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Dr. MANNING. 3:30, Choral Evensong and Sermon. MID-DAY SERVICE. March 5, 6, 7. 12:05 Rev. ARTHUR S. LLOYD, D. D., President Board of Missions.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 25th St., near Broadway. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer. 4:45 P. M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rev. FREDERICK BURGESS, Jr., Rector. 8, 11—Confirmation; preacher, Bishop Burch. 8—Evening Prayer; preacher, the Rector.

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. FREDERICK F. SHANNON, D. D., of the Reformed Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Blooming Thorn." 8 P. M.—"The Religion of Abraham Lincoln."

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. MALCOLM J. MacLEOD, Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. MacLEOD preaches in the morning and in the evening. Gaul's "Holy City" will be rendered by the choir, with brief address by the Pastor.

THE WEST END CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 4:30 P. M., Special Music. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH, Fort Washington Av. and 181st St. Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M., Rev. GEORGE W. RAY, D. D., of Piedmont College, Georgia, will preach. 8 P. M., Dr. BERG will preach. "The Book with Seven Seals," being the third of a series of sermons on The Book of Revelation. All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent and 145th, near Amsterdam Av.—Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 7:45. 7:45—Evangelistic Service, "The Fool's Verdict."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Roman Catholic

DOCTRINAL LECTURES FOR NON-CATHOLICS. By Rev. BERTRAND L. CONWAY, C. S. P., and Rev. JAMES M. GILLIS, C. S. P., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. PAULIST CHURCH, 60th St. and Columbus Av., MARCH 2D TO 23D, 1919. SUBJECTS FOR COMING WEEK: Sunday, March 2, 11 A. M. "WHY THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IS MISUNDERSTOOD." Sunday, March 2, 8 P. M., "THE EXISTENCE OF GOD." Monday, March 3, 8 P. M. "HAS MAN THE RIGHT TO FRAME HIS OWN RELIGION?" Tuesday, March 4, 8 P. M. "TO BELIEVE OR NOT TO BELIEVE." Wednesday, March 5, 8 P. M. "WHAT THINK YOU OF CHRIST?" Thursday, March 6, 8 P. M. "EDUCATION WITH OR WITHOUT RELIGION." Friday, March 7, 8 P. M. "THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE."

Society of Friends

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Circle Studio Bldg., 5 Columbus Circle. Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp. LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE. Mrs. M. E. Williams, Inspirational Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St. Services—Sundays at 8 P. M., Fridays at 2:30. Speaker next Sunday—Miss Mary Allen. Messages.

Theosophy

AT 2,228 BROADWAY. N. Y. LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, FOUNDED 1897. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Mr. FRANCIS G. HANCHETT, Nat'l Lecturer for the Theosophical Society, will give a series of three lectures. Sunday, March 2, 8:15 P. M. "THE DAWNING OF A NEW AGE." March 9, "The Middle Path." March 16, "The Joy of Theosophy." Public Cordially Invited. Lending Library.

AT HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE, Broadway, 67th St. Central Lodge Theosophical Society. Internat'l President, Mrs. ANNIE BESANT. Sunday, March 2, 8:15 P. M. Mrs. MAUDE LAMBART-TAYLOR. "ALLEGORICAL MEANING OF IBSEN'S PEER GYNT." Wednesday, 8:15 P. M. Class in "The Secret Doctrine." Friday, 8:15 P. M. "ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY." Public Cordially Invited.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST. Object: Preparation for World Teacher. At 2,228 Broadway, tonight, Saturday, 8:30 P. M., Dr. F. Milton Willis will speak on "Prayer, Its Occult Meaning." All cordially Welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent,) 25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:45. "Immortality," Edward Herrmann. Public meeting for inquirers Friday evenings.

Unitarian

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at 11. "ABIDING FOUNDATIONS OF RELIGION." REV. F. A. GILMORE. 10 A. M.—Lecture Conference. "Ruth as Literature," Frank Baker. "The Slave With Two Faces," (Davis) May L. Becker. 8 P. M.—Forum; Richard Roberts, English writer and scholar, "Democracy at the Cross Roads."

ALL SOULS, 4th Av. at 20th St. Founded 1819. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"Dangers, Limitations, and Advantages of a League of Nations." A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St. 11 A. M.—Harvey Dee Brown, "THE FUTURE CHURCH: A RELIGIOUS CLINIC AND EXPERIMENTAL LABORATORY?" 8:15 P. M.—Count Ilya Tolstoy, "RUSSIA AND LEO TOLSTOY."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., (Brooklyn.)—11 A. M., Rev. LOUIS C. CORNISH, Boston, Mass.

Universalist

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. "HELP GOD TO SAVE THE WORLD."

Y. M. C. A.

STRONG MEAT FOR STRONG MEN. DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, "The Rebuilding of the Ruined Lands of Europe." SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 4 P. M. RUTH PEARCY WILL SING. West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St. CLOSE CONCERT. 7:15 TO 8 P. M., MARCH 2. Beginning March 5 and on each succeeding Wednesday night during March, April, and May, at the West Side Y. M. C. A., DR. FRANK CRANE will deliver a series of talks on "THE FINE ART OF LIVING." All men who do not attend a Wednesday night church service are cordially invited to share this opportunity. No charge will be made for the course; no collections will be taken.

HARLEM Y. M. C. A., 5 WEST 125TH. "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS," COL. ALEX. S. BACON, SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

23d St. Y.M.C.A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun. 4 P.M. Dr. J. BERG ESENWEIN, "THE OTHER FELLOW."

Dr. John Herman Randall, Sun., March 2, 3:30, Bronx Union Y. M. C. A., 470 East 161st St. "The White Man's Responsibility."

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av. (53d St.) 4:30—"HAD FOR THE ASKING," MISS EDITH NICHOLS, Speaker. 7:30—DR. GEORGE WILLIAM CARTER, "THE BIBLE IN THE MILITARY CAMPS."

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 50th St., at 10th Av. 4:30—CHIEF MANATOWOG OF SIWASH TRIBE, Speaker.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 176th St. 4:30—DR. A. A. PFANSTIEHL, Speaking. "Our Modern Problems—What Are They?"

STUDIO CLUB, 35 East 62d St. 4:30—MISS CAROLINE A. HOW, Dean National Board Training School, Speaker.

Other Services

DEMONSTRATION IN VISUALIZING BY MRS. GENEVIEVE [illegible] OR How to bring your innermost desire into an outward manifestation. AT COHAN THEATRE, Broadway at 43d St. TOMORROW AT 4 P. M. Doors open at 3:30 P. M. ALL INVITED.

LABOR TEMPLE, 14th St. and 2d Av. OPEN FORUM—8 P. M. "Shall We Have a Regular Army of 500,000?" Speaker: Charles T. Hallinan, Washington, D. C. FELLOWSHIP CLASS—4 P. M. "The Modern View of the Old Testament." Speaker: Prof. Julius A. Bewer. LECTURE—3 P. M. "G. BERNARD SHAW," By Dr. Will J. Durant.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY makes life livable here and hereafter. Nothing like it anywhere. Not better—Not worse—but different. CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th. Sunday 11 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator. Subject, "AM I TO BLAME?" A BIG lecture by a wonderful man.

PASTOR R. E. FRANKE, BROADHURST THEATRE, 44th St., West of Broadway. "PAGANISM VS. CHRISTIANITY." Devil's Counterfeit of Supreme Sacrifice. Seats Free. Doors open 7:15.

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS. Dr. F. Homer Curtis, Secretary. Sun. 11 A. M., "The Mystic Christ." Wed., 8 P. M.—"Peace, Peace, and There Is No Peace." Public Healing Service Daily at Noon. 396 West End Av., cor. 78th St.

"The Mark of the Beast." What Is It? Who Has It? A lecture that will certainly interest you. Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer; Casino Theatre, 39th St. & B'way. Sun., 8 P. M. Free.

BEYOND THE GRAVE. Lecturer, E. F. HOSKINS. Sunday, 3 P. M., Berean Bible Class, 154 West 57th St., New York City. All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

DOYERS STREET, 5-7. Rescue Society, Old Chinese Theatre. Inspiring Gospel Service nightly, 10 o'clock. T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 30 WEST 58TH ST. Founded by Swami Vivekananda. Lecture by his disciple, Swami Bodhananda. "Whence, Why, Whither," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Take Fulton Street "L" or surface car to Franklin Avenue.) Pastor, Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Remsen and Henry Sts., (near Borough Hall Subway.)—REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M. Mr. H. BEALE SPELMAN will tell of his work in France in the Home and Hospital Division of the Red Cross.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange Street. Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. 11:00 A. M.—"Great Principles by Which Strong Men Live." 7:45 P. M.—Meeting in behalf of the appeal of the French women to the women of America. Addresses by Mrs. Ella M. Boole, Sergeant Ruth Farnam on "Justice to Injured Women in France and Belgium," by Captain Vincent Delport of the French High Commission, and by Dr. Hillis. Mrs. W. C. Beecher will preside.

Ethical Culture

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 A. M. HENRY NEUMANN, Lowell's Democracy: MUST FREEDOM LEVEL DOWNWARD?

New Thought

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Fellowship of the Life More Abundant. Every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N.Y. Subject, March 2, "Having the Habit of Good Thoughts." MUSIC. ALL WELCOME.

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner South Oxford Street. DR. ALBERTSON. 10:30—"How Much Faith Is There in the World?" 7:45—"The League of Nations—The Political Hope of the World."

Protestant Episcopal

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Montague Street, near Borough Hall.
Holy Communion 8:00
Holy Communion and Sermon, (Mr. Melish) 11
Evening Service, (Mr. Melish) ....

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, "The Prospects of a Permanent Peace." Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av. Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, March 7th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, 3rd floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., forty-six 1-oz. bottles cocaine hydrochloride, two 1/2-oz. bottles diacetyl morphine hydrochloride, and three bottles and one package containing 20,000 more or less 1-12-grain tablets heroin hydrochloride. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, March 6, 1919. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued. Dated New York, February 18, 1919. THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

THE FAXTITE LOOSE LEAF BINDER COMPANY, INC., manufacturing loose leaf binders at 312 Broadway, has assigned to Harry Osterman. The company was incorporated in 1917, and S. Stewart Reese is its President.

APOLLO DRESS COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has issued an order dismissing the petition in bankruptcy filed Oct. 31, 1918, against the Apollo Dress Company, Inc., at 139 West 31st St.

HARRY FRANKENBUSH, liquors, at 4,068 Third Av., has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,485 and assets of $3,205, consisting of stock, $2,800; auto truck, $400, and deposit in bank, $5. Lillie Frankenbush is a secured creditor for $4,350. Among the largest creditors, who are unsecured, are California Wine Association, $2,801, and Central Brewing Company, $1,041.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 138 failures in the United States for the week ending Feb. 27, against 112 for the previous week, and 250, 277, 333, and 416 for the corresponding weeks 1918 to 1915. The New England States had 21; Middle, 52; Western, 26; Northwestern, 21; Southern, 21, and Far Western 14. Canada had 19, against 15 for the previous week. In the United States about 79.2 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 17.7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Petitions in bankruptcy have been filed as follows:

Henry C. Thompson, builder, Waymouth. Liabilities, $21,400; assets, $2,126.

Curtis W. Emery, real estate, Brookline. Liabilities, $91,374; assets, none.

A creditors' petition has been filed against Robert A. Nordblom, engaged in business as the Acme Brass Works, Boston.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bauer, Lillian—William Birns, Inc....$432.35
Boise, Eleanor—M. D. Frackman....112.91
Broadway-John St. Corp.—A. Arkin....939.54
Calecam, Giovanni—S. Como....1,072.20
Frugel, Frederick and Mary Redmond—City of New York....269.20
Cenarro, Enrique—S. L. Parsons & Co. 468.00
Darling, William A.—W. Van B. Claussen....710.95
Dalberg, Melvin H.—J. G. Beggs....153.76
Day, George—E. Verpillot....3,594.38
Ferguson, Samuel I.—Riverside Mansions....310.49
Edwards, E. De C.—H. Marquardt & Co., Inc....3,379.30
Frachtel, Esther—H. Gerofsky, costs 108.95
Goldstein, Samuel—E. Walser....120.20
Gyory, Nicholas, and David H. Van Damm—E. Oestreicher....443.35
Hampton, Lillian, and Walter J. Hampton—M. Lopes....128.40
Hallgrith Building & Contracting Co.—Unionport Woodworking Co., Inc....402.41
Haardt, George—Vroom, Inc....119.20
Harde, Herbert S.—J. A. Maher....1,593.69
Halek, J.—G. H. Rosenblatt....191.33
Finkelbrandt, Tillie or Hayman—D. Kornikoff....4,756.17
Horowitz & Raynes, Inc.—D. Rumet....1,107.20
Josephson, Walter F.—Arrowhead Garage Co....112.83
Jones, George—Fisk Rubber Co. of New York....636.90
Komprecht, Charles B.—E. Craig, costs....115.44
Kramer, Samuel—J. W. Sullivan, costs....100.13
Kennedy, Ernest—A. H. Stell....$25.20
Krulewitch, Julius—W. H. Purdy et al....4,040.29
Leblang, Abraham—Am. Uniform Co. 239.30
Lillian Walker Pictures Corp.—Exhibitors Trade Review, Inc....669.05
Lasker, Joseph—C. Reider....203.58
Lehrer, Jonas—Wilson & Co....176.93
Meekin, or Meakins, Charles—T. I. Proud....242.30
Murphy, Mary J.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co....2,084.38
Moulton, Geo. A.—T. J. Rellstab et al. 104.38
May Manton Co. and George H. Bladworth—J. T. Ensle....429.20
Neptune Navigation Co.—Importers and Exporters Ins. Co....1,220.02
Nemitzer & Berger, Inc., and Adolph Berger—H. Terr....281.42
Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.—I. Rifkin....330.80
Pokress Bros. & Co., Inc.—I. Sussman et al....586.02
Potter, James B., and Brocklehurst & Potter Co.—C. B. Head....5,525.05
Squires, Maurice—G. E. Loper et al....445.45
Shattuck, George W.—Wilson & Co....141.70
Stone, William F.—M. B. Thayer....125.59
Same—J. J. Garmany....126.75
Same—A. T. Cole....125.50
Stone, Oswald—Texas Co....129.40
Safir, Abraham—N. Perlmutter....406.00
Sherry, Louis—M. Klein....2,650.15
Southard, Eugene H.—Johnston & Oswald Co....165.18
Talkoff, Samuel—N. Y. Sav. Bank..5,306.00
Tennis, John C.—L. F. Castle Co., Inc., costs....100.90
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.—I. Landua....891.65
Urquadi, Juan, and Ricardo Adalto (Revista Universal)—Oliver Bros., Inc. 386.82
Wernig, Fred A.—F. P. Nathan....231.75
Wright, Gilbert A. and Moses G.—B. Goldberg....2,500.00

In Bronx County.

Bronx Dock and Land Co.—S. E. Conklin....$15,350.51
Same—Same....15,455.36
Bisceglia, Pasquale and Bruno—L. Fusco....855.48
Carnesale, Asunte, and John Milano—F. Clements....706.23
Crossman, Harry—G. Dolin....59.20
Klein, Harry—G. Dolin....59.20
Moore, James E., and William J. Bell, Jr.—J. C. Murty....732.13
Pollack, W.—S. Zucker....65.15
Ruff, Clifford—P. Douglass....70.22
Sauer, Bertha—American Wood Carpet Flooring Co., Inc....605.72
Schilling, Barnet—M. Monfried....120.72
Vigder, Morris—A. A. Berg....117.70

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Chicago Great Western R. R. Co.—Postal Telegraph Cable Co., Sept. 6, 1916....$1,021.24
Floyd, Fletcher W.—H. T. Schachne, Jan. 19, 1916....227.31
Freedman, Henry M., Theodore Strauss—I. Dickler, Jan. 23, 1919....4,031.12
Taylor, George C., President—Rudolf Sanger Co., Feb. 14, 1919....1,563.64
Schachter, Max, and Frida Wattenberg—People, &c., Sept. 27, 1918, (vacated)....500.00
Miller, Sarah—I. Weissberg, Feb. 4, 1919....100.00
Same—Same, Feb. 4, 1919....200.00
Russian Transport and Ins. Co.—F. L. Randall, March 17, 1915....3,629.37
39 Sidney Place Corp'n—R. & L. Operating Corp'n, Dec. 26, 1918....472.35
Rosenfeld, Edgar—B. Fribourg, Oct. 17, 1918....3,133.05
Chester, Clarence L.—G. R. Herbert, Sept. 13, 1909....$38.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Forty-eight new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,173,500, were chartered today. They include:

Adams, Lovell, Burlingham, Manhattan, shipbuilding, marine and mechanical engineering, $101,000; T. D. Adams, R. L. Lovell, W. Burlingham, 90 West St.

Belden Motor Co., Manhattan, $25,000; E. W. Bovers, W. B. Whelpley, C. J. Evans, 1 Arden St.

The Flame Press, Manhattan, $10,000; A. B. Allen, J. Berg, M. V. A. Parsell, 122 West 31st St.

Aircraft Material and Equipment Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. Johns, J. J. O'Connor, F. W. Bain, 55 Liberty St.

Popular Science-McCall Distributing Corp., Manhattan, advertising and publishing, $10,000; R. S. Baldwin, R. A. Young, G. A. Griffin, 120 Broadway.

L. Hirshberg & Co., Manhattan, fruits and vegetables, $50,000; S. Ginsberg, J. Bernstein, L. Hirshberg, 97 Warren St.

Tissue Paper Syndicate, Manhattan, $25,000; M. J. and M. P. Weinberg, A. Engel, 182 Nassau St.

Hygrade Homes, Brooklyn, realty and construction, $20,000; V. Stoltzenberg, S. H. Wolfman, J. I. Aaron, 986 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

H. F. Voss Co., Brooklyn, groceries and food products, $5,000; F. H. and M. and M. F. Voss, 29 Clifton Place, Brooklyn.

The Carpenter Ice Cream Co., Inc., White Plains, $5,000; C. R. Wallauer, C. S. Hull, W. T. Carpenter, White Plains.

Anderson & Kroener, Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, $10,000; R. E. Weldon, S. Keffler, R. Anderson, 142 West 95th St.

Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse Motor Express Co., Inc., Rochester, $25,000; H. F. Lucas, E. Ebbinghaus, W. F. Ross, Rochester.

The Regent Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; S. G. Rosenthal, C. Thaler, S. Schall, 235 East 12th St.

The Regent Lunch Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000, same as preceding.

Plastic Art Wood Co., Inc., Manhattan, make hat blocks and dyes, $6,000; M. Ahern, A. R. Bloomgarden, H. M. Flateau, 148 East 83d St.

Max Sena, Inc., Manhattan, deal in feathers, $10,000; A. Zomerowitz, J. Gerten, M. Sena, 218 East 11th St.

Broadway-Manhattan Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $50,000; V. E. and F. M. McKevett, J. W. Hill, 2 Rector St.

Queen City Tool Co., Inc., Buffalo, $10,000; L. Haas, F. G. Baker, C. F. Bronson, Buffalo.

Mechocraft Shop, Inc., Rochester, make mechanical sets and toys, $15,000; E. R. Saalmann, H. C. Seibert, W. P. Fluegler, Rochester.

Consumers Meat and Provision Market, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; W. Metz, H. and H. Mandel, 61 East 97th St.

The Sutton Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan, make buttons and novelties, $50,000; V. F. Nekarda, H. J. MacLachlan, B. Levine, 907 Whitlock Av.

Andre Sils Foodstuffs Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; C. L. Fischer, J. M. Barrere, A. Sils, 330 West 15th St.

Andromeda Hotel Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; B. Sternfeld, W. J. and D. A. Hay, 118 Madison Av.

Sphinx Securities, Inc., Manhattan, stocks, bonds, contracting, and construction, $25,000; I. D. Brokaw, B. M. Levy, K. B. R. Wasser, 1,591 Lincoln Place.

Fibe Containers, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; M. Freund, G. H. W. Stone, F. Carson, 25 East 48th St.

Monrota Motor Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; G. O'Brien, L. B. Donahue, E. Drohan, 218 West 104th St.

Wholesale Grocers Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, $6,000; H. J. Boeckel, A. Buscaglia, C. A. Cowan, Buffalo.

Lorraine Novelty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, make needy novelties, $5,000; E. Schachnowitz, B. and W. Kastin, 100 Havemeyer St., Brooklyn.

S. and S. Corrugated Paper Machinery Co., Inc., Brooklyn, machine shop and factory supplies, $15,000; E. and M. Steve, E. F. Stern, 580 St. Nicholas Av.

The Elm Tree Auto Supply Co., Inc., Medina, Orleans County, $15,000; E. L. Thomas, J. D. Van Stone, J. E. Foster, Medina.

Linco Realty Corp. of Brooklyn, $5,000; R. Musalo, D. Larocca, A. Gallo, 590 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

The G. L. Buffham Coal Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; S. Rosenblum, E. Lovegrove, G. L. Buffham, 1,482 Broadway.

C. S. Wein & Co., Inc., Manhattan, women's and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; J. Salzberg, J. M. Picker, B. Ginsburg, 1,369 47th St., Brooklyn.

Pure Milk Co., Inc., Manhattan, $7,500; S. Liskowitz, L. Ragers, N. M. Padgug, 309 Broadway.

Arcade Tire and Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000; H. Bilcher, M. and B. Grossfeld, 518 West 151st St.

J. W. Geery Co., Inc., Saratoga Springs, Dry Goods, $10,000; E. H. Gilhouse, G. E. and J. W. Geery, Saratoga Springs.

Ormond Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $3,000; J. A. and K. E. and J. MacArthur, Richmond Hill.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Rossville Silk Mills Co., Manhattan, $150,000 to $200,000.

Rubel Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, $100,000 to $400,000.

Pennsylvania Drug Co., Inc., Manhattan, $75,000 to $125,000.

National Text Co., Inc., Manhattan, $500,000 to $600,000.

Hymako Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $2,000.

East New York Mineral Water Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $5,000.

Frankel and Marcin Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Manspoca Realty Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

The John Service, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $30,000.

A. Benerofe & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Winchell Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, to Whitcomb Shoe Co. of New York, Inc.

Penn Yann Hospital, Penn Yan, to Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital of Yates County.

Salisbury Wheel and Axle Co., Inc., Jamestown, to Salisbury Axle Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATION.

Dunker and Perkins Co., Inc., Massachusetts, dyestuffs and chemicals, $250,000; representative, H. S. Gould, 27 William St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

J. S. Briggs & Co., Manhattan.
Mineral Development Corp., Manhattan.
McCall-Popular Science Distributing Corp., Manhattan.
Oceanic Forwarding Co., Inc., Manhattan.
Washington Photo Studios, Inc., Brooklyn.
Gummed Products Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan.
Hudson Auto Lamp Works, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 28.—Charters filed:

N. B. Hawkins Co., deal in and with stocks, bonds, and securities of all kinds, $4,500,000; Charles D. Alles, L. B. Phillips, E. B. Thomas, local Dover, Del., parties.

Belle Point Oil Co., drill for and market oil and its products, $1,000,000; P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, Herbert E. Latter, Wilmington, Del., parties.

The Mechanical and Chemical Equipment Corp., manufacture and sell metals, tubings, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

General Aerial Transportation Co., manufacture airplanes, &c., $1,000,000; J. A. Frere, New York; A. M. Haack, Jersey City, N. J.; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

East Coast Products Co., extract starch, &c., from roots, plants, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, P. B. Drew, local Wilmington parties.

Commercial Banking Corp., deal in and with securities and act as agents, $500,000; F. R. Hansell, Phila.; E. M. MacFarland, J. Vernon Pimm, Camden, N. J. parties.

Berkley Oil Co., acquire oil and gas lands and develop same, $850,000; Paul S. Smith, Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, all of N. Y.

Sinking Spring Oil Co., business drilling and sinking for oil, gas, &c., $300,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, P. B. Drew, Wilmington, Del., parties.

Retail Meat Dealers Rendering Association, slaughtering cattle, &c., $250,000; Mark E. Lobach, William C. Porter, Johnson M. Boyd, Phila.

Grinnell Company, Inc., manufacturing fire protecting apparatus, &c., $100,000; Francis T. Sargent, George Bently, New York; Vernon C. Ryder, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastern Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Co., mine and operate for oils, gas, &c., $100,000; W. F. O'Keefe, J. H. Dowdell, George G. Steigler, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

The Metropolitan Publishing, Inc., general printing business, $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, Herbert E. Latter, P. B. Drew, Wilmington, Del.

R. S. Rathburn Contracting Co., general contracting business, $100,000; Robert S. Rathburn, Dallett H. Wilson, Howard C. Lehman, all of Bethlehem, Penn.

The Dublin Oil Co., oil and gas producing business, $50,000; C. L. Stevens, H. A. Dublin, Pittsburgh, Penn.; J. R. Sheppard, Connellsville, Penn.

Knickerbocker Playhouse, Inc., conduct places of amusement, $40,000; Meyer Harzberg, Edward M. Fay, Leon Samuel, Providence, R. I.; Michael R. Shelly, New York.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Gary National Assurance Co., Gary, Ind., $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Quaker 777 Oil Co., Witchita, Kan., $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

Pearson Expert Corp., New York, $100,000 to $250,000.

Kentucky Gas Co., $100,000 to $300,000.

Adelphi Shoe Co., Scranton, Penn., $50,000 to $115,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Southern Land Sales Co. to Oil Land Investment Co., Scranton, Penn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Complete factory of 20 machines, suitable for manufacturing any kind of clothing, cloak, or ladies' wear, or will sublet or make any arrangement suitable for party who can use same. Box M. M. 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Buy a good business that will bear investigation, or sell one with quick results; hotels and restaurants a specialty. J. Hamilton, 23 West 31st, one flight up.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Sales advertising manager will invest $1,000 with services in business. R 125 Times.

FOR SALE.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF LIQUIDATING AN ESTATE BIDS ARE INVITED FOR A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, CONTINUOUSLY IN EXISTENCE FOR OVER 40 YEARS, OF WIDE CIRCULATION AND ADVERTISING PATRONAGE, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AN IMPORTANT TRADE AND SHOWING EXCELLENT AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVING PROFITS. THOSE INTERESTED CAN OBTAIN FULL PARTICULARS BY ADDRESSING A 783 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Confectionery and catering business, established 12 years; good location; sell account sickness. Villemin & Ulmann, Amsterdam Av., corner 85th.

For Sale.—Part or whole; established article; ready market; quick action desired. H 550 Times Downtown.

Shoe business, custom work and repairing; old established business; sold account death of owner. 14 Willow Place, Brooklyn.

Accounting system reports and forms for sale; investigate at once. T 38 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Will buy small business, also manufacturing, or handle your line. K 604 Times Downtown.

About to leave for South; want few good specialty lines. R 288 Times.

BUSINESS LOANS.

MONEY LOANED RELIABLE CONCERNS; BUSINESS FINANCED; PARTNERS PROCURED. POLANSKY, TELEPHONE CORTLANDT 490.

We make loans on outstanding accounts, machinery, printing plants, and automobiles. Jacob Panser, 41 Liberty. 6153 John.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FAIR & Carnival Trading Co., whose assets were advertised for sale in the recent papers, had no connections with the undersigned, who are still in business at 126-128 5th Av., where they have been established for the past five years.
THE FAIR & CARNIVAL SUPPLY CO., 126 5th Av., New York City.

LAUNDRY wanted to do restaurant laundry; about 1,500 pieces daily; state price on tablecloths and napkins; must have daily deliveries. G 259 Times.

Buy a good business that will bear investigation, or sell one with quick results; hotels and restaurants a specialty. J. Hamilton, 23 West 31st.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

CAPES Wanted.—Only better grade; will look all week; placing orders. 339 Fifth Av., Room 504.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at pile fabrics, Fall 1919. Call 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobbers placing orders on better made garments. Ullus Bros., 37 West 32d.

CAPES, Dolmans, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Jobs, cash, any quantity. 4th floor, 43 West 27th, Farragut 5154.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade; call with samples. 38 West 27th, 8th floor.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard; Spring shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers ready to place orders on cotton dresses. 38 W. 32d St., Room 1300, 13th Floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas, satins, georgettes; cash; any quantity; jobs only. Farragut 5154.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—All shades; or Botany yalama. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3139.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Color 526. Murray Hill 8371.

FURS Wanted.—Kit cooney, colors, 500; price must be right. Brous Bros., 1,116 Broadway.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4666, rookie and reindeer; any quantity; spot cash. Heinlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

GABARDINES and Poiret Twills Wanted.—Navy and tan. Madison Square 6205.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Navy, tan, and rookie. Gramercy 7029.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES Wanted.—All kinds; will pay cash. Apply between 9 and 11, Room 565, McAlpin Hotel.

JERSEY Wanted.—All shades. Phone Madison Square 2699.

POPLIN Wanted.—00610 and 00077; also velours; quantity, all high shades; also Cox & Schreibers 216 in all shades. Telephone Farragut 5886.

POPLIN Wanted.—8158 Amoskeag, pekin, gray, tan, also 0609 serge. Chelsea 9724.

SATIN BARONET AND FANTASIES Wanted.—Open for quantity. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantities 35-inch all wool storm serge, black and colors; reply, giving manufacturers' number, color assortment, lowest price and terms. K 563 Times Downtown.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, in navy and black. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th. Farragut 3139.

SERGE Wanted.—11433 Botany or 519 Garfield, Swaybill & Martin, Inc., 3 W. 30th. Madison Square 60.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 09070, 519, 104, 838, navy, tan, and copen. Gramercy 1899-6726.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104, also Newport or similar; will pay cash. Farragut 5739.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for any quantity and number. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 4264.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and black, 519, 11433, 1464. Knobel & Bloom, 145 W. 30th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will exchange 0609, black and navy, for 519 or similar. Farragut 9339.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0609, 09070, navy and black; quantity. Greeley 4376.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for Whitman's 2205, 106. Madison Square 3935.

SERGES Wanted.—4059, 4060, 4061, 1658, 8200, 104, 519, 235. Gramercy 4475.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 104, 11433; open for quantity navy and black. Greeley 4376.

SERGE Wanted.—Cleveland, 812, quantity for cash. Roth Bros. Chelsea 6862.

SERGES Wanted.—09070 American; also 235 U. S. Telephone Farragut 4245.

SERGES Wanted.—9, 90, 838, 0970, navy and black, for cash. Yellin & Rand, 15 W. 26th.

SERGE Wanted.—Style 519, Garfield, and 7120 Amoskeag. Farragut 2770.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 94, navy, 25 pieces, for cash. Chelsea 9030.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 7122, 7008, 1464, for cash. Gramercy 4783.

SILVER TIPPED BOLIVIA Wanted.—Open for Spring shades, any quantity. Greeley 1544.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Joel's or similar, in all colors. Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av. Madison Square 1421.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also tricotines. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans Wanted.—Big jobber will look at these Friday and Saturday morning. 11 East 26th St., 12th floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—All shades, any style; highest cash prices. Maurice Bandler, Mad. Sq. 1732.

TRICOTINES, Gabardines Wanted.—Colors 09070-0636 navy. Dreyer, Senft, Ginns, Greeley 1773.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718, 5010, 5800, 8057; other makes; also Poiret Twills. Farr. 5739.

TRICOTINES, POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Navy; cash. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy, any make; also 09070, navy. Call Vanderbilt 7076.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718, 2001, 2003, black. Murray Hill 8371.

VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity all high shades; also Cox & Schreiber's 216 in all shades; also poplin 96610 and 06077. Telephone Farragut 5886.

VELOURS Wanted.—4281, all shades, spot cash; also silvertones. Holden, Leonard. Chelsea 9513.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or Stevens, Spring shades, for cash. B. Mirkin, 19 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Buckley Cohen 715, 711, all colors; open for quantities. Greeley 4376.

VELOUR Checks and Tricotine Wanted.—All colors. Cohen-Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

VELOUR Wanted.—American Beauty or Algeria; also 2002 kersey. Gramercy 141.

WAISTS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Western buyer looking for waists, suits, dresses for cash. Call Farragut 4262.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Forstmann & Huffman 1529, black, for cash. Gramercy 6330.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

APRONS, kimonos, Work Shirts, Overalls, beautiful Lingere; merchandise show's sensation; samples sacrificed. Commodore Hotel, Booth C5.

COATS, fur trimmed, at great sacrifice. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st St.

COATS.—Big job in Spring coats to close out. Schwartz & Schwartz, 38 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Powdered 3-thread at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

JERSEY CLOTHS.—Newest Spring shades, quick delivery. Alden Woolen Co., 695 Broadway.

PANAMA.—S P A, 54 inches; 40 pieces navy, 30 pieces wine, 10 pieces Brown, 62½c net. Herman Bruner, Gramercy 4264.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Navy and black at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine 3667, navy and black; for ladies' dresses. Cortlandt 6482, Ext. 2.

POIRET TWILLS.—Very fine quality Poirets, in navy only. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—6301, 6614; Lorraine 3662, 3698; also Parker Wilder cotton warp serge, 58 inch; close out cheap. 1,121 Greeley.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES.—Going out of business; sacrifice Dobson's 971 navy, black. Farragut 9089.

SERGE.—French gera 9056 navy, 25 pieces black 12; $1.80. Madison Square 2195.

SERGES.—7002, 97½c; 6120, $1.30; 0209, $1.40 net, 70 days. Gramercy 1482.

SILKS.—Going out of business, taffeta, charmeuse, &c., to be sold at a great sacrifice. Room 1502, 440 4th Av. Madison Square 6587.

SUITS.—Boys' suits, double warp, all wool blue serge; small sizes; $2.75. The National Clothing Exchange, Inc., 50 Bleecker St., City.

TAFFETA.—Navy and black at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

TRICOTINES.—4718 tan, Copen, black, Saxonia's navy, and other qualities. Gramercy 1899-6762. 24 East 21st, Room 801.

TRICOTINES.—Haas Bros. black and navy, 4718, 8057, also fine quality Poiret twills. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES.—Lorraine, rookie, Copen, black. Madison Square 1520.

VELOURS.—0360 Copen, Pekin, and gray. Henlein & Greentree, Greeley 5653.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on crepe de chine and georgette waists; good proposition open for a reliable party. M. L. Goldich, 1,035 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

CONTRACTORS wanted on ladies' coats, cut and uncut. Eighth floor, 15 West 20th.

Allied Industries.

EASTMAN CUTTING MACHINE; large, straight knife. Call 41 Park Row. Room 218.

SHOES.—1,000 pairs boys' solid shoes at $1.25. Berlew, 110 Duane St.

SINGER zig-zag machines wanted. 106W1; must be in good running order. Telephone Chelsea 8667.

WEARING APPAREL.—Men's, women's, children's; buying; only genuine bargains; write. W 317 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

Help Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT.—Position sought with wholesale merchandising or manufacturing company; references. L 380 Times.

HOUSEHOLD HELPER in family with children, near New Haven; liberal pay, pleasant home; state particulars. T 41 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by large manufacturer of house dresses and bath robes with long established trade for Greater New York City; experience in this line necessary; big opportunity for right party; commission basis with drawing account. Answer, with references, to W 244 Times.

SALESMAN wanted by established manufacturer of washable house, porch and street dresses; will give share in business to right party; salary and commission basis. Y 255 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Unquestionably competent man to handle legitimate stock; liberal commission. Call Room 628, 25 Beaver St. Mr. Richards.

SALESMAN for suits and dresses for New York offices with following; salary. S. G. Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOUNTANT.—Position sought with wholesale merchandising or manufacturing company; references. L 380 Times.

SALESMAN.—A thorough business man, for ten years office and general manager for large retail store, employing 150 people, just resigned present position as credit manager with a concern operating six stores, would like to enter the selling field; no objection to traveling; bound to make good. R 148 Times.

SALESMAN with car open for position; what have you to offer? T 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; expert stenographer and typist; 8 years' practical experience; high references; willing to work up. S 9 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...5¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...5¼ per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Sales of Art Linens.

Some of the smaller manufacturers of art linens complain of lack of sales, which they believe due to retailers holding off for lower prices. Others, who have a more comprehensive line, however, have no complaints to offer. In fact, the volume of business obtained by some of the larger firms shows an increase of at least 100 per cent. over that of last year. Owing to the scarcity and the high price of damask tablecovers, the art linen lines are becoming more popular than ever. There is a big demand for fifty-four-inch covers that retail at from $10.50 to $15 each.

Good Business in Couch Covers.

Despite the fact that a few retailers are still holding off for lower prices on couch covers, business in this line is considered quite satisfactory. Buyers from the South and Middle West who have been in the market have been placing some very liberal orders, especially on the higher-priced lines. In the city most of the buying is confined to filling-in orders. Among the higher-priced tapestry covers, verdure and all-over patterns appear to be the leaders. In the cheaper lines some good-sized orders are being placed for Oriental striped effects.

Orders for Children's Hats.

As Easter comes later than usual this year, many of the buyers of infants' and children's hats are not placing their orders so early. Chiffon covered hats appear to be very popular this season for children's wear. These are shown in several dainty shades trimmed with combinations of straw and ribbons. They retail from $4.50 to $5 each. Crêpe de chine with embroidery effects is also shown on many of the new models. The orders that have so far been received for these goods are considered very good, especially those from the jobbing trade.

Leather Handbags in Demand.

Makers of women's leather handbags say that the shortage of seal and goatskins is beginning to have its effect on their trade. Although business by most of the firms has shown a substantial increase over that of the previous year, the output on some of the lines is rather limited. Morocco bags in shades of brown, tan, gray, and black, with shell and ornamented metal frames, are meeting with much favor among buyers. The most popular sellers are those that retail from $10 to $12 each.

Smoking Jackets Selling Well.

Manufacturers of men's smoking jackets and bathrobes say that they have never seen business during the months of January and February as large as it has been in the last two months. The higher-priced lines, including the silk and velvet trimmed garments, are as much in demand as are the bright colored cotton garments. Many of the local stores are apparently waiting for lower prices, as most of the business is from the out-of-town firms.

Call for Silverware.

After an exceptionally good season business in the silverware trade is slowing up in some quarters, out-of-town buyers having placed their orders for Spring. In almost every case they have expressed themselves as confident that the retail trade for Spring will be very good. According to the manufacturers, they have backed up their statements by placing big orders for immediate delivery. An incident of the trade is the increase in the demand for shaving sets.

Gray Goods Sales Fair.

Sales were fairly large in the local gray goods market yesterday, though no great amount of them were made on the so-called staple fabrics. In the printcloths there was business done on 39-inch 68-72s at 10¼ cents and on 44-40 8.20-yard goods at 5¼ cents. Both were sold for near-by delivery. Included in the limited sales of sheetings were some 36-inch 5.50s at 8 cents. Further activity was in evidence on sateens and twills for the clothing trade, and in the fine-yarn end of the market an improved feeling prevailed in relation to such goods as combed lawns, voiles, and organdies. The price tone of the last two especially was stronger.

Hard Coal Demand Stagnant.

Saward's Journal will, in part, say today that the stagnation in anthracite coal, which is perhaps the worst ever experienced at this time of the year, grows more pronounced as the Winter wanes and the 1st of April comes within measurable distance. However, the fact that the collieries have been on approximately half time for a month past, and will probably operate about on the same schedule during March, will have a beneficial effect on the situation later in the year. In view of the curtailment, it seems likely that dealers will make a pretty good clean-up by the end of the month, en most sizes, at least.

Will Hold Shoe Style Show.

A shoe style show, to be given under the auspices of the International Buyers' Club, will be held in the auditorium of the Bush Terminal Sales Building, 130 West Forty-second Street, on March 10 and 14 at 8 P. M. Men, women, and children models will wear apparel appropriate to the varied kinds and styles of shoes for Spring, 1919, that are to be shown. The exhibitions will consist of a series of living pictures, and in addition to the showing of the shoes there will be talks by shoe men, moving pictures showing the process of shoe making, and music by the Orchestral Society of New York. The International Buyers' Club will act as host to the merchants and buyers present, and a record attendance is expected. Among those who have been invited to address the gathering are William H. Taft, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, John Slater, John Hanan, George M. Cohan, and Raymond Hitchcock.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Albert L. Casson, 43 Leonard Street, has been appointed resident buyer for the Beaumont Dry Goods and Notion Company of Beaumont, Texas, of which Nat Blum is general manager.

James Chittick, consulting textile specialist, will give a series of lectures on woolens and worsteds at the Twenty-third Street branch of the Y. M. C. A., beginning next Wednesday evening.

H. Schleib Silk Company has taken possession of new quarters at 72-74 Madison Avenue.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

More Declines Than Advances, but Some Foodstuffs Up.

While the tone of wholesale commodities prices was not so weak this week as last, Dun's list again shows an excess of declines over advances. Both last week and this the general list of 318 quotations showed 67 changes, but last week there were 46 declines, against 36 this week. A significant fact, however, was that the price trend of the principal foodstuffs was upward.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted this week on selected standard commodities. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl	$4.00	$4.00	$8.25
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs	10.50	10.75	16.50
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.55	.52	.48½
Butter, St. D., c. to f., lb	.39	.38	.42
Cabbage, bbl	1.50	1.25	2.50
Cheese, w. m., sp., lb	.34	.34	.26½
Codfish, G'ges, 100 lbs	11.00	11.00	9.25
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb	.15¼	.15¼	.08½
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.21	.21	.10½
Eggs, nearby, doz	.53	.54	.40
Eggs, West., lsts, doz.	.42	.42	.41½
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs	10.60	10.60	10.55
Onions, bag	2.75	1.50	1.00
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs	7.75	8.25	11.50
Potatoes, 100 lbs	2.27	2.12	2.00
Rice, fancy head, lb	.10½	.10½	.09½
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs	9.00	9.00	7.45
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.25	.26	.29
Tea, Japan, best, lb	.45	.45	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb	.24½	.24½	.24½
Beef, live, 100 lbs	10.75	10.50	8.85
Hams, big, in tcs., lb	.29	.31	.26½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs	17.40	17.50	16.75
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs	26.10	25.90	26.60
Pork, mess, bbl	47.00	47.00	50.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs	10.50	10.00	10.25
Barley, malt., bushel	1.04	1.03	2.00
Corn, No. 3 yel., bushel	1.47½	1.47	1.94½
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs	1.50	1.45	2.00
Oats, No. 3 white, bu	.67½	.68	1.06
Rye, No. 2, bushel	1.52	1.48	2.75
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu	*2.37½	*2.37½	*2.27
Aluminium, pig, lb	.30	.30	.65
Copper, electro., lb	.15	.16	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2X, ton	36.15	36.15	34.25
Lead, lb	.05¼	.05	.07¼
Spelter, lb	.067	.06¾	.079
Steel billets, Bess., ton	43.50	43.50	47.50
Tin, lb	.71	.71	.85
Brown sheet., st'd, yd	.17	.17½	.22
Cloths, pr., 64x60, yd	.08½	.08½	.14½
Hides, No. 1, lb	.27	.29	.26
Hides, cows, lb	.26	.26	.23
Leath., hl. sole, t. r., lb.	.40	.40	..
Leath., un. b'ks, t. r., lb.	.68	.68	.68
Rubber, up-riv., fine, lb.	.58½	.58½	.57
Silk, China, st. fil. 1st, lb	7.10	7.10	6.65

*Government maximums.

The changes in foodstuffs were equally divided, there being 12 advances and the same number of declines. Flour did not vary in price, but in the Chicago provisions market the only reduction in price was shown by live hogs. Mess pork and short ribs did not change, but higher prices were quoted on live beef, live sheep, and Middle Western lard.

The dairy products list showed a rise of 3 cents a pound in the price of the best butter, as compared with last week, with the State dairy, common to fair grade, up 1 cent a pound. Cheese did not change, and the same was true of the best Western eggs. Nearby fancy eggs, however, fell off a cent a dozen, and are now only 3 cents a dozen higher than at this time last year. The Western eggs are only ½-cent a dozen above the corresponding 1918 price.

Changes were few in the fresh and dried fruits, there being no revisions shown in the former and only an advance in choice evaporated apples in the latter. The vegetable list was more unsettled than usual. Choice Scotch peas were lower, and the same was true of choice marrow and choice red and white kidney beans. Choice medium and choice pea beans advanced, however, and there were increases listed in the prices of cabbage, onions, and potatoes. The basic grades of coffee did not change, but there was a drop in fair Formosa tea. Weakness was shown in the spice list, where declines were registered by Zanzibar cloves, nutmegs, and black and white Singapore peppers.

While the leather list continued quotably unchanged, a weaker tone developed in hides. Branded cow stock was higher, but declines were reported in No. 1 native packer, Colorado, No. 1 heavy cow, No. 1 buff, and No. 1 kip hides, and in No. 1 calfskins. The revisions in the metals consisted solely of declines in spelter and in lake and electrolytic copper. Only eleven changes were shown in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils, of which three were advances. A rise in menthol and in foreign refined camphor were among the few features. In the grains a drop in oats was offset by rises in corn, rye, barley, and prime timothy hay. Tobacco showed a general advance, possibly as a result of the higher taxes imposed by the new revenue law. The miscellaneous changes included declines in turpentine and in English vermilion paint.

Continued lack of demand and expectation of still lower prices by buyers brought about a further break in standard burlaps here during the week, both light and heavy goods going down. In the gray goods the situation was mixed. Some constructions brought slightly higher prices than those recently current, while others showed a recession from the point reached in the slight advance they made early in the week. A reduction of 5 cents a yard in the price of standard indigo denims featured the week in the colored cotton goods.

Look Askance at Curtailment.

Buyers of cotton goods in this market, while loath to admit the possibility of its success, look askance at the organized movement that has lately been set on foot here to bring about the curtailment of the production of this merchandise by the mills unless there is a definite improvement in prices. Opinions expressed against the proposition say that the mills have more to lose than to gain by carrying through the project. Not only do they stand to break up their organizations, which is a bugbear of all manufacturers, but in closing or in curtailing production seriously it is contended that they will be contributing to the economic uncertainty of the country by increasing the number of unemployed. Having made their "pile" during the high price period that prevailed during the war, it is suggested that the mills should feel able to take some loss, if necessary, in preference to disrupting business.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 28.—Charters filed:

Alex. Thomson and Sons, Jersey City, to operate as tool makers, &c., $50,000; Wallace Thomson, Robert Thomson, and J. W. Thomson, all of Jersey City.

White Egg Farm, Passaic, to conduct a poultry and egg farm, $50,000; Fred Than of North Haledon, Daniel Meyer of Haledon, and Harry De Graff of Totowa Borough.

Edward S. Mercer, realty Co., Passaic, to deal in real estate, $50,000; E. S. Mercer of Lodi and F. F. Mercer and E. L. Hart of

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Lodge & Co.; W. S. Lodge, hosiery, underwear; Imperial.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Silverman & Silverman; L. Silverman, clothing, furn. goods; Miss V. Newkirk, millinery, cloaks, suits; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—S. Friedman & Son; S. Friedman; woolen piece goods; 6 W. 32d.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—L. M. West Co.; G. B. Haskell, mfrs. canvas, leather, sporting clothing, leggins; Penn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss M. Pelloth, misses' wear; 3 W. 37th.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. Powell, dresses; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; S. L. Stonehill, flowers; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. G. Sheffield, wash goods, flannels; G. A. Dawson, linens; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sasse Dept. Store; G. B. Leves, ready-to-wear; 1,183 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Co.; E. J. Stransky, piece goods; 2 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Sugarman, Inc.; L. Sugarman, furs, skins; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; E. F. Pierce, waists, children's dresses; 366 6th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Brennan, china, cut glass; B. W. Van Sycklle, men's boys' clothing; Mrs. J. E. Bauman, boys' furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss D. Dines, millinery; 366 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, O.—W. C. Moore Co.; W. C. Moore, carpets, furniture; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss E. Armstrong, dresses; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Garton, Fisher, Wills Co.; D. Wills, flowers, feathers, hats; Belmont.

HAMILTON, O.—Robinson-Schwenn Co.; P. Robinson, dry goods, laces, notions, cloaks, gloves, hosiery; Navarre.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, dresses; 37 West 26th.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson, Dulin, Varnell Co.; F. G. Ramsey, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Donovan Co.; G. Donovan, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 120 West 32d St.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. W. Aikens, linens, cottons, beddings, white goods; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

LEWISTON, Me.—Bates Street Shirt Co.; P. R. Waite, mfrs. white, fancy negligee, night shirts; 220 5th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Rochester Clothing Co.; B. Goldman, clothing; 853 B'way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.; J. Gerber Co.; W. H. Derrick, shoes; 1,150 Broadway.

MONTREAL, Can.—Acme Hat Co.; M. Levine, S. Levine, hats; Commodore.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Dunn, Pickhardt & Rainer; Miss R. H. Pickhardt, dry goods, women's furn. goods; Commodore.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Strouse, Adler & Co.; J. M. Ullman, manufacturers' corsets; 45 East 17th.

OMAHA, Neb.—Benson & Thorne; E. M. Reynolds, children's wear; 303 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Goldsmith & Co.; R. M. Shaw, carpets, furniture; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Schwartz & Son; M. Schwartz, mfrs. clothing; Marlborough.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store D. G. Co.; A. W. Triede, carpets, rugs, draperies, bedding, trunks, toys; 116 West 32d; Great Northern.

READING, Penn.—Leinbach & Bros.; C. H. Leinbach, clothing, tailoring; Penn.

SAN ANTONIO—Joske Bros. Co.; D. L. Pincus, notions, laces, jewelry; 1,150 B'dway.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—J. Goldberg, dresses; 37 W. 26th St.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—F. A. Empsall Co.; F. A. Empsall, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway, Bristol.

YORK, Penn.—S. Grumbacher & Son; W. H. Anderson, general merchandise; 37 West 26th St.

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LADIES' COATS.
We have territories open in Far West, New England States, and South for party having large following; commission and drawing.
HERMAN D. BROUS CO.,
11 EAST 26TH STREET.

Auctions.

SALE TO-DAY
From 2:15 o'clock
at the Galleries of
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Ave. Cor. 25th Street
An interesting collection of Chinese and Japanese
Art Objects
of extensive varieties.
The Property of
Mr. E. T. Shima,
of New York City.
Consisting of
Old Chinese Porcelains,
Ancient Potteries
Snuff Bottles, Lacquers, Jade Ornaments, Glass Vases, Beads, Cloisonne Enamels, Embroidered and Brocade Hangings and many other objects of interest.
ON VIEW UNTIL HOUR OF SALE.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ONE MAXWELL Touring Car, 1914 Model, owned by Irving Relyea, will be sold "as is" at public auction on the 11th day of March, 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation, 175th Street and Grand Concourse, Borough of Bronx, City of New York, to satisfy a garage-keeper's lien for repairs.
Dated, New York, February 21, 1919.
H. G. STEWART.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ONE CHALMERS Touring Car, owned by Thomas Ferio, will be sold "as is" at public auction on the 19th day of March, 1919, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at 1410 Bedford, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, to satisfy a garage-keeper's lien for storage.
Dated, New York, February 26, 1919.
FRANK DAMATO.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
Tuesday, March 4th, 1919, at 10 o'Clock
ABOUT 3000 PIECES
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING:
Cloakings—POPLINS, American, Jolesch 1100, Saxonia 949, Dobson 503, Selden 1095, 1057, 1047, 1665; Amoskeag 6158, Empire 5634, Lorraine 3668, SERGES 7301, 6301, 6614; Parker Wilder 4084. Hahlo, GABARDINES, Botany 5928; POIRET TWILLS, Folwell 340; VELOURS, Stoney Starkey 305, 2270, 2220; Stursberg Schell 4323, Deering Milliken 1157, Ottaqueechee 110, Louisville 99, Kelley 3000, 9077, 701; De Land 4900, Lausser 1589; FLANNELS, Parker Wilder R60, W102, W125, 735; ¾ CHEVIOTS, McKenny, Libby, Goodman & Hensen, Newhouse, Auffmordt, E. Schwarz, Baruch Wolff, Golden; also THIBETS, BROADCLOTHS, and lots of others.
Terms: Net Cash 30 days' approved credit satisfactory to Auctioneers.
BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers, 599-601 Broadway, N. Y. City

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES.

Mills Continue Buying Only for Immediate Needs.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The Commercial Bulletin tomorrow will say:

"A somewhat better tone has been shown in the wool market this week, but it is evident that the mills have no settled policy except to buy for immediate needs and in order to keep their mills running as far as possible without losing money.

"England this week removed all restrictions on the sale of wool and tops, and expects to announce lower issue prices for the London auctions. The strike continues in Buenos Aires.

"Mohair is dull and unchanged."

No Reduction in Copper Price.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Reports that surplus stocks of copper were to be sold to producers at 11 or 12 cents a pound were denied today by the War Department. Such stocks, it was explained, will be sold at market prices, allowing the trade only the actual cost of handling Government surplus property.

BRITISH RAILROAD CONTROL.

Government Bill Provides Management by State for Two Years.

LONDON, Feb. 28, (British Wireless Service.)—Publication of the Government's Transport bill, which has been introduced in Parliament, shows that it will give the Minister of Transport complete control over every conceivable form of land transport. The bill provides that complete management of the railways of the United Kingdom is to be conducted by the State for two years, partly to enable the Government to make the railways pay dividends and partly to facilitate the movement of men and materials during the period of reconstruction.

Complete power is given to the Minister during the two years to settle all railway rates and charges, salaries and wages and conditions of employment, and to make any alterations in the policy of the roads and accounts that he may deem desirable.

The Minister is authorized to purchase various kinds of railway companies by agreement or by compulsion. Under these provisions he could purchase in whole or in part any railway, light railway, street car company, canal, inland waterway, or harbor and dock undertaking during the first two years of the Ministry.

INSTRUCTION.

Do you want
A Bigger Job?

The Y. M. H. A. School of Advancement is offering wonderful opportunities to young men who seek advancement. A ten weeks' intensive course under well known business experts is now beginning. Some day you will wish you had taken these courses even at 10 times the fee we ask. An investment in success is the best one you can make.

Advertising — 10 weeks' course $5
A valuable course in this growing, lucrative business under the supervision of Mr. Julian Rosenthal, formerly of the Evening Mail and N. Y. Tribune. This able man can give you, from his wide experience, a thorough grounding on which to build an advertising career. Valuable for salesmen, too.

Export Selling — 10 weeks' course $5
With the return of peace the export business will be a mecca for those who know the game. Learn it under S. S. Brill, formerly special agent U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. No one better qualified to instruct. His course includes Latin American Sales Problems.

Radio—10 weeks' course $7
Every man should know something about radio, especially if he hopes to travel around the world some day. Here's a chance to study under William Fitzpatrick, Chief Marconi Operator.

Wouldn't you give three hours of your time each week to improving yourself? Come in and let us start you out for a bigger job. But do it now, while there's time to start at the beginning.

Also thorough courses in Bookkeeping, Stenography and Typewriting, Chemistry, Physics, etc. A short cut to greater business knowledge. A call here is your first step towards advancement. Don't let another day go by without making it.

Building open every day and evening. Saturday, after 5 p. m.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION
Lexington Ave. & 92nd St.

Accountancy
Classes Now Forming
Opening Lecture
Wednesday, Mar. 5, 8 P. M.
"Why Business Demands Accountancy-trained Men,"
By C. B. Couchman, C. P. A. (Mo.)
You are invited to attend this lecture without obligation. Write, or telephone Cortlandt 1465 for further information.
Pace Institute
30 Church St., New York

Eastman-Gaines — Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, and Penmanship Departments. Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

PRATT SCHOOL, 61 WEST 44th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

BRONX COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 426 Westchester Ave. Shorthand, Bookkeeping. Day, night. Catalog.

Lessons in Russian given by experienced teacher. Phone Rhinelander 9894, between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Private lessons, Pitman shorthand, by court reporter. Room 922, 5 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

MODERN SOCIETY DANCING taught by refined young lady; hours 9 to 9. Doris J. Durling, 55 West 46th St. Classes in the Evening. Telephone Bryant [illegible].

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

4-Day CARNIVAL, March 1st to 4th
A Very Elaborate Entertainment Each Night. Don't Miss It.
Janssen wants to see you
Formerly the Famous Hofbrau
30th Street and Broadway
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.50

THE ONLY ICE SKATING SHOW IN NEW YORK.

1919 VICTORY REVUE
IN
GOLDEN GLADES
(4th FLOOR)
TWICE NIGHTLY
AT
7.30 P. M.—11.30 P. M.
FEATURING WORLD'S GREATEST ICE SKATERS AND ICE BALLET
Thomas Healy's

HOTEL BREVOORT
Fifth Avenue
CAFE LAFAYETTE
University Place
THE TWO FRENCH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS OF NEW YORK

Considered Delightful For Luncheon at the
Pelham Heath Inn
On Pelham Parkway
"Smartest of Motor Resorts"
Motor out today to New York's most beautiful Inn—where Appointments, Decorations and Cuisine combine to provide unequalled pleasure.
Special Music—Dancing
Harry J. Susskind
Proprietor.

ONE OF THE
'Bellak' SYSTEM OF SELECT HOTELS
Charles Morton Bellak, Managing Dir.
NOTED FOR SUNSHINE
Two and three rooms and bath. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated. 9 to 14 windows. HOTEL
NOBLETON
126 West 73d Street
$100 monthly, $25 weekly. Breakfast and dinner (optional) $10 weekly. Near all Cars, Express "Sub," "L," and "Bus" Lines.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2224 Riverside.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

AHB

You will own a First Mortgage Bond on the largest steam Public Utility plant in the world when you invest in the

COMMONWEALTH EDISON CO.,
First Mtge. 5% Bonds
Due 1943

We offer these Bonds (send for Circular TC) to yield
5¼%

LIBERTY BONDS
Bought and Sold

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

We beg to announce the opening of a

BRANCH OFFICE
at 1476 Broadway
(N. E. Cor. 42nd St.)

Longacre Building

Miller & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway New York

Western States Oil & Land Co.
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Gwynne Bros.
Phone Broad 2320 to 2325. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Amer. Tobacco
Dividend Scrip

Carib Syndicate
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Geo. A. Huhn & Sons
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 5340
1418 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Cities Service Co.
Common stock, Bankers' shares and Preferred stock.
MARTIN, BERWIN & CO.
31 Nassau St. New York
Telephone Rector 873

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904
* Coupons due March 1, 1919, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, February 28, 1919.

Famous Players Lasky Stock
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Mercantile Bank of the Americas
An American Bank of Foreign Trade
New York, 44 Pine Street
Paris, 11 Blvd. Haussmann
Barcelona, Canuda 2
Capital and Surplus $4,900,000.

LIBERTY BONDS
All denominations bought for cash.
Based on the closing yesterday we paid
$99.38 for a $100—3½% 1947 Bond
$93.31 for a $100—2d 4% 1942 Bond
$95.30 for a $100—3d 4¼% 1928 Bond
$94.55 for a $100—4th 4¼% 1938 Bond
PURDY & CO.
Successors to DIDRICHSEN & CO.
Tel. John 8174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

We Will Sell & Buy
Liberty Bonds
FOR CASH
At prevailing market prices
FRIEDMAN & CO.
67 Exchange Pl., N.Y. Phone Rector 834
UPTOWN OFFICE
Longacre Bldg. (Room 1009) 42d & B'way
Philadelphia Boston Chicago

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Spots Mark a Generally Firm Course of Stock Prices —French Exchange Declines.

The reactions which occurred in stocks whose buoyancy had been pronounced earlier in the week, imparted a highly irregular appearance to the list at the close yesterday, although the undertone continued firm. The technical situation of the market after the advance of the last two weeks was such as to attract considerable short selling whenever prices began to look top-heavy. Thus, some of the rubber, petroleum, and automobile shares appeared to be subjected to much pressure that was not of the profit-taking variety and were easily depressed. While this selling was in progress, however, speculative interest on the upward side found fresh encouragement among the railroad equipment issues and several specialties which had been dormant for a long time. American International stock could be mentioned among the latter class with an advance which indicated that bidders found a scant supply of the shares for sale. Liberty bonds moved off somewhat. The market for these Government securities for several days past has shown the effect of delay in preparing the final terms for the new issue to be offered in the Spring. Until investors of large calibre are able to estimate the effect of the forthcoming notes on the position of the older bonds it is difficult to see how much of a price improvement could occur.

The advance in the stock market has now reached a duration long enough to afford study of the quality of the buying which has been put through. Yesterday's turnover, while smaller than that of preceding days, was still substantial, and the average for the week has been in the neighborhood of 800,000 shares per day, which is good business. The average shows that there has been persistent buying, evidenced also by the rise of prices, but inquiry among brokerage offices has not revealed any widespread public participation. This being the case it would seem that groups of traders have been the most active agents in bringing about the advance, and this theory is borne out by the fact that one class after another of industrial stocks has been bid upward. Whether this sort of business is reflective of temporary rather than permanent conditions is a matter of debate. But it cannot be gainsaid that prices have gone forward consistently, and so far have held their advance fairly well. The feeling has gained considerable ground this week that industry, while not showing any pronounced improvement, is somewhat better than a month ago. Judge Gary's comment on steel conditions on Thursday afternoon was seized upon by traders as an augury of better things to come in the steel trade and also as an opinion by a conservative observer that the current state of manufacturing activity and employment was not as bad as painted. In the copper trade there are signs of a firmer tone of prices supplied by reports that small sellers were quoting quotations a little higher than at the beginning of the week. The crux of the copper situation seems to be the foreign demand. It has been the experience of the past that consumers in other countries have acted with speed when they believe that prices were low enough, and the increase of inquiries in the last few days warrants anticipation of new buying from abroad at a date not remote.

Quotations for Paris exchange declined yesterday, as they did the day before, and sales of round amounts of bills were reported. An explanation advanced in the Street was that funds were being transferred here from the French centre in anticipation of the April 1 maturity of the $100,000,000 loan. It was announced some time ago that the notes would be paid off at a figure slightly above 105, but no information has appeared that the necessary funds were already in hand in New York. Call money rates reached 6 per cent., with the market as a whole steady at the 5½ per cent. level which maintained on Thursday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	6	High	6½
Low	5½	Low	6
Renewals	5½	Renewals	6
Last	6	Last	6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.
Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½	Sixty days	5¾
Ninety days	5½	Ninety days	5¾
Four months	5½	Four months	5¾
Five months	5½	Five months	5¾
Six months	5½	Six months	5¾

Bank Acceptances.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 4¼@4⅛
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4⅜@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 5½@5

Commercial Paper.
30 to 90 days 5¼
4 to 6 months 5½

Other Names.
4 to 6 months 5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	4.76 7-16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.47¼	—.00¾
Cables	5.46	5.46	5.46	—.00¾

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.75⅝	$4.76 7-16
5.1813	Paris	5.47¼	5.46
5.1813	Belgium	5.67½	5.65½
	China—		
	Hongkong	74.00	74.10
	Peking	120.50	120.75
	Shanghai	112.00	112.25
40.29	Holland	41.00	41⅛
19.30	Greece	19.33	19.40
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.43	*35.73
	Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1813	Italy	6.36½	6.35
	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.50
	Yokohama	51.25	51.50
19.30	Spain	20.90	21.05
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.65	49.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	27.90	28.15
	Copenhagen	25.875	26.10
	Christiania	27.00	27.25
	South America—		
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.85	45.00
44.42	Rio	25.75	25.90
5.1813	Switzerland	4.88	4.85
51.46	Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	15.25	15.40
	500 rubles	15.15	15.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73¾	$4.71¾	$4.73½	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.
Clearing House exchanges, $684,239,182; balances, $78,240,183; Treasury credit balances, $529,095; Federal Reserve credit balances, $43,957,407.

Domestic Exchanges.
Rates on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19.3750 premium.

Silver Quotations.
Bar silver in London, 47⅞d; in New York, $1.01½, official; Mexican dollars, 77⅜@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$13,199,279	$102,383,376
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	28,518,547	757,136,583
Miscellaneous	87,225,257	788,932,189
Miscellaneous rev.	20,586,624	305,403,374
Total receipts	$149,529,708	$1,953,852,724
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	792,636,834	9,207,648,358
Excess of total rcts. over total disb.	107,402,923	....
Excess of total disb. over total rcts.	....	92,582,789
Total expenditures	942,166,233	11,161,500,988

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	774,245	831,445	425,373
Year to date	23,687,155	25,152,441	30,914,968

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
40	45	100	Adams Express	41½	41½	41½	41½	+½
59	59½	100	Advance Rumely pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	..
76½	77¾	8,700	Ajax Rubber x d	79	79	76½	76¾	−1¾
3⅝	3⅞	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
1⅞	2	200	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
34¾	34⅞	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	35	35	34¾	34¾	−¼
87½	88	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	88	88	88	88	+¾
100¾	102	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	102	102	101¼	101¼	−1
72¾	73¼	8,600	Am. Beet Sugar	74¼	74¼	72¾	73	−1¼
45¾	46	2,800	Am. Can	46¾	46¾	45¾	46	−⅝
101¼	102	100	Am. Can pf	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	+⅛
92⅝	93	10,700	Am. Car & Fdry	93⅞	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅜
44	44½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	44¾	44¾	44	44	−1
13¼	13¾	8,900	Am. Druggists	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	..
19⅝	19⅞	21,000	Am. H. & Leather	19¾	20½	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
96	96½	9,700	Am. H. & L. pf	98	98½	96	96	−1½
42½	42⅞	200	Am. Ice	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	−⅝
62	63	500	Am. Ice pf	63¼	63¼	63	63	+1
60¼	60⅝	60,000	Am. International	56	61⅝	56	60⅝	+4¼
45¼	46	1,500	Am. Linseed	45¾	46	45¼	46	−½
86¼	87	200	Am. Linseed pf	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	−⅝
65⅞	66	14,800	Am. Locomotive	65⅝	67	65	65⅞	+⅝
49½	50	1,100	Am. M.1st pf.c.of d	49½	50	49½	49⅞	+⅝
66⅞	67	2,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67	67	66⅞	67	+⅛
80	80½	900	Am. Steel F'dries	80	81	80	80	−2
116½	117	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref. x d	117	118	117	118	+½
111¼	112	4,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	112¾	113½	110⅝	111⅝	−2¼
105	106¼	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝	−⅛
55	55⅝	900	Am. Woolen	55	55⅝	55	55⅝	−½
37¼	37⅞	1,200	Am. Writing P. pf	35⅞	37⅞	35⅞	37⅞	+1¾
13	13¾	1,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	12½	13	12½	13⅛	+⅝
60	60¼	3,900	Anaconda Copper	60⅛	60⅝	59⅞	60	−⅛
71½	74½	100	Associated Oil	74½	74½	74½	74½	−½
92	92⅜	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	92⅜	92⅜	92	92	−⅛
7½	8	100	At., Birm. & At	7½	7½	7½	7½	−½
95½	96	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96	96	96	96	+½
101	102	7,200	At., Gulf & West I	100	104	99½	101⅝	+3
64½	66	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	65	65⅜	65	65⅜	+⅜
77	77¼	18,900	Baldwin Loco	78	78¾	76⅝	77	−1¼
102½	107	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+⅛
48	48½	700	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅞	49	48½	48½	−½
55⅝	56⅝	300	Baltimore & O. pf	55⅝	56	55⅝	56	+1
118	119	300	Barrett Co	119	119	118	118	−1
64	64¼	16,600	Beth. Steel, class B	64⅛	65⅛	63⅝	64	..
92	98	200	Beth. Steel 7% pf	95	95	95	95	+4
92	98	25	Do odd lot	92½	92½	92½	92½	..
104⅝	105	200	Beth. Steel 8% pf	105⅛	105¼	105⅛	105¼	..
23⅝	24	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅝	−⅝
23⅝	24	200	Do ctfs. of dep	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	−½
9	10	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
141	144	100	Burns Brothers	142	142	142	142	..
6⅝	7	3,300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	..
22	22¾	13,800	Butte & Superior	21	25½	20½	22⅜	+1½
52½	53	300	California Pack. x d	53	53	52½	52½	−½
26½	26⅝	1,900	California Petrol	27½	27½	26½	26½	−⅝
72	73	200	California Pet. pf	73½	73½	73	73	..
62⅝	63¼	11,000	Central Leather Co	64¼	64⅞	63	63¼	−¾
106½	107	100	Central Leather pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+½
123	125	700	Chandler Motor	124	124	123	123	−2½
57⅝	58	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅝	−½
8⅝	9	100	Chi. Great Western	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
36¼	36½	1,300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	36½	36⅝	36¼	36½	+⅛
69	69⅝	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	−½
95½	96	800	Chi. & Northwest'n	96	96	95½	95½	−⅝
24½	25	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25⅜	25⅜	24½	24½	−⅝
76½	77½	1,200	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	77	77½	76⅝	77	−½
65¼	65½	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	66	66	65¼	65¼	−1
19⅝	19¾	4,000	Chile Copper	19¾	19¾	19	19⅝	−½
33½	33⅝	1,400	Chino Copper	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33½	−⅛
60½	61½	100	Cluett, Peabody	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+⅝
38	39	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	−⅞
44½	44⅝	1,300	Columbia Gas & El	45¼	45¼	44½	44⅝	−⅞
73⅝	74⅛	1,000	Continental Can	74¼	74⅛	74	74	−⅝
48	48⅛	4,300	Corn Products Ref	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞	48	−⅝
104	105	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	104	104	104	104	..
59⅝	59⅞	7,600	Crucible Steel	61	61¼	59⅝	59⅝	−1¼
21⅝	22	5,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	−⅜
72⅝	73	500	Cuba Cane S. pf	73¼	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝	−¾
163	170	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	160	165	160	165	+7
106¼	108¼	100	Delaware & Hud	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	−⅝
106⅛	108¼	50	Do. odd lot	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	..
4½	5½	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	5	+1½
7½	8	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−⅝
..	..	25	Diamond Match x d	113	113	113	113	..
58	58¼	14,800	Distillers' Secur	57⅝	58⅝	56⅝	58	+⅝
12½	12¾	400	Dome Mines	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	..
17	17⅛	3,900	Erie	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
29⅞	29½	3,600	Erie 1st pf	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	−⅞
21	21½	200	Erie 2d pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	−½
53	54	1,100	Fisher Body	53⅝	54½	52½	53	−½
92	110	200	Fisher Body pf	97½	97½	97	97	+1
32	32¼	13,000	Gaston, W. & W	31	32⅞	30¼	32	+1¼
53	53⅜	4,300	General Cigar	53⅞	54½	53½	53⅞	−⅝
154½	155½	400	General Electric	155½	155½	155	155	−½
148⅜	149	19,700	General Motors	153½	153½	148	149½	−3⅞
84½	84⅝	600	General Motors deb	85	85½	84½	84½	−½
68⅝	68¾	5,900	Goodrich Co	70⅛	70½	68⅝	68⅝	−1⅝
67½	68	100	Granby Consol	68	68	68	68	−⅝
93⅞	94	900	Great Northern pf	94	94¼	94	94	..
39⅛	39½	4,200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	..
42½	42⅝	300	Greene-Can. Cop	42⅝	42⅝	42½	42½	−⅛
52⅝	54	100	Gulf States Steel	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
9⅝	10	700	Gulf, Mob. & North	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	..
34	35	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	35⅛	35⅛	34	34	−1
43⅞	44	2,300	Haskell & Barker	42½	44¼	42½	44	+1½
44⅝	45	3,600	Inspiration Copper	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	−⅛
5⅞	6	1,000	Interboro Consol	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	−½
19⅝	20	2,300	Interboro Con. pf	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅝
113	114	200	Int Harvester new	114	114	114	114	..
23⅝	24¼	4,700	Int. Mer. Marine	23⅝	24¾	23½	24	+¼
101½	101¾	22,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	101¾	103⅛	100⅜	101½	+¼
25⅞	26	2,700	Int. Nickel	26¼	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
46⅝	47	6,700	Int. Paper	47½	47⅞	46	46⅝	−1
71	71⅛	700	Int. Paper pf. sta	71	71½	71	71½	+⅜
34	35	100	Jewel Tea	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅞
20	20½	900	Kansas City South	20⅜	20⅞	20½	20½	−⅝
51	53	300	Kansas City So. pf	52	52	51½	51½	..
106⅝	107	11,600	Kelly Springf. Tire	110	110	107	107	−4
36½	40	100	Kelsey Wheel	36½	36½	36½	36½	..
30	30¼	3,200	Kennecott Copper	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	−⅝
66½	67½	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	66⅜	67½	66⅜	66⅝	..
19	20	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	20	20	20	20	+⅛
25⅝	26¼	900	Lee Rubber & Tire	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−1
55½	55⅝	500	Lehigh Valley	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	−1½
220	225	100	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	+8
150	165	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	159	159	154	154	−9
34½	35½	800	Maxwell Motors	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	−½
24½	25½	600	Max. Motors 2d pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	..
66	67	200	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	..
173¼	174¼	29,400	Mexican Petroleum	177½	177½	173	174¼	−3
22⅝	22¾	500	Miami Copper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
42⅝	42½	1,100	Midvale Steel	42⅝	42⅝	42¼	42½	−⅝
11	12	600	Minn. & St. L. new	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+½
6¼	6½	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	−⅛
11	12	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13	13	12	12	−1⅛
25¼	25¼	2,500	Missouri Pacific	25⅛	25⅝	25	25¼	+¼
53½	54	400	Missouri Pacific pf	53¼	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	−½
73	75	200	Montana Power	74	74	73½	73½	−½
30¼	31	400	Nat. Acme	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	−½
115	117½	400	Nat. Biscuit	116½	116½	116½	116½	+1½
16⅝	16⅞	7,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	+½
50	50½	900	Nat. E. & S. x d	50⅛	50¼	49⅞	50	−⅜
66⅝	67½	200	Nat. Lead	67⅛	67⅛	67	67	..
9½	9⅝	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
16⅛	16⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	..
35	36	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	35	35	35	35	−1¼
106	106½	400	N. Y. Air Brake	106	106	106	106	+1
74⅝	75¼	1,000	N. Y. Central	75¼	75⅜	74⅞	75¼	−⅛
29⅞	30	900	N. Y., N. H. & H	30½	30½	29⅞	29⅞	−1
19½	20⅛	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
104½	105¼	400	Norfolk & W. x d	105	105	105	105	+¼
92¼	92½	1,200	Northern Pacific	93	93¼	92¼	92¼	−⅝
48½	50	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	50	50	50	50	+2
36⅞	37	5,100	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	−⅛
..	..	4,750	Ohio Cities G. rgts	3	3	2¾	2¾	−⅛
7	7¼	400	Ontario Mining	7¼	7¼	7	7	−⅛
8⅝	8¾	1,700	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
..	..	5,300	Do. rights	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	..
32	33	1,000	Pacific Mail	32	33	31⅝	32	+½
27½	28¼	1,800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	27½	29	27½	27½	+1½
77⅝	77¾	10,400	Pan-Am. P. & T	79½	79½	77⅝	77¾	−1⅝
135	140	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	136½	136½	136½	136½	−1½
44⅝	44¾	2,200	Penn. R. R	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
50	50½	400	People's Gas, Chi	50⅝	50⅝	49⅞	50	−1⅝
13¾	14	100	Pere Marquette	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
57½	58	100	Pere Marq. prior pf	58	58	58	58	..
34½	35	100	Philadelphia Co	34½	34½	34½	34½	−1½
45½	45¾	11,500	Pierce-Arrow	46⅜	46⅜	45	45	−1
17½	17⅝	1,300	Pierce Oil	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	−⅛
46	50	100	P., C., C. & St. L	48	48	48	48	+½
46	46½	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	46	46⅝	45⅝	46½	+⅜
85½	86	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86	86	86	86	..
38⅜	38½	10,300	Pitts. & West Va	39	39⅜	38⅜	38½	−⅛
67½	68	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	68	68⅝	67⅝	68	−⅝
115	115¼	100	Pullman Co	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	−½
115	115¼	50	Do., odd lot	115	115	115	115	..
54	54¼	700	Punta Algre Sugar	54	54¼	54	54¼	+⅜
74¼	75¼	1,800	Railway Steel Sp	75⅝	76⅜	74⅝	74⅝	−⅝
19⅝	20	1,400	Ray Con. Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	..
81⅝	82	11,100	Reading	82	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	−⅝
37½	38½	100	Reading 2d pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	−⅛
76	76½	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	76⅝	77	76	77	..
91	91½	9,700	Royal Dutch t r	94⅝	95¼	90½	91⅝	−3¾
10¼	11	600	Saxon Motor	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	+½
8⅛	8¾	500	Seaboard Air Line	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
17⅝	18	200	Seab. Air Line pf	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	..
171½	173¾	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	171	172	171	172	+1
10⅝	10¾	400	Shattuck-Arizona	10½	11	10½	11	+½
35⅝	36	700	Sinclair Oil Refin	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	..
100¾	101	17,200	Southern Pac. x d	101⅝	102¼	100⅝	100⅝	−⅝
28⅞	29	2,800	Southern Railway	29	29⅛	29	29	−⅛
68	68½	300	Southern Ry. pf	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	−¼
40¼	40½	500	Strom. Carburetor	40⅝	40⅝	40	40⅝	−⅛
58⅝	59	24,900	Studebaker Co	60⅛	60⅝	58⅝	58⅝	−1½
46½	46½	600	Stutz Motor	46	46½	45½	46½	−⅛
35	36	600	Superior Steel	36⅛	36⅛	36	36	−⅝
12½	13	600	Tenn. C. & C	13	13½	13	13	..
191	192	5,200	Texas Co	192¼	193	191	191	−1¾
..	..	25	Tex. Co. sub. rcts. f. p	188	188	188	188	..
32¼	33	1,600	Texas & Pacific	32⅜	33	32⅛	32¼	−⅛
85	85½	6,000	Tob. Products x r	86⅝	87	84⅝	85	−1½
3⅛	3½	7,400	Tobacco Prod. rgts	4⅛	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	..
101⅝	102½	100	Tob. Prod. pf. x r	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	−⅛
35	39	400	Transue & Wms	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	−1
46	50	100	Twin City R. T	46	46	46	46	−2½
130⅝	130⅞	1,700	Union Pacific	131⅛	131⅛	130⅝	130⅝	−⅝
73⅛	74¼	70	Union Pacific pf	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	..
40⅝	41½	1,500	United Alloy Steel	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	−1
129⅛	129¾	34,800	United Cigar Stores	125½	129⅝	125½	129¼	+4
164	165	400	United Fruit	162¾	165	162¾	164½	+1
11½	11⅝	900	United Ry. Invest	12½	12½	11½	11½	−⅝
25⅝	26¼	700	United Ry. Inv. pf	26	26	26	26	−⅛
19	19⅝	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19	19	19	19	−½
53⅛	53¾	200	U.S.C.I.P.& F.pf.x d	53⅝	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛	−⅛
113⅞	113⅝	10,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	113¾	115	112	113¾	+⅝
81⅝	81½	8,400	U. S. Rubber	82	82¾	81¼	81½	−1⅛
111⅝	112¼	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	112	112¼	112	112¼	+⅛
47	47½	300	U. S. Sm. R. & M	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	−⅛
..	..	500	U. S. Steel cash	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	..
92	92¼	69,400	U. S. Steel x d	93	93	92	92	−1¼
114½	114⅝	300	U. S. Steel pf	114⅝	114⅝	114½	114½	−⅛
69⅝	70	3,500	Utah Copper	70	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	−½
15⅛	16½	300	Utah Securities	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
54½	55	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	55⅛	55⅛	54½	54½	−⅝
112	112¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	112	112	112	112	−½
8¼	8½	900	Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	−⅛
33⅝	34½	300	Wabash pf. A	34	34¼	34	34	..
11	11¼	300	Western Maryland	11¼	11¼	11	11	−⅛
88	89	1,600	Western Union Tel	88⅝	89	88⅝	89	..
44½	44⅝	7,500	Westingh. E. & M	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	−⅝
61	63	100	Westingh. 1st pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	..
9¼	9½	900	Wheeling & L. E	9⅛	9½	9	9½	−⅛
53⅞	54¼	1,400	White Motors	54¼	54⅝	53	53⅞	−1⅜
68½	68⅝	200	Wilson & Co	69	69	69	69	..
26⅝	27	12,600	Willys-Overland	27⅛	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	−1
92	92⅝	300	Willys-Overland pf	92⅝	92⅝	92	92	..
59⅛	60¼	200	Worthington Pump	60	60	60	60	..

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Porphyry Dividends.

The forthcoming action on dividends by Directors of the porphyry copper companies is being awaited with much interest in view of the unsettled conditions which prevail in the copper industry. Earnings have been falling off and this has led to the belief in some quarters that further reductions may be announced in dividend disbursements. Generally speaking, all the copper companies are paying dividends at rates in excess of those during the year or two before the war.

Optimism in Steel Industry.

Statements by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, that reports of unemployment are exaggerated and conditions generally are far better than has been believed by the public, are reassuring to those who have maintained all along that industrial good fortune was in store for this country. A significant statement made by Mr. Gary was that prices were being well maintained. Certainly if prices are being maintained by a wholesome amount of new orders prices will not be arbitrarily cut, at least for the immediate future.

New Midwest Refining Holdings.

It was learned yesterday that the Midwest Refining Company had acquired control of the Western States Oil and Land Company, which owns property in the Lance Creek Field of Wyoming. Interest was taken in this field recently when the Ohio Oil Company brought in a 4,000-barrel well. It was the belief of some oil men yesterday that the Western States Company had a half interest in this well. There are 100,000 shares of Western States stock of $1 par value. Of this amount 51 per cent. is held by Midwest.

Mexicans Ask Eight-Hour Day.

Reports received here yesterday, by men closely identified with Mexican oil properties, were to the effect that the Mexican workers had asked for higher wages. Furthermore, they are said to have demanded an eight-hour day and that the companies grant a vacation of a month to all workers who have been in the employ of the companies for a year. Certain revolutionary leaders are reported to have incited the men to make the demands.

United Drug Sales Rise.

The influenza epidemic has been of real economic import in many directions, with particular reference perhaps to the serious inroads into labor's working day and the consequent effect on earnings of both workers and employers. The life insurance companies have displayed in figures the high mortality rate. The report of the United Drug Company for 1918 raises the query whether the vast wave of illness did not work to increase the sale of medicines. The company's statement shows sales amounting to $51,028,366, an increase of $10,312,077 over the year before. The gross profit of $18,393,018 was about $4,500,000 higher than in 1917, and the net profit after allowing for depreciation and taxes totaled $4,579,992, against $3,156,007.

The Erie Notes.

The report from Washington that the Railroad Administration is considering an ingenious plan for the extension of the Erie Railroad's $15,000,000 6 per cent. notes, which fall due on April 1, next, on the basis of paying a $15 bonus to each holder of a $1,000 note was received with considerable interest. At the same time it did not receive particular credence, as it was pointed out that the bonus offered would amount to only one-half of 1 per cent. a year on the notes. It was also stated in authoritative quarters that the Railroad Administration is considering several suggestions from the note holders, the various departments of the administration, and from the Erie Railroad for the extension of the notes. It was also asserted that definite news of the arrangements for these notes would be forthcoming early next week, and Wall Street, in the face of a rise in the market quotations on the notes from 91 to 98 recently is inclined to believe that the extension has been definitely provided for.

An Outlook for Legislation.

Railroad bankers and operators were not surprised yesterday when dispatches from Washington stated that Director General of Railroads Hines had said definitely that the carriers would not be thrown back into private ownership under before-war conditions. It has been generally conceded that even though former Director General of Railroads McAdoo did threaten an exceedingly early return of the roads under pre-war conditions if his plan for the extension of the period of Federal control failed to go through, a return of the carriers would have been foolish, as receiverships would have resulted immediately and the transportation equipment of the country would have become demoralized. Mr. Hines's additional statement that the roads would not be returned until it had been determined whether sound remedial legislation could be framed met with general approval.

New Norfolk & Western Common Stock.

A bulletin was issued by the New York Stock Exchange yesterday announcing that word had been received from the Norfolk & Western Railroad of an increase of $100,000,000 in the common stock of the road. A Director of the road said later that this new stock would be held by the company and not put out at present. The company offered stockholders the opportunity to subscribe to $18,000,000 of new ten-year 6 per cent. bonds to be dated Sept. 1, 1919, and to be convertible into common stock at par. It was understood that the new issue of stock was authorized in part to provide for conversions.

Southern Freight Piling Up.

With the labor troubles in Buenos Aires, Argentina, continuing to tie up tonnage in that South American harbor, because of the inability of vessels to discharge their cargoes, there has been a steady accumulation of freight destined for that port in New York and other Atlantic ports. The piling up of such freight has not reached anything like the proportions of the accumulated South American freight which lay for so long a period in seaboard warehouses in the latter part of the war period, but it is mounting steadily and the shipping world is growing cautious in its commitments.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Statement as of Period Ended Feb. 21.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Bills.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding Feb. 15	$51,365,000	$62,457,000	$8,719,000
Net increase	*1,000,000	1,500,000	
Outstanding Feb. 21	$50,365,000	$63,957,000	$8,719,000
Cash balance	4,794,736		
Net obligation	$45,570,261		

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
A. G. & W.I.S.S. pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bklyn Union Gas	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Conn. Power pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Dodge Mfg. pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Mexican Pet	*$2	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 15
Do. pf	*$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pan Am. Pet	*$1.25	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 15
Do. pf	*$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pett. Mull. 1st-2d pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Stand. Oil of Ky	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Vulcan Detinning pf	1¾	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Do	1	Ac.	Apr. 10	Apr. 10
Yale & Towne Mfg	2½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Yukon Alaska Trust	$1	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 1

*Payable half in cash and half in Fourth issue Liberty bonds.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	$11,498,000	$3,658,500	$2,199,500
Year to date	516,367,500	194,632,000	209,288,500

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

[illegible]

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

FOREIGN ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government and municipal bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. For. Sec. 5s	99⅝	99⅞
Anglo-French 5s	97¼	97⅛
Argentine 5s	85½	90
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1921	98⅝	98⅞
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1926	96⅝	96⅞
Dom. of Canada 5s, 1931	97½	97⅞
Chinese Government 5s	72	72½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1944	95	95½
Republic of Cuba ext. 5s, 1949	90½	92
Republic of Cuba ext. 4½s, 1949	83½	90
Dominican Republic 5s	90½	..
French Republic 5½s	105¼	105¾
City of Bordeaux 6s	101⅜	102
City of Lyons 6s	101⅜	102
City of Marseilles 6s	101⅜	102
City of Paris 6s	99⅞	100
Japanese 4½s	91¼	91⅝
Japanese 4½s, second series	92	92½
Japanese 4s	77⅝	..
City of Tokio 5s	82	82½
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1919	100 1-16	100⅛
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98⅞
Un. K. of Gt. Br. & Ir. 5½s, 1937	100⅝	100⅞
United States of Mexico 5s	77	..
United States of Mexico 4s	47	57½
Russian Government 4s, 1894	23	..

UNITED STATES ISSUES.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	97½	98¼	Pan 2s, c, 1938	97	..
2s, c, 1930	97½	98¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	87	92
3s, r, 1946	89	92	Pan 3s, c, 1961	87	92
3s, c, 1946	89	92	P I 4s, '34	90	96
4s, r, 1925	104¼	105¼	P I 4s, '35	90	96
4s, c, 1925	104¼	105¼	P I 4s, '36	90	96
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97	98½	Dist of C 3-65s	97	100
Pan 2s, c, 1936	97	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97	98½			

STOCKS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf	78½	84
Ad Rumely	22	23
Alb & S	..	185
Am Ag Ch pf	98½	99
Am B N	31½	37
Do pf	43½	47
Am B Sug pf	91	95
Am Br Sh	91	99
Do pf	166	174
Am C & F pf	115	117
Am C, ex div	45	..
Am Cot Oil pf	87	93
Am Exp, ex div	88½	89
Am Lo pf	104	108
Am Malt	1⅛	1⅝
Am Sm pf, A	92½	94
Am S & R pf	103⅝	105
Am Snuff	105	115
Do pf	95	101
Am Sug R pf, ex d	116	118
Am S Tob pf	95	99
Am T & C, ex div	56	70
Am Tob	195½	198
Do pf	100½	101
Am W pf	96	97½
Am Z pf	41	50
Assets R	1	1½
Asso D G	20⅝	21½
Do 1st pf	58	62⅝
Do 2d pf	57	59
A, T & S F pf	86½	87
Barrett Co pf	111	112
Batop Min	1¼	1⅝
B'ch Cr'k	30½	..
Beth Steel	63⅝	64½
Booth Fish	20	20½
B'klyn Ed	97	100
B U Gas	80	90
Brown Sh	70	73
Do pf	98	99
B, R & P	63	72
Do pf	93½	100
Burns Bros pf	110	115
Bush Ter	..	97
But'k Co	18¼	19¼
Cal & Ar	58	60
Can So	43½	50
Can P, ex div	160	163
Case (J I) pf	93	95½
Cent Fdy	18	23
Do pf	35	39½
C R R of N J	195	220
C & S A Tel	110	116
Cerro de P	32½	32½
C'tain-teed	..	35
Chi & Alt	7⅛	9¼
Do pf	..	13
Chi Gt W pf	26	27
C & N W pf	131	135⅛
Chi, St P, M & Om	72½	80
Do pf	106	120
C, C, C & St L	32	37
Do pf	63	75
Cl & Pitts	67½	80
Do spec	55	..
Clu-P pf	104	108½
Col F pf	90	125
Col & So	22¼	22⅜
Do 1st pf	49	54½
Do 2d pf	43	48
Comp T R	38⅝	45
Cons Gas	96	97½
C I C M	6½	7
Cont C pf	106	..
Cont Ins	65	67
Crex Carp	44	65
Cruc S pf	92½	94
C-Am Sug pf	96	110
D & Co pf	95	96
D, L & W	175	185
Det Ed	110	112
Det & M	..	85
Det U Ry	80	89
D, S S & A	3⅝	3¼
Do pf	4½	7
Elec S B	54	60
Elk H C, ex div	24¼	29
Do pf, ex div	..	47
Erie & P, ex div	..	79
F M & S	9¼	11
Do pf	86½	89
Gen Chem	165	172
Do pf	103	105½
Gen Cig pf	100	105½
Gen M pf	85	85½
G'drich pf	105	110
Gulf S S 1st pf	94	99
Hartman	55	60
Homestake	97½	101
Ill Cent, ex div	96½	98½
Int Agric	14	15
Do pf	58	58½
Int H pf	114½	116½
Int N pf	94½	..
Int P pf	87	89
Int Salt	..	58
Iowa Cent	3	5
Jewel Tea pf	86	88
K C, F S & M pf	58½	..
Kelsey Wh pf	94½	96½
K & D M	3	5
Do pf	..	75
Kresge(SS)	109	120
Do pf	106½	..
Kress(S H)	63½	67½
Do pf	105½	..
Lacl G, ex div	75	80
L E & W	7½	9½
L & M pf	109	109½
L-W Bisc	43	48½
Do 1st pf	96	97
Do 2d pf	95	97½
Lorill'd Co pf	109¼	109¾
Louis & N	115	116
M'kay Cos	75	78
Do pf	64	64½
Man B'ch	½	3
Man Shirt	67	73
Marlin R	71	76
Math Alk	25	35
Max M 1st pf	58½	59
May Dep S	108	110
Mex 1st pf	16	..
Mich Cent	85½	96
M, St P & S S M	87	90
Do pf	100	108
Do l l	68	72
Mon P pf	105	..
Mor & Es	73	75½
N, C & St L	114	120
Nat B pf	120	125
Nat C & S	68	71
Do pf	103	104
Nat En pf	97	99
N Y C & St L	20	30
Do 1st pf	58	65
Do 2d pf	40	45
Nat L pf	109	111
Nat Rys of N Y Dock	20½	21
Do pf	43	45
N Y, L & West	93	98
Norf So	14	18½
N & W pf	72½	..
North Am	48	52
Nor Cent	67	..
Ohio F S	44	45
Owens B M pf	100	109
Pac Coast	40	50
Do 1st pf	68	100
Do 2d pf	55	80
P T & Tel pf	87	90
Peo & E	4½	5½
Pere M pf	40	45
Pett-Mull	29	45
Do 1st pf	96	102
Pierce-A pf	104	105
P, Ft W & C	134½	140
Pitts S pf	99	99
P & W Va pf	81½	81¾
Pond C C	13	14
Pr Stl Car pf	99	102
Pub S N J	82	90
R R Sec, I C stk ctfs	..	79
Ry Stl Spr pf	106¼	107
Rdg 1st pf	38	38½
Rep I & S pf	101¼	102¼
St L & S F	12½	13
Do pf	23	25
St L S W	17¼	20¼
Do pf	31	35¼
Savage A, ex div	61½	65
Sears-R pf	118½	125
S-S S & I	49	50
Do pf	84	90
So P R S	135	150
Do pf	107	110
St'd Mill	128	130½
Do pf	87	89½
Studeb Co pf	89	94
Sup Stl 1st pf	95	99
T P L Tr	240	290
Third Av	15¾	18
Tide W O	218	224
T, St L & West	..	10
Do ctfs	..	6
Do pf	10	20
Do pf c	10½	12
T O R T pf	81	124
Und Type	132	148
Do pf	115	121
U B & P	74	80
Un Cig Sts pf, ex div	107	119
Un Drug	92	95
Do 1st pf	53	54½
Do 2d pf	90	95
U Dyew'd	50	61
Do pf	90	..
U S Exp	19	21
U S Ind A pf	102	107
U S Rty	25¼	26½
U S Sm pf	48	49½
Va I, C & Coke	54	65
Va R & P	..	48
Wab pf B	20	22
W P Exp	63	65
W Md 2d pf	..	30
West Pac	18	20
Do pf	55	57
W & L E pf	20	22
Wilson pf	96	98
Wis Cent	31	34
Woolworth	120½	123
Do pf	115	118
Wor Pump pf A	91	93
Do pf B	70	71

General Baking Company Report.

The annual report of the General Baking Company for the year ended Dec. 28, 1918, shows net profits of $420,212, after making allowances for depreciation, charges, and Federal taxes. The total surplus of the company at the close of the year was $1,668,545. Payments on the 7 per cent. preferred stock amounted to 4 per cent., and the accumulated dividends on the preferred are now 22¼ per cent.

To Manage Federal Reserve Branch.

R. M. Gidney, at present Assistant Federal Reserve Agent at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, is soon to become manager of the Reserve Bank's branch at Buffalo. Mr. Gidney, who has been with the Reserve Bank for about two years, will go to Buffalo about the middle of next month, and it is expected that the branch will open about the middle of April.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.
MARCH 1ST, 1919.
[illegible]
MARCH 15, 1919.
Jackson, Mich., Paving.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET, New York City.
Coupons and Dividends due in March are payable at this office on and after March 1st, 1919, as follows:
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Apex Leasing Company
Butler Water Company, Issue of 1898
Butler Water Company, Issue of 1900
Granite City, Madison & Venice Water Co.
Kingston City Railroad Company
Kinston Cotton Mills
Lenoir City, Tenn., The City of
Mt. Vernon Electric Light & Power Co.
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Company
Pittsburg & Shawmut Railroad Company
Southern Power Company
Wichita Water Company
MARCH 4, 1919.
James Everard's Breweries
Dividends
MARCH 1, 1919.
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co.
F. W. Woolworth Co., Common
Sheffield Farms Company, Inc.
New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK
THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919:
MARCH 1ST, 1919.
American Cotton Oil Co., Com. Stock Div. 1%.
American Cotton Oil Co., 5% Notes, Series "B"
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Reg. Guar. Quarterly Dividend 1¾%.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Spl. Guar. Quarterly Dividend 1%.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Gen. Mtge. Portsmouth, Ohio.
MARCH 2, 1919.
American Cotton Oil Co., 1-Year 7% Gold Notes.

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A security which combines large yield from monthly cash dividends—attractive speculative advantages and high degree of marketability.
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for Corporations with Incomes of $25,000 and over. Includes a practical illustration embracing Inadmissible and Intangible Assets and Changes in Invested Capital.
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High Grade Securities Salesman by responsible Investment House. One with New York City clientele desired. Commission basis. Apply after 12 noon today. 52 William St., Room 1001, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Garland Steamship Corporation, for the purpose of election of officers and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1919, at two o'clock P. M.
J. F. WATSON, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Garland Steamship Corporation, for the purpose of election of officers and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1919, at two o'clock, P. M.
J. F. Watson, Secretary.

BIG EARNINGS IN 1918 FOR LOCOMOTIVE CO.

Report for Last Six Months of the Year Shows Increase of $23,520,900.

FOREIGN ORDERS LARGER

Early Determination of Disposition to be Made of Railroads Declared to be Vital.

The report of the American Locomotive Company for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows gross earnings of $59,480,026, an increase of $23,520,900 over the corresponding six months of 1917. These earnings are on the basis of $118,960,052 for a full year. In the report of the preceding year the gross earnings were $80,588,071.

"The unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1918," the report says, "amounted to $54,517,373, and since that date approximately $4,300,000 of orders have been received for Canada, South Africa, and Argentine Republic. We anticipate in the future a moderate amount of additional foreign buying, but the prospect for domestic orders is very poor. The Pittsburgh plant will be closed at the completion of its schedule the latter part of March. The company has sufficient business to operate the other plants at a reduced rate of production until about June 30.

"It is vitally important to the prosperity of the locomotive industry, and all industries connected with the building and equipment of railways, that a prompt and definite settlement be made of the questions before Congress of the disposition and financing of the railroads of this country; such settlement will aid materially in the readjustment of general business from a war to a peace basis."

The net profits of the company for the six months were $8,244,352, an increase of $2,234,343 over the corresponding period of 1917. After reservations of $3,148,884 for Federal taxes, an increase of $1,126,217, there was available for dividends $5,095,468, equivalent after the payment of preferred dividends to nearly $17 a share on the $25,000,000 common stock. The company reserved for additions and betterments a total of $1,000,000. After this allowance, and dividend payments of $1,500,000, there was left a surplus for the six months of $2,595,468.

On Nov. 1, 1918, the company received from the United States Railroad Administration a contract for 500 standardized locomotives which are now in process of construction.

FEBRUARY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of February aggregated 12,052,494 shares, an increase of 417,833 shares compared with the previous month and an increase of 736,342 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was 934,890 shares, on the 26th, and the lightest 282,107 shares, on the 3d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 487,085 shares, on the 15th, and the minimum 147,080 shares, on the 8th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for February and since Jan. 1 this year, as compared with corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1919	12,052,494	1919	23,687,155
1918	11,816,152	1918	24,820,926
1917	13,626,116	1917	30,049,906
1916	12,204,911	1916	28,145,172
1915	4,380,591	1915	9,456,308
1914	6,232,873	1914	16,338,629
1913	6,641,440	1913	15,375,640
1912	7,091,192	1912	18,000,057
1911	10,171,008	1911	20,554,779
1910	15,994,602	1910	40,111,146
1909	13,348,755	1909	29,616,347
1908	9,817,723	1908	26,533,381
1907	16,483,152	1907	39,497,949
1906	21,687,579	1906	60,235,447
1905	[illegible]	1905	46,129,984
1904	8,571,484	1904	20,307,225
1903	10,927,401	1903	28,933,700
1902	12,950,080	1902	27,714,090
1901	21,581,389	1901	52,068,992
1900	10,207,910	1900	20,071,370
1899	15,994,886	1899	40,128,496
1898	8,978,567	1898	18,195,261
1897	2,817,593	1897	6,118,648
1896	5,194,421	1896	9,594,443
1895	3,025,629	1895	6,262,706
1894	3,171,496	1894	7,756,580
1893	10,817,742	1893	31,375,083
1892	11,442,001	1892	21,265,227
1891	3,228,411	1891	8,724,180
1890	5,200,965	1890	11,573,040
1889	5,898,574	1889	10,756,757

Dealings in bonds exceeded all previous totals for the month of February, amounting to $239,122,000. The nearest approach to this total in any corresponding month was $112,922,050 in 1905 and $103,651,300 in 1901, these being the only two years in which the February total reached $100,000,000 in the history of the Stock Exchange. Last month's total was a decrease of $38,023,500 from the previous month, but an increase of $47,148,500 over the same month last year. The total for the month was divided as follows among the various classes of issues: Corporations, $28,232,000; Liberty, $180,862,500; foreign Governments, $28,951,000; State, $515,500, and New York City, $261,000. The heaviest day's trading was $14,778,000 on the 7th and the lightest $8,755,500 on the 26th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $7,395,000 on the 1st and the minimum $6,373,500 on the 8th.

The following table gives the bond dealings for February and from Jan. 1 of this year, as compared with previous years:

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

February.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	
1919	$239,122,000	1919	$516,367,500
1918	84,708,500	1918	191,973,500
1917	78,273,000	1917	208,671,800
1916	83,351,000	1916	198,898,500
1915	43,688,500	1915	100,234,500
1914	69,418,000	1914	158,780,000
1913	47,751,000	1913	102,285,500
1912	51,823,000	1912	164,675,000
1911	72,283,000	1911	162,938,000
1910	63,792,000	1910	151,082,500
1909	110,772,000	1909	248,635,500
1908	56,327,200	1908	146,582,200
1907	31,941,500	1907	85,207,500
1906	59,854,500	1906	165,181,100
1905	112,922,050	1905	251,511,050
1904	35,994,200	1904	115,920,200
1903	65,627,700	1903	132,455,200
1902	84,192,500	1902	178,223,000
1901	103,651,300	1901	198,502,750
1900	44,718,100	1900	92,501,000
1899	91,518,720	1899	236,298,460
1898	96,295,210	1898	190,204,310
1897	41,165,520	1897	81,426,890
1896	47,080,050	1896	86,495,250
1895	18,474,300	1895	47,683,200
1894	24,168,500	1894	58,297,300
1893	48,506,200	1893	97,547,700
1892	77,030,150	1892	146,646,410
1891	27,602,700	1891	70,732,500
1890	32,847,100	1890	77,880,300
1889	47,299,600	1889	89,060,524

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In its weekly survey of business conditions, Dun's Review considers that while there has been improvement in some branches, the attitude of caution still prevails, there being only isolated cases where vigorous operations are in progress. In commenting further The Review says:

"For the waiting policy of buyers, whose potential needs are heavy, the explanation lies chiefly in the price question, but even after many weeks of market deflation, embracing a considerable range of commodities and in some instances of a drastic nature, demand continues hesitant. As a natural outcome of this condition, manufacturing in most lines, and notably in the leading Eastern centres, has receded materially from the extraordinary rate of the war period, and diminution of consumers' purchasing power through elimination of overtime work and increasing unemployment is an influence in retail circles. Yet there are various bright spots apparent, including the strong financial position and the exceptionally light commercial mortality, and sentiment reflects growing optimism as the Spring season, with its promise of enlarging outdoor activities, approaches.

"Clearing House operations at the principal cities of the United States continue to reflect the prevalence of considerable business activity generally, total exchanges this week amounting to $5,380,859,278, an increase of 15.8 per cent., as compared with this week last year."

Bradstreet's Review says:

"While the trade and industrial pace is still of a cautious, in some sections, indeed, an even slow, character, evidences of moderate improvement in distribution are now too numerous to be denied. Certain it is that, compared with a month ago, there are fewer poor reports, and a résumé of both wholesale and retail trade, of industrial conditions, and of collections reveals the general trend to be rather above than below fair."

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	62.74	62.24	62.32	—.35
25 industrials	87.38	86.03	86.38	—.83
50 stocks	75.06	74.13	74.35	—.59

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 27	75.53	74.47	74.94	+.34
Feb. 26	74.96	73.78	74.60	+.69
Feb. 25	74.28	73.58	73.91	—.34
Feb. 24	74.86	73.74	74.25	+.31
Feb. 22	Holiday.			
Feb. 21	74.13	73.00	73.94	..
Feb. 20	73.87	73.10	73.20	+.14

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Feb.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	75.53	Feb. 27	70.33	Feb. 10	74.35
1918	70.95	Feb. 19	67.19	Feb. 7	69.00
1917	83.46	Feb. 21	77.34	Feb. 3	80.65
1916	86.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	75.53	Feb. 27	69.73	Jan. 21	74.35
†1918	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.87
Full Years.					
1918	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.38
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	98.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

		—Net Change.— Day.	Month.	Year.
40 issues	78.61	—.07	+.10	+1.23

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Feb. 27	78.08	+.06	Feb. 19	78.23	+.14
Feb. 26	78.02	—.02	Feb. 18	78.09	+.02
Feb. 25	78.04	—.14	Feb. 17	78.07	+.03
Feb. 24	78.18	—.07	Feb. 15	78.04	+.01
Feb. 22	Holiday.		Feb. 14	78.03	+.06
Feb. 21	78.25	+.03	Feb. 13	78.09	+.02
Feb. 20	78.22	—.01	Feb. 12	Holiday.	

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1919	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	78.01
†1918	77.43	Jan. 31	76.64	Jan. 24	76.78
Full Years.					
1918	82.38	Nov. 12	75.65	Sep. 27	78.78
1917	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 20	74.54
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.10	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

COTTON MARKET UPSET.

Reports That Embargo Would Not Be Lifted Bring Losses of 60 to 90 Points.

Reports current that Southern Senators and Congressmen had been told by the President that he could do nothing for them in the way of having the embargo on cotton to Central European countries lifted completely upset our market for the staple yesterday. Not only did it do this; it also upset the Liverpool market, which in its closing hour turned very weak and finished at losses running to as much as 44 English points. Our market finished the day at losses of 60 to 90 points, closing at about the low levels of the day.

At the outset of the day prices were generally down, losses overnight running to 35 points for March, the greatest initial loss of any option, to 15 points for October. May and July were down about 30 points. Then for a short time the market improved, until prices were almost at the Thursday closing figures. March, the weak option, was still some 10 points down, but the others were on a parity with where they left off on the previous day. However, when it became rumored about that the hoped-for removal of the cotton embargo on Central European countries would have to go glimmering for the time being, the market began to sink. Southern and foreign interests sold freely, and what little buying there was, most of which came from New York ring sources, was totally incapable of holding the market within reasonable bounds.

By noon the market was off 35 to 50 points, and it continued to decline, with only the slightest and most temporary checks, right to the close of the session. At the finish the market was down 63 to 91 points for the active months, and spot cotton was off 90 points. A good many stop orders were caught in the decline in futures, and the covered-up position of the professional ring traders supplied little supporting power from this source. It was a case of where the technical position favored just such a sharp break as was seen.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
March	22.56	22.80	22.00	22.00	22.91
May	21.70	21.97	21.16	21.19@21.23	22.00
July	20.98	21.27	20.55	20.58@20.60	21.30
Aug.	20.66	20.65	20.33	20.20	20.60
Sept.	..	..	..	19.82	20.40
Oct.	20.03	20.17	19.54	19.55@19.59	20.18
Dec.	19.85	19.94	19.50	19.30@19.35	19.90
Jan.	19.75	19.76	19.25	19.15@19.25	19.73

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 90 points decline, to 28c for middling upland; sales, 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 27.25c; Savannah, 27c; Augusta, 25.62c; Memphis, 26.50c; Houston, 25.75c; Little Rock, 26.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	54,281	8,483	14,492
Exports	40,773	......	......
Exports, season	2,925,777	2,823,561	2,768,531
N. Y. stocks	86,768	86,701	141,280
Port stocks	1,400,902	1,383,790	1,503,429
N. Y. arrivals	286	319	......

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 17.18d for middling, and 18.90d for good middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, of which 1,500 were American. Imports, 16,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American. Futures opened steady, 11 to 19 points up, and closed irregular, unchanged to 44 points down. Prices: March, 16.75d; April, 15.72d; May, 13.80d; June, 13.50d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths quiet.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	$1.33	$1.31½	$1.31½	$1.32	..
March	1.31½	1.28⅝	1.31¼	1.30	$1.27⅜
May	1.25⅝	1.23⅝	1.25⅜	1.23¼	1.27
July	1.21½	1.19	1.21½	1.19⅝	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	58⅜	58	58⅜	58	..
March	59	58⅛	58⅜	58	89⅝
May	60	58⅞	59⅞	59¼	87⅝
July	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	58¼	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 68¼@69c; No. 2 white, 69c; No. 3 white, 68½c; No. 4 white, 67c; ordinary clipped, 67@68½c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.20	24.65	24.95	24.90	25.87
July	24.50	23.80	24.39	24.05	26.10
Ribs—					
May	22.70	22.15	22.65	22.55	25.02
July	21.60	21.00	21.50	21.50	25.47
Pork—					
May	40.85	39.50	40.75	40.50	47.80
July	37.60	37.15	37.40	37.25	....

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Prev. Close.
May	....	....	14.55	14.45
July	13.91	13.90	14.03	13.90
September	....	....	13.75	13.62
December	13.55	13.55	13.54	13.40

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
March	$1.46½	$1.45	$1.46½
May	1.51	1.46½	1.50⅝

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,669 packages. Less demand for the top grades of fresh table butter and tone barely steady. Continued export buying of other qualities which give good support to the market. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 56@56½c; extras, 92 score, 55@55½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 49½@54½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 46@48c; lower grades, 42@45c; unsalted, higher than extras, 58½@60c; extras, 58½@59c; firsts, 52@58c; seconds, 49@52c; State dairy tubs, finest, 53@54c; good to prime, 48@52c; common to fair, 39@47c; renovated, extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42@43c; lower grades, 35@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 41@42c; ladies, current makes, firsts, 37@38½c; seconds, 35½@36c; lower grades, 34@35c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35½c; No. 2, 34½@35c; lower grades, 30@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,636 cases. The market is unsettled and weaker on average offerings. Most trading 41½@42½c, some poor Southern lower and a few fancy Northern higher. Outlook very uncertain. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44½@45c; extra firsts, 43½@44c; firsts, 41½@43c; seconds, 40@41c; dirties, No. 1, 39@40c; No. 2 and poorer, 37@38½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 37@38c; undergrades, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 52@53c; ordinary to prime, 49@51c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 48@52c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 52@53c; lower grades, 47@51c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 47@51c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 45@47c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 45@46c; duck eggs, 45@52c.

DISCOUNT COMPANY FORMED IN ST. LOUIS

Concerns to Enter Acceptance Field to be Organized in Many Other Cities.

EXPECT CHAIN OVER NATION

New Clearing House Ruling is Expected to Facilitate and Popularize Business.

The establishment of a discount company in St. Louis, undertaken by interests connected with the Fletcher-American National Bank of that city, similar to the Discount Corporation of New York, is the latest step to be taken by bankers who are endeavoring to broaden the American market for acceptances. The company, it was learned yesterday, is about to be incorporated, and it is expected it will soon be in operation.

Another discount company will be established in Chicago in the near future, and within a few months, if the present movement is successful, other companies will be organized in all the cities which have Federal Reserve Banks. Companies are expected to be formed in Boston and Philadelphia before Summer. All will be local in point of stock ownership and management, but it is expected that they will work in harmony. The American Acceptance Council is behind the movement, and is now looking forward to a chain of accepting and discounting companies in all chief cities of the country.

The recent action of the New York Clearing House Association in ruling that charges shall be optional on the collection of acceptances for which credit is available at the New York Federal Reserve Bank on the day of maturity, is expected to facilitate greatly the movement to popularize the acceptance business.

Some trouble was experienced and a good deal of misunderstanding and not a little unpleasantness created in the past because of the manner of handling the collection of acceptances.

In most cases where the bills had to go out of town for collection, there was a lapse of two or three days, sometimes more, before the funds would be returned to the New York banks, and for this lapse and the service rendered, the local institutions were in the habit of charging a small commission, usually one-fortieth to one-twentieth of 1 per cent. Banks in some cities protested against this charge, and in more than a few cases out-of-town banks refused to make their bills payable here.

Under the new arrangement, collection may be made through the Federal Reserve Bank, by having the acceptance deposited with the bank a few days before it is due, in which case it will be forwarded to the point of collection, and, on maturity, the credit will be wired back to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. In this way, the collection is made virtually a cash transaction, and no charge will be made for the service.

This, it is expected, will tend to swell the volume of business coming to New York and will also increase the volume of out-of-town business. So optimistic, in fact, are some of the bankers who are working for the improvement of the acceptance market over this latest development that it was said yesterday the plan to form discount and accepting companies in outside cities would be pushed with great vigor.

The Belgian credit for $50,000,000, which is an acceptance operation, managed by a syndicate of New York banks headed by the Guaranty Trust Company, and participated in by nearly 200 banks in all parts of the country, is being used as an educational medium through which banks which have heretofore refused to enter the acceptance field are being shown the advantages and attractions of the business. Some of the local bankers interested in the project say this Belgian credit will do a great deal in popularizing acceptances.

Quaker Oats Co. Report.

The annual report of the Quaker Oats Company for the year ended with December, 1918, issued yesterday, showed a surplus of $3,502,588, after the deduction of charges and Federal taxes. This was equal to $34.79 a share earned on the $8,250,000 common stock, which compared with $52.65 a share earned on the same stock in 1917. The report showed a surplus for the year after the payment of preferred and common stock dividends amounting to $1,632,886. In 1917 the year's surplus after the payment of dividends was $3,477,627.

Individual Income Tax Return

For Net Incomes of Over $5,000

We have ready for immediate distribution and shall be glad to send upon request, a copy of official form 1040 for filing income tax returns. This is the form issued by the United States Internal Revenue Service on which individual incomes of over $5,000 during 1918 are to be reported.

We suggest you ask for Circular A-333.

Harris, Forbes & Company

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Interborough Consolidated Corporation

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders:

In view of the public announcement of the danger of default in the payment of semi-annual interest due April 1, 1919, upon the Interborough-Metropolitan Company Collateral Trust Four-and-a-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and of the organization of a Protective Committee of the holders of such bonds, the undersigned have, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the preferred and common stock of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of all Stockholders thereof who shall become parties to the deposit agreement now in course of preparation.

Stockholders are requested to deposit their Certificates of Stock with **Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company**, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as depositary, which will issue temporary receipts to be exchanged for transferable certificates of deposit. When prepared, copies of the deposit agreement may be obtained from the Depositary.

All deposited stock certificates must be endorsed in blank, dated, properly witnessed and the requisite stock transfer stamps attached thereto. In order to protect the Committee against unauthorized transfers, the endorsements must be guaranteed by a member of the New York Stock Exchange, by a Bank or Trust Company in the City of New York, or by a Bank or Trust Company having a correspondent in that City.

Dated, February 28, 1919.

EUGENE V. R. THAYER, Chairman,
CHELLIS A. AUSTIN,
HARRY BRONNER,
MORTIMER N. BUCKNER,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
Committee.

CHARLES D. MAKEPEACE, Secretary,
115 Broadway, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Counsel,
61 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 42 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Stallforth & Co., Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Stallforth & Co., Inc., will be held Tuesday, March 4, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of said Company, in Room 605, at 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Feb. 21, 1919.
J. A. ROBERTSON, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company, Jackson, Miss., March 1st, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, 118 North Congress Street, in the City of Jackson, Miss., Tuesday, April 1st, 1919, at 2:00 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from March 1st to April 1st, 1919.

By order of the Board.
C. S. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual General Meeting of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited, will be held at Room "G," King Edward Hotel, King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, on Tuesday, March 18th, 1919, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and consider the statement of accounts and balance sheet of the Company, to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

THE McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
J. H. SPENCE, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, February 27th, 1919.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Leadville Consolidated Mining Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, 74 Cortlandt Street, New York City, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 18th, 1919, at 1:00 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will close on March 8th and reopen March 19th, 1919.

P. J. BURKE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held on the 5th day of February, 1919, declared the regular quarterly dividend of three (3%) per cent., payable on the 1st day of April, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of March, 1919.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED,
HARPER SIBLEY, Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ontario, February 5, 1919.

TAYLOR-WHARTON IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

High Bridge, N. J., February 28, 1919.

A dividend of 3% on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company has been declared, to be paid out of the surplus or net profits of the Company on April 1st, 1919, to the holders of record of outstanding Common Stock at 3 P. M. on March 24th, 1919. The books will close at 3 P. M. March 24th, 1919, and remain closed until 9 A. M. on April 1st, 1919.

W. A. INGRAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent. (2¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 20th, 1919, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. April 10th, 1919. The above dividend includes one per cent. (1%) on account of back dividends.

The transfer books will be closed on April 10th, 1919, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on April 11th, 1919, at 10 A. M.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY,
by CHARLES E. OUTRAM, Secretary.
Sewaren, N. J., February 27th, 1919.

Swift & Company

Union Stock Yards, Chicago

Dividend No. 133

Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record, March 10, 1919, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY,
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 79.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend, (No. 79) of One and 50/100 Dollars ($1.50) per share, on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 1st, 1919, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1919. Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 14th, 1919. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary & Treasurer.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.

The Board of Directors have today declared a regular quarterly dividend of $2 per share, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, payable May 31st, 1919, to the stockholders of record May 1st, 1919.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treas.
Boston, February 11th, 1919.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

CALUMET AND ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will pay dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) a share March 24th, 1919, to stock of record March 7th, 1919. Books do not close.

GORDON R. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company, held February 27, 1919, a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred and $2.00 per share on the common stock of the Company was declared, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record March 14, 1919.

D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on March 1, 1919, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds payable by their terms on March 1, 1919, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston will be paid in New York by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Second Mortgage A-Debentures of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing March 1st, 1919, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto this 25th day of February, 1919.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary.

LAKE SUPERIOR PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TAKE NOTICE that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, maturing March 1st, 1919, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Imperial Bank of Canada at Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que., or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

DATED at Toronto this 25th day of February, 1919.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK of Cordele, located at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. W. CANNON, Cashier, Liquidating Agent.
Dated Jan. 27, 1919.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY

The interest due April 1st, 1919, on the coupon and registered bonds of this Company will be paid by the Central Union Trust Company of New York. The transfer books for the registered bonds will close March 14th, 1919, and reopen April 2nd, 1919.

H. W. HILL, Treasurer.
New York, February 26th, 1919.

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Bonds of 1921.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1919, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Executive Office of the Society, 346 Fourth Ave., cor. 25th St., on and after March 1st.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1919. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE — PHILADELPHIA COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 5 PER CENT GOLD BONDS, DATED MARCH 1ST, 1899, STAMPED UNDER SINKING FUND CONTRACT OF JULY 10, 1917.

Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock p. m. of **Wednesday, April 2d, 1919**, at the office of THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee under the Sinking Fund Contract dated July 10, 1917, with the PHILADELPHIA COMPANY, providing for a Sinking Fund in respect to First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 per cent Gold Bonds of the **PHILADELPHIA COMPANY**, dated March 1, 1899, for the sale to them of all or any part of so many Bonds of $1000 each of said Bonds which have been stamped under the terms of the Sinking Fund Contract of July 10, 1917, as the sum of $112,322.00, applicable to the Sinking Fund, will pay for, in accordance with the terms of the said contract.

Lowest bids at a price not exceeding 107½ per cent of the par value and accrued interest, within the number stated, will be accepted, and the parties offering them advised at once and payment made on surrender and transfer of the Bonds, accompanied by Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for accrued interest, **April 3, 1919**. Interest on the Bonds so accepted will cease on **April 3, 1919**.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids not satisfactory to said trustee. The offers of bidders unknown to the trustee must be accompanied by satisfactory references.

Should two or more holders bid the same lowest price the number of bonds taken from each will be, as nearly as practicable, pro rata.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the Sale of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds of the **PHILADELPHIA COMPANY**," and addressed to

ASA S. WING, President,
THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
N. W. cor. 4th and Chestnut sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF THE COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1927.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above-mentioned company under the mortgage from said company to the undersigned, successor trustee, for account of the Sinking Fund, to the extent of One Hundred Eighty-eight Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty-eight Dollars and Seventeen Cents ($188,728.17) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before April 2nd, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of the said mortgage.

No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals. Bonds accepted must be delivered on April 3rd or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated, New York, February 15th, 1919.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

A. W. HUDSON, President.
Dated December 31, 1918.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

Income Tax Forms

Ready for Distribution

FOR reporting incomes of *more than* $5,000—Form 1040.

For reporting net incomes of *not more* than $5,000—Form 1040A.

For reporting information of payments of $1,000 or more during 1918 for salaries, wages, compensation, rent, interest, etc.—Form 1099.

Individuals and corporations will be allowed an extension of forty-five days upon filing a tentative return on or before March 15th, accompanied by payment of at least 25 per cent. of the estimated amount of tax due. Forms for tentative returns (Form 1040-T for individuals, and Form 1031-T for corporations) may be had upon application.

We shall be pleased to give you any information you may desire regarding the preparation of your return.

Our Booklet on the New Revenue Law contains the full text of the income tax, war profits and excess profits tax, and other provisions of the Act, with explanatory summaries and examples of the application of the law. This booklet will be sent on request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE, Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street — MADISON AVENUE OFFICE, Madison Avenue and 60th Street

Capital and Surplus - - $50,000,000
Resources more than - $700,000,000

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1ST, 1919, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

- Bear Lithia Springs Co. Gen. 5s
- Brownsville & Matamoros Bridge Co., Guar. 4s
- City of Greeley, Colorado, 4½s, Ref. Water Bonds
- Elmira Water, Light & Railroad Co., 1st Cons. 5s
- Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
- Interstate Electric Corp., 2 Yr. 6% Notes
- Island Oil & Transport Corp., 1st Lien 7% Gold Bonds
- Island Oil & Transport Corp., 2½ Yr. 7% Gold Notes
- Leavenworth Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Manila Suburban Railway Co., 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s
- Mobile Light & Railroad Co., 1st Cons. Mtge. 5s
- New York Trap Rock Corp., Ser. Gold 6s
- Perry Electric Light Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
- Restigouche Salmon Club, Series B
- St. Maurice Lumber Co., Purchase Money 5s
- San Antonio Gas & Electric Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
- San Antonio Traction Co., 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
- Southern Light & Traction Co., Coll. Trust 5s
- South Carolina Light, Power & Railway Co., 3 Yr. 7% Gold Notes
- Standard Gas & Electric Co., 3 Yr. Coll. Tr. Gold 7s
- A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co., 1st Mtge. 6s
- A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co., Gen. Ref. Sinking Fund Gold 6s
- Underground Electric R'ways Co. of London, Ltd., 6% Income Bonds
- United States & Porto Rico Navigation Co., 1st Mtge 6s
- Utica Suburban Railway Co., 1st Mtge. 5s
- Wabash Railway Co., 1st Lien 20 Yr. Gold Equip. S. F. 5s

DUE MARCH 15TH, 1919.

- Frisco Construction Co., 5% Equipment Gold Notes

DUE MARCH 20TH, 1919.

- Ohio Copper Company of Utah, 3 Yr. Coll. Tr. Conv. 7% Notes

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York

London — Paris

Foreign Exchange

Administrator — Guardian

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT

MR. HAROLD C. FIELD
AND
MR. ANTONIO LAZO

Have been admitted to partnership in this firm on this day.

Mr. Field will be located at the Providence office.

Mr. Lazo will be resident partner in New York in charge of the New York office.

BODELL & CO.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, MARCH 1ST, 1919.

PROVIDENCE, 10 WEYBOSSET ST.
BOSTON, 55 CONGRESS ST.
NEW YORK, 120 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York, February 21, 1919.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid April 1, 1919, to Preferred Stockholders of record at 3:00 P. M. March 18, 1919.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.

Coupon No. 39, due March 1, 1919, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company, will be paid on and after March 1, by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37-43 Wall Street, New York City.

GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

SPLIT NEXT LOAN, PLEA OF BANKERS

New York Institutions Ask Secretary Glass to Make Notes Attractive.

IN FAVOR OF TWO ISSUES

Suggest Taxable Loan, Five Years at 5 Per Cent.—Another, Tax-Free at 4 Per Cent.

The Association of State Banks of New York State, which met in Syracuse on Thursday, passed resolutions urging Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, to issue such notes for the coming Victory Liberty Loan as would "strongly present attractions that offset some of the disappointments which have come to the investors in previous loans." In view of this, the State banks favor a loan of five years at not less than 5 per cent., subject to all Federal taxes, and a tax-free loan to run for the same period and bear not less than 4 per cent. They would have both issues redeemable by the Government at par at the end of three years, at the option of the Government. Following is the text of the resolution in full:

"The member banks of the Association of State Banks of the State of New York, with the earnest desire to co-operate with the Treasury in placing the forthcoming Victory Liberty Loan, respectfully make the following representations and suggestions:

"It is evident from the speeches of the Secretary of the Treasury that he fully understands that the situation is decidedly different from that under which the four preceding Liberty loans were floated. The impulse given by the patriotism of the people naturally differs after victory from what it was during the war. Under that impetus the people were willing to subscribe liberally to a security of which the former issues were selling in the market at a discount of from 4 to 6 per cent. The readiness with which this was done marks one of the most notable acts of devotion for which the war has been so conspicuous.

"Banks and corporations are still holding large amounts of these bonds, not only as a part of their own investments, but as lenders thereon to subscribers who are slowly paying their loans. When we are asked to again invest funds which we hold in trust for our depositors and stockholders, it must be evident that in the changed situation we must show a different basis if we hope to make a successful campaign. To our mind it will be very difficult to interest the people at large to take the new loan unless some decided and striking feature is connected with it—especially in view of the shrinkage in the market value of the Liberty bonds they already hold.

"We believe that feature should be such an advance in the rate of interest as will attract generally the money of the people. In view of the necessities of trade and business in the reconstruction period it is certainly desirable that the resources of the Federal Reserve Bank should not be hampered or absorbed to the extent that will be necessary if too low a rate of interest is adopted. It has been stated, but we believe mistakenly, that a higher rate of interest would reduce the savings banks' deposits. The experience of the past loans has proved that the banks paying 3½ per cent. interest have not been affected by the flotation of Government bonds paying 4½ per cent. interest. It is also a fact that the total deposits of the savings banks of the State of New York are millions greater than they were at the commencement of the war. It has also been stated that a higher rate of interest would affect the price of the present Government bonds as well as of all other bonds. It has, however, been clearly and frequently demonstrated that the placing of short-time notes of railroads and industrial corporations has not affected the price of the long-time bonds of these same corporations.

"We believe that two issues of notes appealing to the larger investor and to men of women of moderate means, with different rates of interest, would meet the situation. It should be borne in mind that an increased rate of interest is equivalent to a reduction in the country at large, through giving the burden on the years during which the issue is to run.

"In view of these and other considerations, we beg to offer the following suggestions:

"1. That two classes of notes be offered, viz., a popular Victory Loan bearing a rate of not less than 5 per cent., maturing in five years. Such notes to be subject to all United States taxes. It is believed would be promptly taken by small investors all over the country, inasmuch as its market value should at all times be par or above.

"2. That a tax-free loan at not less than 4 per cent., maturing in five years, be offered. Such a loan would be attractive to large investors.

"3. That both issues of notes may be redeemable after the three years at par at the option of the Government.

"We believe, moreover, that notwithstanding the seeming liberality of the terms proposed, such terms will ultimately be of great advantage to the National Government and the taxpayers, for the proposed rates will be only temporary. Under present financial conditions it would be impossible to issue long-time bonds on terms favorable to the Government, but at the end of three years, or at most five years, under more settled conditions, long-time bonds undoubtedly can be issued at such low rates of interest as will more than compensate for the delay.

"Candidly, we look forward to a weariesome and perhaps unsuccessful campaign to market a loan that does not palpably and strongly present attractions that offset some of the disappointments which have come to the investors in previous loans. It seems to us that the patriotic and willing subscribers to these loans are entitled now to some consideration in the terms of the new issue, inasmuch as the extra burden of interest is practically assumed by the whole country in the payment of taxes.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury."

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Lead	5.82½		5.80	5.40
Spelter	6.60	6.75	6.60	6.75
Antimony	7.00	7.25	7.00	7.25
Platinum	$45.00	--	$35.00	--
Aluminum	$1.00	--	$1.00	--
Tron, No. 2X				
Silicon	$6.15	--	$6.15	--

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 15½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Thursday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	75	0 0	75	0 0
Copper, futures	72	10 0	70	10 0
Tin, spot	220	0 0	222	0 0
Tin, futures	214	10 0	214	10 0
Spelter, spot	41	0 0	40	0 0
Spelter, futures	37	0 0	36	0 0
Lead, spot	23	10 0	23	0 0
Lead, futures	23	0 0	22	10 0

BOND AVERAGES.

February, 1919.

FORTY BONDS.

	Net Close.	Ch'ge.		Net Close.	Ch'ge.
Feb. 1	77.99	—.03	Feb. 15	78.04	+.01
Feb. 3	78.09	+.10	Feb. 17	78.07	+.03
Feb. 4	78.18	+.09	Feb. 18	78.09	+.02
Feb. 5	78.25	+.04	Feb. 19	78.23	+.14
Feb. 6	78.31	+.06	Feb. 20	78.22	—.01
Feb. 7	78.30	—.08	Feb. 21	78.25	+.03
Feb. 8	78.18	—.02	Feb. 22	Holiday.	
Feb. 10	78.11	—.07	Feb. 24	78.16	—.07
Feb. 12	78.07	—.04	Feb. 25	78.04	—.14
Feb. 13	Holiday.		Feb. 26	78.02	—.02
Feb. 14	78.09	+.02	Feb. 27	78.08	+.06
Feb. 14	78.03	—.06	Feb. 28	78.01	—.07

RANGE FOR FEBRUARY.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	78.29	4	77.99	1	78.01
1918	87.31	5	76.82	28	78.63
1917	88.49	1	87.60	26	87.17
1916	87.36	4	86.07	22	86.62
1915	88.27	4	87.42	25	87.46
1914	89.13	4	88.61	20	88.66
1913	93.10	1	90.53	22	90.53

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	78.01	Jan. 8	77.99	Jan. 24	78.01
1918	93.36	Nov. 12	75.49	Sep. 27	78.79
1917	90.48	Jan. 30	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	90.18	Nov. 17	86.19	Apr. 29	89.64
1915	97.63	Mar. 24	91.42	Jan. 2	93.07
1914	93.42	Feb. 4	91.49	Dec. 19	91.49
1913	94.21	Jan. 10	86.45	Dec. 19	86.54

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argent. Govt.	5	May 15,'20	98¼	98¾	6.60
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	5.75
Gov. of N. F.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.80
Norway, Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	99¾	100½	5.75
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	99½	5.00
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	67	68	...
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'20	139	144	...
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	59	60	...
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100½	4.00

Company Issues.

A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'20	99½	100¾	6.70
A. B. Mag. C.	7	Jan. 15,'21	99	100	7.00
A. E. Mag. C.	7	Nov. 15,'22	99	100	7.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	7	Sep., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sept., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	97	98	6.00
Am. Thread.	6	Dec., 1928	101¼	102½	5.60
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1924	99¾	99¾	6.10
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1919	100¾	101¼	5.40
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1920	100¾	102	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1921	103¼	103½	6.00
Am. Tob. Co.	7	Nov., 1922	103¾	103¾	6.10
Anh. Teb. Co.	...	Nov., 1925	103¾	103¾	6.20
Ark. Val. Ry.	...	Holiday			
B. & O. R.	6	July, 1919	97½	98½	7.00
B. & O. R.	6	July, 1919	99½	99¾	5.70
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100¾	100¾	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'20	100¾	101¼	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July15,'21	101¼	101½	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	101¼	101½	6.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	101½	101½	6.55
Can Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	100¾	100¾	5.90
Cen. Arg. Ry.	6	Feb., 1927	89	91	7.50
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1919	99	100	6.00
Chi. Pn. Tool.	6	Oct., 1921	98½	99½	6.30
Chi., R. & Q.	4	July, 1921	95¾	95¾	5.85
C., R. I. & P.	6	Feb., 1922	98	98½	6.05
Chi. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	100	100¼	6.45
Chi. Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	100	100¾	5.70
Cud'hy P. Co.	7	July 15,'23	101½	102½	6.40
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97	97¾	5.50
Duq. L. Co.	6	July, 1919	97¾	98¾	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	97¾	98	...
Fed. Sug. R.	5	Jan., 1920	98½	99¾	5.75
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1919	100¾	100¾	5.35
Gen. Electric	6	July, 1920	100¾	100¾	5.55
Gt. N. Ry.	6	June-1921	96¾	98	6.25
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sept., 1920	99¾	99¾	5.80
I. C. & E.	7	Sept., 1920	97	99¾	7.50
M. V. G. & E.	6	May, 1923	87½	87½	9.25
Met. Ed.	8	Dec., 1920	93	97¾	7.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sept., 1919	99½	99¾	5.40
Okl. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	98	100	6.00
Ott. Ry. & L.	7	Dec., 1920	98	99	8.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	97	97¼	5.75
Pulle Co.	6	Feb., 1922	96	96¾	7.15
P. S. C. N. J.	7	Mar., 1922	97¾	98¼	7.00
Pit. & S. S. R.	6	Mar., 1920	100	100¾	5.00
Pro. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100¼	...
Pro. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	101¼	101¾	5.20
Pro. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	102	102½	5.70
Pro. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	102½	103¼	5.80
Pro. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	103¼	104	6.00
Sau. Dispos. Co.		Holiday			
G. E. L.	6	Dec., 1923	91	96	7.50
Shawing, W.	6	Dec., 1919	102¾	103¼	...
St. G. & Elec.	6	Sep., 1921	98	100	8.00
Southern Ry.	6	May, 1922	99	99¼	6.20
Stude. Corp.	7	Jan., 1921	99¼	100	7.00
Stude Corp.	7	Jan., 1923	95½	96¼	7.50
United L. A.	...	Holiday			
U. L. & P.	6	May, 1920	97	99	7.25
U. L. & P. sec.	7	Apr., 1923	97	98	7¼
Utah S. Corp.	8	Sep.15,'22	89	90	9.40
West. U. & M.	6	Feb., 1920	100	100¼	5.75
Wm. R. & ...	7	Mar., 1919	99¾	100	7.00

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

February, 1919.

RAILROADS (25 Stocks.)

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change. Net
Feb. 1	60.93	60.57	60.61	—.18
Feb. 3	60.61	60.38	60.56	—.05
Feb. 4	61.20	60.72	61.06	+.50
Feb. 5	61.29	61.09	61.23	+.17
Feb. 6	61.20	60.83	60.86	—.37
Feb. 7	60.73	60.47	60.56	—.30
Feb. 8	60.52	60.44	60.46	—.10
Feb. 10	60.49	60.30	60.47	+.01
Feb. 12	60.71	60.47	60.59	+.12
Feb. 13	Holiday			
Feb. 13	60.97	60.44	60.64	+.05
Feb. 14	60.97	60.74	60.87	+.23
Feb. 15	61.08	60.65	60.99	+.12
Feb. 17	61.57	60.89	61.37	+.38
Feb. 18	61.73	61.26	61.53	+.16
Feb. 19	61.77	61.46	61.63	+.10
Feb. 20	61.87	61.54	61.66	+.03
Feb. 21	62.19	61.58	61.96	+.30
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 24	62.55	61.87	62.27	+.36
Feb. 25	62.17	61.84	61.92	—.35
Feb. 26	62.59	61.95	62.39	+.47
Feb. 27	62.98	62.42	62.67	+.28
Feb. 28	63.74	62.94	62.82	—.36

INDUSTRIALS. (25 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	81.62	81.24	81.42	—.10
Feb. 3	83.07	81.15	81.96	+.54
Feb. 4	82.60	81.85	82.32	+.36
Feb. 5	82.61	81.96	82.11	—.11
Feb. 6	82.38	81.05	81.27	—.84
Feb. 7	81.41	80.44	80.97	—.30
Feb. 8	81.31	80.96	81.46	+.32
Feb. 10	81.56	80.37	81.14	—.51
Feb. 11	81.81	80.96	81.46	+.32
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 13	82.18	81.71	82.60	+1.14
Feb. 14	83.10	82.33	82.57	—.03
Feb. 15	83.64	82.97	83.50	+.93
Feb. 17	84.74	83.30	84.28	+.78
Feb. 18	84.78	83.63	83.73	—.55
Feb. 19	84.98	83.78	84.67	+.94
Feb. 20	85.38	84.67	84.93	+.26
Feb. 21	86.14	84.61	85.90	+.97
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 24	87.17	85.61	86.24	+.34
Feb. 25	86.40	85.33	85.90	—.34
Feb. 26	87.34	85.91	86.62	+.72
Feb. 27	88.03	86.65	87.21	+.59
Feb. 28	87.38	86.08	86.38	—.83

COMBINED AVERAGE. (50 STOCKS.)

Feb. 1	71.15	70.90	71.01	—.14
Feb. 3	71.34	70.76	71.28	+.25
Feb. 4	71.94	71.23	71.64	+.36
Feb. 5	71.95	71.32	71.67	+.03
Feb. 6	71.81	70.94	71.06	—.61
Feb. 7	71.07	70.45	70.76	—.30
Feb. 8	70.92	70.54	70.56	—.22
Feb. 10	70.92	70.33	70.80	+.26
Feb. 12	71.26	70.71	71.02	+.22
Feb. 13	Holiday			
Feb. 13	71.97	71.07	71.62	+.60
Feb. 14	72.03	71.53	71.72	+.10
Feb. 15	72.36	71.81	72.24	+.52
Feb. 17	73.15	72.08	72.82	+.58
Feb. 18	73.39	72.74	72.93	+.11
Feb. 19	73.37	72.62	73.15	+.53
Feb. 20	73.87	73.10	73.29	+.14
Feb. 21	74.12	73.69	73.94	+.65
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 24	74.66	73.74	74.25	+.31
Feb. 25	74.28	73.58	73.91	—.34
Feb. 26	74.96	73.78	74.62	+.71
Feb. 27	75.33	74.47	74.94	+.32
Feb. 28	75.06	74.13	74.35	—.59

Range for February.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1919	63.74	28	60.30	10	62.82
1918	90.15	27	78.11	15	80.03
1917	76.39	1	72.34	3	73.36
1916	78.73	11	76.00	28	76.45
1915	78.18	13	74.46	28	76.94
1914	84.68	4	79.70	26	80.73
1913	89.96	3	84.06	25	85.85
1912	90.31	29	88.74	1	90.12
1911	97.49	6	92.63	24	93.80

INDUSTRIALS.

1919	88.06	27	80.37	10	86.26
1918	91.77	19	76.18	7	78.35
1917	89.73	6	82.14	3	87.43
1916	99.73	10	92.32	28	93.50
1915	98.11	11	91.86	24	93.20
1914	94.94	3	90.40	4	90.40
1913	94.64	3	88.97	25	90.64
1912	93.06	20	91.74	1	92.46
1911	87.71	3	85.00	24	86.31

COMBINED AVERAGE.

1919	75.53	27	70.33	10	74.25
1918	90.86	19	87.19	7	89.00
1917	83.46	21	77.24	3	80.65
1916	89.06	10	84.16	28	85.02
1915	92.78	11	86.99	24	89.03
1914	89.74	4	86.33	26	86.49
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	73.39
1912	76.51	20	72.54	1	76.25
1911	83.60	6	78.87	24	80.05

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1919	63.62	Jan. 9	59.53	Jan. 2	62.29
1918	70.75	Nov. 12	56.60	Jan. 15	62.35
1917	83.92	Jan. 3	62.06	Dec. 26	59.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.97
1915	83.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.32
1914	89.39	Jan. 23	66.85	July 30	68.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 22	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1919	88.06	Feb. 27	80.37	Feb. 10	86.26
1918	91.55	Oct. 16	71.31	Jan. 15	84.74
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	82.81	Dec. 20	71.96
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 14	95.88
1915	106.97	Oct. 22	51.35	Feb. 24	105.16
1914	91.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.98
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.00	Sep. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	98.15
1911	99.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	62.53

COMBINED.

*1919	75.53	Feb. 27	69.73	Jan. 21	74.25
1918	80.16	Nov. 12	64.12	Jan. 15	73.26
1917	90.48	Jan. 4	67.47	Dec. 20	65.58
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.61	Apr. 22	91.25
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.06	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.86	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	78.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.00
1912	83.80	Sep. 30	75.74	Feb. 1	75.80
1911	84.41	June 24	69.27	Sep. 25	77.07

*To date.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Henry L. Doherty & Co. and Montgomery & Co. state the syndicate formed to underwrite 500,000 Cities Service bankers' shares has been oversubscribed, and the syndicate lists have been closed.

Salomon Bros. & Hutzler are offering at the market United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent. bonds, to yield about 5.45 per cent. Attention is called by the bankers to the fact that from 1801 to 1908 the average yield on British consols was something less than 3½ per cent.

Charles W. Hill & Co. announce that Kenneth L. Fleming, Jr., recently a Major of Coast Artillery, has become associated with the firm. Previous to the war Mr. Fleming was manager of the bond department of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Harold C. Field of Providence, R. I., and Antonio Lazo of this city, have become members of the firm of Bodell & Co.

Sherwood & Merrifield are offering $860,000 7 per cent. cumulative first preferred stock of the Abbott's Alderney Dairies, Inc., at 99 and accrued interest, to yield 7.78 per cent.

John K. Hodges, Carroll Dunham, and Lewis B. Brown have formed the firm of Hodges, Dunham & Co., with offices at 14 Wall Street. Mr. Hodges and Mr. Brown were formerly members of Hodges & Co., which was dissolved on Dec. 17 last because of the death of Robert W. Lesha.

ORGANIZE I. R. T. COMMITTEE

Shareholders Take Steps to Protect Their Interests.

Following the failure of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company Directors to take action on the dividend on its stock, protective committees have been formed for holders of the Interborough-Metropolitan 4½ per cent. bonds, and holders of the common and preferred stock of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the Rapid Transit Company's holding corporation. The Guaranty Trust Company has been named as the depositary for the bonds and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company for the stock.

Grayson M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who has been appointed as Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee, in discussing its formation, said yesterday:

"The committee has been formed not only to protect the interests of the securities that it represents, but also to endeavor to assist in straightening out a situation which threatens a great number of investors, and which may seriously affect the credit of the city and the State. The committee has no preconceived plans. A thorough investigation of the situation will be made at once and the action of the committee will depend on the facts developed by that investigation."

The Bondholders' Protective Committee is composed of Grayson M. P. Murphy, John McHugh, Charles A. Peabody, Charles H. Sargent, Jr., James A. Stillman, and Frederick Strauss. The members of the Stockholders' Protective Committee are E. V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank, Chairman; Chellis A. Austin, Harry Bronner, Mortimer M. Buckner, Charles Hayden, and Edwin S. Marston.

Mexican Eagle Oil Shows Gain.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company for the year ended June 30, 1918, shows total profits, in Mexican currency of $28,857,121, as compared with $20,821,046 in the preceding year. The total income, after depreciation, interest charges, and the like, was $15,959,929. After reserves and dividends, the surplus for the year amounted to $3,326,915, as compared with $5,875,975 in the preceding year.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Airplane	1⅛	1¼	Iron Blos.	45	55
Am. Oil	5	5¼	Iron Cap.	13¾	14¼
B. S. Gas	6	8	Jerome V.	38	42
Boston Ariz.	1	1¼	La Rose	35	38
Boston Ely	80	1⅛	Majestic	18	20
Boston Mon.	49	50	Mex. Metals	28	31
Bagnio	7	10	Moj. Tung.	4	7
Bohemia	75	90	New Baltic	75	1
Butte London	13	14	Nat. Z. & L.	8	10
Calaveras	1¾		Nixon Nev.	38	40
Champ. old	2	3	Nev. Doug.	20	22
Chief Con.	5⅝	5¾	Onego	25	50
Con. Ariz.	1	1¼	Onondaga	12	15
Con. Cop.	4¾	5¼	Pilgrim	55	57
Cortez	13	15	Rainier	60	61
Crystal	19	20	Seven Metals	48	50
Crown Res.	47	52	S. W. Miami, full paid	99	1¼
Denbigh	21	25	Texada	20	22
Earl-Eagle		2	Trump	50	1
Eagle & B.	1¾	2	U. V. Ext.	31	33
Fortuna	8	8½	Vic. Mines	1¾	1¾
Gold Lake	4	5	Yukon Gold	75	1
Houghton	30	60			
Home Oil	53	54			

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97	98½	3s, Panama, '61, reg.	87	91
2s, coupon, '30	97	98½	3s, Panama, '61, coup.	87	91
2s, Panama, '36, reg.	97	98	5s, Fed Land Bk, '38..103		104
2s, Panama, '38, coup.	97	98	4½s, Fed. Land Bank..100		100½
3s, registered, 1946	88	92	4s, registered, 1925....104½		105
3s, coupon, 1946	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925....104¾		105¾
3s, conversion, 1947	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Thurs-day. Ask.
4½s July, 1967	101	101¼	101¼	101¼	3½s Nov., 1953	81	83½	81	83½
4½s June, 1965	101	101¼	101¼	101¼	3½s Nov., 1954	81½	83½	81½	83½
4½s Mar., 1965	101	101¼	101	101¼	3½s May, 1954	81½		81½	
4½s Nov., 1957	101	101¼	101	101	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s Mar., 1957	101	101¼	101		4½s 1924-1951	4.60	4.35	4.60	
4½s Mar., 1930-60	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.35	4.60	
4½s Mar., 1964	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.35	4.60	
4½s Mar., 1962	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	4½s 1919-1921	4.55	4.30	4.55	
4½s Apr., 1926	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	4½s 1919-1922	4.55	4.30	4.55	
4½s Sept., 1969	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	4½s 1919-1923	4.55	4.30	4.55	
4½s Nov., 1966	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	4½s 1919-1924	4.55	4.30	4.55	
4½s Nov., 1938	91	92	91	92	4½s 1940-1958	4.65	4.40	4.65	
4s Nov., 1957	91	92	91	92	4½s 1940-1959	4.65	4.40	4.65	
4s Nov., 1956	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	4½s 1939-1959	4.65	4.40	4.65	
4s Nov., 1959	90¾	91¼	90¾	91¼	4½s 1939-1958	4.65	4.40	4.65	
4s Nov., 1936	92	94	92		4s 1940-1958	4.65	4.40	4.65	
4s May, 1919	99¾		99¼		4s 1938-1959	4.65	4.40	4.65	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
2,029 Cities Service	351	343	350	353
2,145 Cities Service pf.	79¾	79¼	79¾	79¾
49,548 Cities Ser. Bankers' shrs.	37¾	37	37¾	38
$44,500 Cities Service deb. B 7s	131	129	129¾	130
41,000 Cities Service deb. C 7s	103	103	103	103

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	12	14
Adiron Elec Power pf.	72	74
Am Gas & Electric	104	106
Am Gas & Electric pf.	42	44
Am Light & Traction	239	241
Am Light & Trac pf.	93	95
Am Power & Light	86	88
Am Power & Light pf.	74	76
Am Public Utilities	38	40
Am Public Utilities pf.	83	87
Am W W & Elec.	9	11
Am W W & Elec 1st pf	64	66
Am W W & El partic.	9	12
Carolina Power & L.	30	32
Colorado Power	94	97
Colorado Power pf.	100	102
Columbus Electric pf.	73	79
Com Power, Ry & Lt.	19	21
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf.	41	42½
Conn Power pf.	97	99
Consumers' Power pf.	78	83
Eastern Texas Electric	52½	55
Eastern Texas Elec pf.	75	78
El Paso Electric	55	57
El Paso Elec 8 pf.	94½	96
Empire Dist Elec pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	6	11
Federal Lt & Trac pf.	42	45
Galveston-Houston Elec	20	25
Galveston-Houston El pf.	60	65

Bonds.

Ala Power 5s, 1946	85	87	
Am W W & El col 5s	68	70	
Appalach Power 1st 5s	70	73	
Ark Val Ry, Lt & P 7s	96½	99¾	
Cin Gas & Elec 5s, '56	91	95	

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The revival of speculative and investment activity in the old shipping section of Manhattan was emphasized yesterday in the quick resale with a substantial profit of 24 Front Street.

The property, which consists of a five-story structure occupying a lot 21.7 by 82 on the southwest corner of Cuyler's Alley, was resold by Clarence W. Bennett, President of the Markham Realty Corporation, to a client of the Charles F. Noyes Company.

It was purchased by the seller a few days ago from the Franklin Trust Company and held at $50,000. The buyer, who is prominently identified with shipping interests, will probably remodel the structure for office use. Another deal in the same block is reported pending.

Greene Street Railway Company Sells $360,000 Holding.

The old silk district, just west of Broadway, furnished an interesting transaction yesterday, when the six-story structure at 97 to 99 Greene Street on a plot 100 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of Broome Street, and the abutting eight-story building at 94 to 98 Wooster Street, standing on a plot 83.2 by 100, was sold to an investor. It had been held by the seller, the Greene Street Railway Company, at $360,000. The L. Tanenbaum & Strauss Company negotiated the sale.

Fourth Avenue Deal Closed.

Negotiations which have been pending for several days, were completed yesterday, when the Bankers Trust Company sold for the account of the Mills & Gibbs Properties Company, the twelve-story and loft building on plot 87 by 200 at 248 Fourth Avenue, the southwest corner of Twentieth Street. The buyers, a syndicate represented by L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Company, are said to have paid a price close to the assessed value of $780,000.

Old El Dorado Hall on Seventh Avenue Sold.

The old El Dorado building occupying a plot about 75 by 75 on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street has been sold by the Hasco Building Company, Lowe A. Scott, President, to Thomas Cunningham.

It has been held at $300,000. The buyer holds title to the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. William H. Whiting & Co. negotiated the sale.

Old St. Luke's Hospital Sells Water Street Property.

St. Luke's Hospital sold to Charles and William Rosenblatt, metal dealers, 262 Water Street, a four-story building on a lot 23 by 120. The buyers will occupy. The Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin Corporation negotiated the sale.

Brown in Six Deals.

Chief among the six sales made by Frederick Brown yesterday was the Switzerland, a six-story elevator apartment house on a plot 145 by 103 at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 151st Street, held at $400,000 and renting for about $45,000, through A. Blumenthal to the Grand Concourse Realty Company, Michael Kaufman, President.

To a client of William Mehlich Mr. Brown sold the five-story apartment, 75 by 90.6, held at $115,000, at 667 West 172d Street, between Broadway and Wadsworth Avenue; to Samuel Minskoff, through Leitner, Brenner & Starr, he sold the five-story apartment, 70 by 90, at the southeast corner of Vermilyea Avenue and 211th Street; to John H. G. Klemeyer, through F. W. Sohns, the five-story apartment, 25 by 100, at 2,325 Davidson Avenue, northwest corner of Evelyn Place, taking in part payment a four-story flat, 25 by 100, held at $21,000, at 801 East 180th Street; to Abraham Gold, the five-story apartment, 50 by 105, at 1,335 Intervale Avenue, through S. Rubin; and to Dr. Henry Schwamm the five-story apartment, on lot 50 by 100, held at $76,000 and renting for $9,500, at the southeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 176th Street, acquired earlier in the week.

Sonn Brothers Buy Apartment.

The Premium Holding Co., Sidney H. Sonn, President, bought the six-story elevator apartment house on plot 57 by 100 at 5 and 7 West Ninety-first Street, from the Central Savings Bank. The property, which rents for about $15,000, was acquired by foreclosure by the bank in December, 1917, for $85,000. Sonn brothers made the original loan on the property in 1898 and will modernize the structure. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys Heathcote Hall.

Heathcote Hall, the nine-story apartment house on plot 100 by 200 at 309 West 114th Street, held at $500,000, was sold by the Grennell Corporation to an investing client of Sharp & Co. The selling company was represented by H. R. Davis and the purchaser by Jacob A. Wolf, as attorneys.

The Hudson Fulton Sold.

The Hudson Fulton, a seven-story elevator apartment house on plot 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Broadway and 136th Street, held at $300,000 and renting for about $40,000, was bought by Louis Schlechter from A. L. Morford, Inc. Fred D. Menke was the broker in the transaction.

Operator Buys Four Apartments.

The Nason Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, has bought four five-story non-elevator houses, each covering a plot 50 by 100, at 512 to 622 and 513 and 515 West 157th Street, from the Businessmen Realty Company. The properties are held at $300,000. The rent for about $35,000. Eugene Spielberger negotiated the sale.

Deals in the Heights.

Isidor Wolfe of Peekskill has bought the five-story apartment house, 76 by 100, at 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of 113th Street, recently sold by the Advon Realty Company. Mr. Wolfe gave in exchange about sixty lots in Peekskill, Rockaway, and Jamaica. The H. M. Weill Company negotiated the deal.

Ida Modaheim has sold to an investing client of William Marco the six-story elevator house, 75 by 100, held at $120,000 and renting for $16,000, at 555 West 170th Street.

The three five-story apartment houses at 2,157 to 2,161 Seventh Avenue and 168 West 128th Street, comprising the southeast corner, purchased recently by a newly formed corporation from the Flanton Realty Corporation, have been resold.

Maria C. Falck sold to an investing client of M. Moser 525 West 180th Street, a five-story flat on a plot 48 by 100. The property shows a gross rental of $9,300 and was held at $45,000.

Private Dwellings.

Ennis & Sinnott purchased 417 West 164th Street, a three-story dwelling, 25 by 100, near St. Nicholas Avenue, through W. J. Huston & Son, from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

George Sinran sold to R. L. Beckwith the dwelling 23 East Sixty-first Street. The buyer will remodel. The Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin Corporation negotiated the sale.

Losses Old Power Plant.

The old Third Avenue Railway power plant, at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Bayard Street, has been leased through Jacob Finkelstein & Son to the Moderne Grade Trading Company for a period of twenty-one years in a deal involving $350,000. The property which has a frontage of 106 feet on both the Bowery and Bayard Street and of 200 feet on Elizabeth Street, will be remodeled by the lessees into stores, quarters for manufacturing concerns, and a large garage, the improvements to cost $70,000.

The Bronx Market.

The five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 130, at 321 and 323 Cauldwell Avenue, held at $70,000 and renting for over $13,400, was sold by H. Glick & Co. to a client of M. M. Sinsex.

The six-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 100, at 435 East 139th Street, was sold by the 435 Realty Company, Charles H. Freeman, President, to The Harlem Realty Company, composed of Isidore Zimmer and Samuel Resnick. The property, which rents for $16,460, was sold for $57,500 through Peter Azzirod.

Bernard Crausman, President of the J. G. Leasing Company, purchased from William Goldstone the southeast corner of Sedgwick Place and 173d Street, a five-story twenty-five-family apartment house, with one store, on a plot 56 by 100. It was held at $75,000 and rents for $11,000.

The Harlan Construction Company bought from Harry Lanzer the plot, 100 by 100, east side of Merriam Avenue, 50 feet south of 171st Street, for improvement with a five-story apartment.

Brooklyn.

Clinton Trading Corporation sold the one-family brick dwelling on plot 19.4 wide at 1,468 Bath Avenue to Max Siegel. Frank L. Marcelle was the broker in the deal.

Meister Builders, Inc., sold the three-story cottage on plot 21 by 100 at 1,352 Seventy-seventh Street.

Charles Sayles sold to Catherine Burns for occupancy the two-story whitestone dwelling at 7,324 Seventh Avenue through F. C. Sauter.

Frank Gearson sold the plot 100 by 120 at Eighty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue to a purchaser who will improve the property with high-class one-family dwellings.

Queens County.

S. Szaders has sold to J. Morris a plot 125 by 100 on the west side of Grove Avenue north of Clark Avenue, Far Rockaway.

I. Mathews has sold to G. Schneider a plot 75 by 166 on the west side of Carpenter Avenue south of Hiawatha Avenue, Richmond Hill.

H. Zabel has sold to M. Lingke three plots in the Woodhaven section, a plot 50 by 100 at the northwest corner of Napier Avenue and Grafton Avenue, a plot 40 by 106 at the east side of Wyckoff Avenue north of Broadway, and a plot 120 by 440 on the east side of Oxford Avenue north of Beaufort Street.

Martha J. Castleman sold the one-family dwelling on plot 125 by 100 at 36 Fifteenth Street, Flushing, to Robert W. Bruce through J. Albert Johnstra.

To Discuss New York-New Jersey Treaty.

A public meeting will be held this morning at the Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, to discuss the proposed treaty between New York and New Jersey to facilitate the development of the harbor.

Buyer of $250,000 Dwelling.

Stanley Mortimer, who has a large estate in the Wheatley Hills of Long Island, is the purchaser of the V. Everit Macy property at 4 and 6 East Seventy-fifth Street, reported sold Wednesday. The property was held at $250,000.

Files Plans for $150,000 House.

Plans have been filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for the construction of a six-story private dwelling for Grenville Lindall Winthrop of Lenox, Mass. It will be located at 115 East Seventy-first Street, having a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 81.2 feet, and will be of fireproof construction. Julius F. Gayler is the architect and has estimated the cost at $150,000.

Commercial Leases.

Barnett & Brown leased the two five-story buildings at 193 and 195 Pearl Street, just south of Maiden Lane, for a term of years from George Ebby.

Daniel A. Loring, trustee, leased the store at 292 Fifth Avenue for a term of years to a concern which will remodel the premises and occupy them as a high-class bakery and restaurant. Goodwin & Goodwin were the brokers in the transaction.

Ragone & Pire leased the property at 191 Spring Street for a term of years from Thomas J. O'Reilly and will occupy the premises with their business.

Ames & Co. have leased for the estate of C. A. Winch to Sperry & Hutchinson the five-story warehouse at 255 and 257 West Twenty-eighth Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

61st St., 15 East, for a six-story dwelling, 20.6x80.2; G. O. Schwartz, Manhattan, Mass., owner; J. F. Gaylor, 15 East 40th St., architect; $150,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

70th St., 147 West, to a four-story apartment; S. Rossman, Jr., Bible House, owner; Gross & Kleinberger, Bible House, architects; $15,000.

Gouverneur St., 41, to a three-story dwelling; K. F. H. Underwood, Plainfield, N. J., owner; M. Muller, 115 Nassau St., architect; $7,000.

23d St., 151 West, to a nineteen-story store and offices; Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, premises, owner; I. Morgan, 355 East 149th St., architect; $6,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

164th St, 496 West, s s, 141.6 ft e of Washington Av, 40x100, five-story flat; Henry Dreyer et al against Ency Grupedil et al; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $6,642.48; taxes, &c., $1,067; subject to a first mortgage of $35,000; adjourned to March 14.

34 St, 3,604-06, n s, 99.2 ft n of 169th St, 49.8x211, two-story tenement and store; Genesee Realty Co. against Taxpayers' Realty Co. et al; Elfers & A., attorneys; due, $11,665.49; taxes, &c., $127.23; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

East Broadway, 167, n e corner of Catharine St, 37x71.7x35.1x71.7, four-story loft and store building; Ida Hillson against Blanche Schlesinger et al; Leon Eng, attorney; due, $14,329.48; taxes, &c., $200; first mortgage $44,000; to the plaintiff for $45,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 72-74, s w corner of Hanover Place, 63.8x30.1x64.4x36.11; Louisa Townsend to Joseph B. Cullen, 25 West 71st St, all liens, Feb. 25; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. and W., 61 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, 308, w s, 25.6 ft n of 74th St, 25.3x100; to E. Hudson Kilkenes, 234 5th Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

EMERY ST, 604, e s, 25x100.11; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Benwood Realty Co., 350 Willis Av., Bronx, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, 409, n e corner of 145th St, 72.11x83; Edgecombe Av e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 90x85; Grand Concourse Realty Co. to Harry Went, 331 West 14th St, Whitestone, N. Y.; mtg $150,000, all liens; Goldberger, O'Reilly & Dahn, 124 East 28th St.....$100

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Mangin St, 100x irregular; Nassau Ferry Co. to Mang-Newel Realty Corporation, 223 Broadway, Feb. 19, subject to P. M., mtg $30,000; attorney, S. H. Steinberger, 233 Broadway.....$100

LENOX AV, s w corner of 115th St, 20.11x100; Lenox Av, 99, n e corner of 116th St, 36.5x100; Jacob Gordon to Rogden Holding Corporation, 66 Broadway, b. & s., all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Tracey Co., 8 Cortlandt.....$100

LEWIS ST, 15-17, w s, 50x40x irregular; Abraham Landoer to Mary Kornblatt, 543 4th St, Jersey City, N. J., all liens, Dec. 5, 1918; attorney, Tracey Co., 8 Cortlandt.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,706, w s, 60.11 ft s of 107th St, 16.8x75; Eugene E. Rentze and another, executors of Frances W. Rentze, to William Hamm, 1,700 Lexington Av, all liens, Feb. 10; attorney, Charles Goldenberg, 261 Broadway.....$1

SUFFOLK ST, 121, w s, 25x100; I. Hortalan to Isaac Hortalan, 121 East 76th St, all liens, Sept. 25, 1919; attorney, Max Dyau, 64 West 36th St.....$100

2D AV, e s, 79.11 ft n of 105th St, 42x75x irregular; Bessie Dunk to Mary Dunk, 12 West 58th St., city, and Nicholas Dunn, Cobbhill, County Cavan, Ireland, mtg $10,500, Feb. 22, 1916; F. Cooke, Board of Elections, Municipal Bldg.....$1

2D AV, 1,917, e s, 25x100; Hyland Realty and Hudson Co. to Clara Bernhard, 416 Fort Washington Av, mtg $100,000, all liens, Jan. 7; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$100

2D ST, 11 East, n s, 276.6 ft w of 4th Av, 26.2x98.9; United States Trust Co. of New York, executor of Robert L. Minturn, to Cornelius Keech and Cornelius Hearn, Jr., 496 East 17th St, Brooklyn, mtg $45,000, all liens, Feb. 22.....$97,000

2D ST, 425-27 East, e s, 41x98.9, foreclosure; Bessie Bernstein against Sidney Bernstein, Jr., et al; referee, to Harriet S. Scott, 38 Cannon St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; attorney, Paul M. Goodrich, 141 Broadway.....$6,000

27TH ST, 249 West, s s, 24.10x110; also land in 10 rear, 24.10x98.5; Mary F. Bitzer to Zenobie De Voiny, 242 West 27th St, Feb. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

31ST ST, 106 West, s s, 20.10x90.6x21.4x 56.4; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to William W. Canham, 27 Wells Hill Av, Toronto, Canada; b. & l., mtg $25,000; Cullum & Boston, attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

46TH ST, 606 West, s s, 25x100.5; Christian Wollerson to Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., 26 Broadway, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

46TH ST, 604 West, s s, 25x100.5; Margaret A. Sanders to Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., 26 Broadway, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

47TH ST, 541 to 545 West, s s, 75.8x100.5; Morris Polsky to America Realty Corporation, 67 West 26th St, mtg $47,000, all liens, Feb. 21; attorney, New York Trust and Mortgage Co., 149 Broadway.....$1

50TH ST, 526-30 West, s s, 50x100.5, foreclosure, Feb. 14; Harold H. Harts referee, to Albany Savings Bank, Albany, N. Y.; Feb. 14; attorneys, Tracey Co., 8 Cortlandt.....$1

70TH ST, 127 West, s s, 258 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; The St. N. Hill Realty Corporation to Stephen Orville Hill, 72.11x83; Edgecombe Av e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 90x85; Grand Concourse Realty Co. to Harry Went, 331 West 14th St, Whitestone, N. Y.; mtg $150,000, all liens; Goldberger, O'Reilly & Dahn, 124 East 28th St.....$100

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EDGECOMBE AV, 409, n e corner of 145th St

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, three or four rooms, with kitchenette, by the month, near Washington Square or from 40th to 70th St., within a radius of two blocks three blocks from 5th Ave.; not more than $200 a month; references exchanged. G 342 Times.

Wanted—4 or 5 room furnished housekeeping apartment for army officer; must be good neighborhood and reasonable rent. Address Post Quartermaster, Fort Jay, Governors Island. Phone Broad 6800, Ex. 15.

Small kitchenette apartment by mother and daughter; below 72d St., west side; Superior references offered in exchange for reasonable price; when answering, give full particulars. S 15 Times.

Wanted, one or two room suite, either in private home, or will take lease on apartment, preferably in Manhattan; am single, young man; can give references; just released from service. W 249 Times.

Large studio, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, below 96th St.; moderate rental; full particulars; adults; immediate. R 230 Times.

Unfurnished.

Housekeeping apartment in fireproof building, between 72d and 120th Sts., west of Broadway; not over $70 monthly. Box 306 Times. 2 Rector St.

Responsible party wants four-five, six room modern apartment, first or second floor, (front); west side, below 100th St. Phone Circle 1900, Apt. 251.

Wanted—Unfurnished apartment by two young business women, 3 to 5 rooms, bath, kitchenette; not over $55; east side, between 42d and 90th Sts.; quiet. W 295 Times.

Young couple want four or five room modern apartment, west side; occupancy April 1; state rent. R 471 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Pleasant, steam-heated room; electricity; southern exposure.

11TH, 112 EAST.—Two, three attractive furnished rooms in private apartment. Elevator. Phone 2716.

60TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Rooms; sunny; telephone, elevator, well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $25 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

74TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room; electricity; conveniences; $5; gentleman.

67TH, 228 EAST.—Large front room; heat, hot water; private house; gentleman.

83D ST., (at Madison Av.)—Exceptionally attractive double and single outside rooms; $7 weekly, upward. Hotel Ashton.

DOUBLE ROOMS and bath; one or two persons; near elevated; also single rooms, $50 per month. Phone 4160, Lenox.

MADISON AV., 174, (32d).—Large, simply furnished room, heat, electricity, $60 monthly; also unfurnished two ground floor rooms, one with skylight; studio; elevator; each $25. Apply only 12 to 5.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.)—Very attractive large front room, private bath, $45-$50 monthly; others, $20.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., (two blocks subway station); special permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Square 901.

West Side.

57TH, 21 WEST.—Large front parlor; electricity and gas; light housekeeping.

57TH, 330 WEST.—Two large comfortable single rooms, running water; only business people need apply; 7th floor.

57TH, 66 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

57TH, 113 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; also back parlor; kitchenette privileges; all conveniences.

58TH, 259 WEST.—Elaborately furnished, large room with private bath; divided into bed and sitting room; 1 or 2 gentlemen only.

59TH, 143 WEST.—Double room, private bath, southern exposure, electricity. Schuyler 7233.

59TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, spacious, sunny rooms; electricity, phone; kitchenette privileges; $15-$17. Circle 1417.

70TH, 147 WEST.—Artistic, perfectly appointed medium room, adjoining bath; $8; exclusive; gentlemen.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Well-furnished double room; twin beds; gentlemen preferred. Stuyvesant 1297.

77TH, 134 WEST.—Large front room, attractively furnished; gentlemen; reference; reasonable.

77TH, 161 WEST.—Comfortable, large, front room, newly furnished; twin beds; all modern conveniences; gentleman; $15.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Clean double parlor bedroom; also smaller room; running water; electricity.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, all conveniences, adjoining bath; business couple; reference.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; double rooms; electricity; references; near Central Park.

82D, 1 WEST.—Large front single room; business man, woman; references. Janvrin.

83D, 231 WEST.—Large sunny room, running water; private family; gentleman; reference. Reade.

86TH, 327 WEST.—Large front room; $12 weekly; gentlemen only; reference. Mayo.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant front parlor, lavatory; gentlemen; electricity; references.

87TH, 46 WEST.—LARGE, LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms; electric light; elevator. Apt. 23.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive rooms; dressing room, bath; references; $12 to $15 weekly.

88TH, 342 WEST. (Riverside.)—Attractive room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; kitchenette privileges.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Large front room; running water; adjoining bath; $12 weekly.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; electricity; quiet surroundings; reference. Owner.

95TH, 24 WEST.—Large, bright, attractive front room for business man in private family; reference.

103D, 263 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; no objections; elevator; convenient, near subway gentleman, couple; convenient transportation; references. Jacobs, Academy 3435.

109TH, 26 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, bath; private house; gentlemen. Phone Academy 1090.

107TH, 312 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, spacious room; every improvement; high-class private residence; best location.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive room; bath adjoining; overlooking Riverside; homelike. 3800 Morningside.

119TH ST., 559 WEST.—Elevator apartment; outside sunny bedroom, adjoining sitting room; couple or an suite; "L" express; references. Mrs. Nichols.

119TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive double room in elevator apartment. Apt. 52.

119TH, 371 West.—Elegant furnished front room; couple or gentleman; private Jewish family; will board or not.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Small, desirable room; private house; electric, telephone, bath; reference.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; western exposure, between Morningside and Riverside Drives, $12. Mrs. Finch.

122D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful front room, southern exposure; adjoining private bath; kitchenette privilege; suitable for two gentlemen of culture, seeking refined surroundings; private house.

125TH, 647 WEST. (Apartment 41.)—Homelike, comfortable room for 2. Audubon 2026.

172D, 720 WEST.—Comfortable southern guest room, bath. Telephone 8713 Aud., Apt. 4-F.

RALEIGH HALL, 100 WEST 47TH ST.
Just opened, refined, comfortable residence for men; all hotel service; $6.50 up weekly with free use of bath, (tub and shower); with private bath $10.50 up; transients invited.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th).—Large double room, private bath; meals; one flight; studio facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

WEST END AV., 790, (86th St.)—Small, large rooms; private baths; electricity.

WEST END AV., 295, (72d St.)—Large front room, private bath; elegantly furnished.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

93D, 130 WEST.—Handsome unfurnished rooms; private house.

MADISON AV., 735, (corner 64th.) large back parlor, private bath; suitable reception or dressmaker; grand mirrors.

ROOMS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Gentleman wishes nice room with refined, congenial small family, (no other roomers); or would share small apartment; atmosphere and comforts of real home; Gramercy section or near preferred; state full particulars and phone number. Y 247 Times Downtown.

South side bath, with separate entrance, for small apartment; near subway. G 341 Times.

Wanted—Outside well-furnished room with refined family, above 170th St.; $8.50 to $9.50. St. Nicholas, 120.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

93D ST. at Madison Av.—Exceptionally attractive double and single outside rooms; complete hotel service; $18 weekly upward. Hotel Ashton.

Richmond.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard; 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Part 50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service. Social Parlors; Comforts; Cheerfulness. Winter Rates $20 Per Week Up. Special 10 Years Under One Management. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Queens.

Graduate nurse can board and care for child over three years; specialized in children's care, refined home. M. Dury, G. N., 20 Dongan Street, Elmhurst. Phone 2391 Newtown.

Long Island.

Rooms, Far Rockaway, private cottage; board, maid service, or light housekeeping for season. S 311 Times.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; all kind of vehicles; phone 1150, White Plains.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR FAMILY HOTEL,
124 Bruce Av. Tel. 8344 Yonkers.

New York State.

Would nurse or care for lady or gentleman suffering from nervous or mental breakdown at our specially equipped, comfortable private home in Sullivan County; many years' experience. Inquire Mr. R. Jarett, 88 Lathrop Av., Jamaica, Long Island.

Country Places Wanted.

Summer board for three families and small children on farm within easy commuting distance; location near water preferred; must have modern conveniences; send full description and terms. Apartment 21, 523 West 112th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.
Thirty cents an agate line.

BILLING CLERK and TYPIST, several years' experience; best references. K 547 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-SECRETARY,
thorough knowledge of controlling, cost accounting; experience; one concern 15 years; age 30; best references; salary $30. S 604 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, secretary, stenographer, full charge, cost accounting, controlling; fourteen years one firm; best references; salary no object; start, age 28 years. S 606 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18; neat, competent; references. Kalm, 453 Tremont Av. 6905 Tremont.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST; 3 years experience; expert; trial balances; $18. S 603 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, VERY HIGH GRADE, long experience; accountancy training. R 216 Times.

COMPANION, Governess or Executive Housekeeper.—Capable woman of refinement seeks position; tactful, pleasant personality, ready to go along with; economical and a capable manager of house detail; character of home offered more important than compensation, but nothing less than $75 per month considered. Box H 230 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, additional patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A man who has been employed for the past year at Government work desires to secure a position for his secretary, a young lady, 25 years of age, good stenographer and typist, and one who can apply herself to office details. H 589 Times Downtown.

SEARCHES made, engineering, general authority by experienced librarian. Kindson, 76 Morningside Drive.

STENOGRAPHER, General Office Assistant.—Refined Christian; 6 years' commercial experience; efficiency assured; sterling references; salary $20-$23. M. Spot, 360 West 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist, knowledge of bookkeeping; Swedish-German; 5 years. F. L., 114 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, 17; neat, competent, experienced. Telephone Miss Levitt, Tremont 2229. Address, 650 East 190th St.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, conscientious, reliable worker; 2 years' experience; best references. S 607 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wishes position; young, willing, and ambitious. Call Chelsea 8064-Y. G.

TEACHER, bookkeeping, Isaac Pitman shorthand, desires position. Brooklyn Business School. K 612 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, kindergarten experience, would take care children Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Riverside 8566.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HELP; city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 8040.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 monthly; services not for fees. Alpert-Sarat, phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements, firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 122 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7200.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax specialist; established 1909; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Bedford 3068, Friedlander, 184 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly capable, with ample accounting experience, desires permanent position; salary $40 per week. T 35 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, certified, experienced; high grade executive; record of achievement seeks big job as corporation executive. R 154 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened; income tax reports; systems; bookkeeping arrangements. G 319 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior; (thorough experience) specialty training; C. P. A. connection preferred. B 728 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT SYSTEM SPECIALIST desires part time engagements, reorganization, systems, &c. T 32 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, 18; high school graduate; experienced; best references. B 724 Times Downtown.

AVIATOR by recent occupation, lawyer by training, will do anything, go anywhere; qualified to run automobile, radio proof drills, anything for service; cash your time high. T 370 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, (19,) stenographer and typist, desires position with good future. B 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A man who has been employed for the past year at Government work desires to secure a position for his secretary, a young lady, 25 years of age, good stenographer and typist, and one who can apply herself to office details. H 589 Times Downtown.

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BOOKKEEPER, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER; young energetic married Christian; with all-around experience, capable of TAKING entire charge or willing to accept subordinate position; not afraid of hard work; moderate expectations. Address Margolt, 116 Franklin St., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—American, (28,) 8 years' commercial and banking experience, trial balance and controlling accounts; $1225 per month. Y 240 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts, office assistant; college education; position with advancement; $20. R 730 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright; some experience; willing worker; can do any clerical work; best references; moderate salary. M. S., 117 Rivington St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 36, executive ability, full charge; modern methods, controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting; $35. R 24 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25;) five years' mercantile experience; taking full charge; head accountant large corporation; college education. S 22 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; five years' experience; honest, reliable, and conscientious worker. B 733 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in opening and closing books; best of references. S 701 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar with bookkeeping on all its branches; salary $30. R 226 Times.

BRITISH BARRISTER of Lincoln's Inn, university graduate, 35 years of age, highest qualifications, four years Deputy Registrar of High Court of British East Africa, wide practical experience, good organizer, desires suitable opening in law or industrial line. Apply Y 259 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—EXPERIENCED; MECHANIC; SCOTCH; SINGLE, 37; ROLLS-ROYCE, PIERCE, PACKARD, &C.; HIGHEST REFERENCES FOR LAST 10 YEARS. JOHN DUGAN, 2 MANHATTAN AV.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 15 years' experience; best references from private parties; married; prefers country position. 166 Versailles Av. Tel. 3656 St. Nicholas. Harvey.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, discharged soldier, seeks private position; good mechanic; references; salary $25-$30. Van Howe, 222 East 115th.

CHAUFFEUR; intelligent, educated, good appearance, careful, experienced, all cars; $25 weekly. Tibanyi, 300 Manhattan Av.; Cathedral 8854.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position private family; 7 years last employer; highest references. Donohue, 36 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 38, married; 18 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1830 J.

CHAUFFEUR desires private position; 12 years' experience; four years with last employer; go anywhere. Chanffal. Telephone 856 Bushwick.

CHAUFFEUR, 33, wishes position as first or second man; 8 years' experience. Paul Schmidt, 215 East 40th St.

CHAUFFER (38), long driving experience, 2 years last private place; wishes steady position. Soukup, 201 Lawrence St., L. I.

CLERICAL.—Young man, 18, high school education, capable, intelligent, business experience, desires clerical position mercantile establishment. B 106 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, technical education and office experience. F. W., Box 299 Times Downtown.

EDITOR wants position; experienced; technical, trade, publicity, newspaper. E. E., 200 East 23d.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR.—Woman; wages $55 a month. Write Advertiser, 357 West 34th.

EXECUTIVE OR SYSTEMATIZER; EXPERIENCED SALES ADVERTISING AND PRODUCTION MANAGER; GOOD ORGANIZER; MODERATE SALARY. S 704 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPORT MANAGER, executive, with purchasing and selling experience in valuable foreign connections; thoroughly familiar with domestic and export shipping. T 29 Times.

LITERARY WORK OR TUTORING.—Ex-officers' wife, graduate, 2 years college; no shorthand; conscientious, discerning; English, Latin, arithmetic, history. W. E. Babcock, Jr., Englewood, N. J.

MASSEUR, expert; graduate, seeks position with physician; references. 1450 Lexington Av.

PAYMASTER'S ASSISTANT, payroll clerk, timekeeping, construction experience five years; prefer manufacturing concern, large payroll; best reference. P. O. Box 1,250, City Hall Station.

SALESMAN, thorough, business man, for ten years office and general manager for large retail store, employing 150 people, just resigned present position as credit manager with a concern employing 400 people, would like to enter the selling field; no objection to traveling; bound to make good. R 148 Times.

SALESMAN, with Philadelphia office, who has had large manufacturer's line of wool dress goods for this market for many years, desires line of textile fabrics for retail store, cutting-up and jobbing trade. Y 271 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, lighting fixtures, 15 years' experience, good references. K 578 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, junior; 21; formerly in shirt line; capable; well appearing. B 719 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with car seeks position; what have you to offer? T 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish-English; young man, 23, American, desires to connect with enterprising firm offering good prospect for advancement; 1924 experience; well recommended. K 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires work evenings; over 10 years' experience in law and commercial branches. K 606 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Capable handling correspondence, executive ability, 170 Gast 5th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; SECRETARY.—High school teacher desires responsible position. S 77 Times Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright; will do any clerical or office work; best references; moderate salary. Metro, 119 Rivington St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; competent, wide-awake young man; good correspondent. S 684 Times Downtown.

STEWARD, colored, desires position; best references. W. McKinney, 158 West 142d.

SUPERINTENDENT desires charge of high-class apartment house; understands elevators, pumps, &c.; thoroughly understands handling of help. Telephone Superintendent, 544 Riverside Dr.

WRITER, young, wants position with publisher, bookshop, theatre, or magazine. G. B. Munson, 116 West 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, 26, honorably discharged U. S. A., desires position with opportunity of learning a good business, preferably clerical work; willing; knowledge typewriting, stenography. G 355 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, army discharge, good appearance; 2 years' business experience; start at bottom. B 1047 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college student, desires permanent connection with concern where efforts and ability are recognized. K 614 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN; 21; two years' college education; experienced bookkeeper and high-grade clerk; able executive assistant. B 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN; 21; charge of converting books; understands all textiles. B 720 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with gents' furnishing store or shirt house. Charles Kanfer, 118 Ludlow St., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) ex-collegian, desires position, chemical or mercantile house. S 700 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, desires position reliable concern. M. B., 205 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ADDRESSERS.—Apply office of St. John's Guild, 103 Park Av.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER with successful experience to mail order ads, letters, circulars, catalogs, &c.; agency experience preferred; salary to start $35 a week; permanent position; chance for advancement; must be willing to locate in Baltimore. Send samples and full details in first letter. Green-Lucas Co., Advertising, Baltimore, Md.

ARTISTS.—Colorists; experienced stencil colorists on greeting cards, &c.; piece work; exceptional opportunities. Dreyfus Art Co., 135 East 26th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and stenographer. Write, stating salary required and experience. W 273 Times.

ATTENDANT wanted, trained, for old lady; must have experience in mental cases; salary $90 per month. Call evening, 6 to 9 P. M., 203 West 132th, Apt. 5-N.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 32th St., require
FEMALE PACKERS
with previous experience in first-class houses; good salary and working conditions.
Apply in person or by mail all week, 8:30 to 10 A. M., 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, possessing initiative and energy, having had at least five years' experience in above capacity and in manufacturing business, for engraving manufacturing corporation; salary $20 to $25; apply in own handwriting and mention references. Y 45 Times.

BABY NURSE wanted, competent; good wages. Mrs. A. Fins, 840 West 180th.

BILLING CLERKS
experienced on Ellis machines; permanent position and good salary to those who qualify.
Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPERS.
Department store experience essential; good salaries and permanent positions to those who qualify.
Apply all week, Best & Co., Employments Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER, young lady; must be experienced and fully competent of taking monthly trial balance; handle stock books and operate typewriter; good chance for advancement. Call with references or write Boehner Co., 101 West 25th St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, thoroughly experienced, double entry; opportunity for advancement; commencing salary $20 weekly; references. Call second floor, 320 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; high school or college girl; full charge of small Christian office; salary $18; advancement. W 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in import-export fur house. Apply by mail, stating references, experience and salary. W 287 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, over 20, typist, thorough; good chance for advancement. Write J. A. D., 943 3d Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Steady position; with references only. Apply to W 276 Times.

COMPTOMETER CLERK.—Apply at the Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Woman in the mail department of toilet preparation house; high-class; must write a business-producing letter; experienced; steady, well-paying position. Breins, D 884 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced and thoroughly competent; must be able to handle technical letters. Call Saturday afternoon, location near 142d St. station, Hunts Point division, Lexington subway, or phone for appointment. Wilson-Maeulen Company, 781 East 142d St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted in office of large corporation; must be neat, accurate, and rapid. Address, giving education, experience, references, age, and salary desired. Y 706 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—State past experience, salary, and if a stenographer; good position for capable operator. K 608 Times Downtown.

DRAPER, experienced on silk dresses; good pay; 48-hour week. 116-118 West 29th, 9th floor. Apply all week.

DRESSMAKERS. — WAIST, SKIRT, AND SLEEVE FINISHERS AND HELPERS. WILLIAM HARDY, 659 5TH AV.

FILE CLERK.—Girl, 17 or 18 years of age, in office of hardware firm; high school graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; salary $9 per week to start; hours 8 to 5:30. B 718 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK, experienced; must be capable of answering telephone. Call American Fashion Co., 222 West 39th St.

FITTER, experienced, in retail dressmaking establishment. Wasserman, 201 West 74th.

FORELADY
for out of town children's white lawn dress factory; only those having experience need apply; splendid opportunity. R. F., 846 Times Downtown.

GIRLS! GIRLS!
Wrap candy; earn good money; short hours. REFETTI, 533 WEST 54TH.

GIRL to cook and do light housework in small family; wages $50. Call at 53 East 52d St., or phone Plaza 4059.

GIRL to look after child afternoons. Bodenheim, 114 West 79th.

GIRLS, experienced at tying bows on greeting cards, &c. Dreyfus Art Co., 133 East 16th.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted, one that knows how to take care of two children, make herself generally useful. Inquire Saturday all day at 109 East 75th, or call Sunday all day, 1,812 53d St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER for suburban town; family with 2 children; good plain cooking necessary; meet by appointment. Telephone Stuyvesant 1490.

HOUSEHOLD HELPER in family with children, near New Rochelle; liberal and pleasant home; state particulars. T 41 Times.

LADY for Christian firm, to do billing on regular Underwood typewriter; must be accurate and familiar with discounts; excellent working conditions and good chance of advancement; wages $16. S 50 Times.

MAID, French, for three children, 16, 11, 9; must be good seamstress and one who does not object to light chamberwork; must have done goods for this market for many years; desires line of textile fabrics for retail store, cutting-up and jobbing trade. Y 271 Times Annex.

MILLINERY.—Experienced trimmer wanted; steady position. Ray Millinery, 236 West 125th St.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced only. Apply; permanent position for right party. The Magazine of Wall Street, Room 549, 42 Broadway.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced only. 120 Broadway, Room 1081, Equitable Building.

NURSE, experienced, practical, for four months old baby; $40 month and board; give references. Address P. O. Box 206, Newark, N. J.

NURSE wanted to take care of baby; must be congenial; good home; state age and salary expected. W 283 Times.

NURSE wanted for year-old baby; good wages; permanent reference required. Younker, 155 Park Av., corner 92d St.

NURSES, graduate, for floor duty. Apply to Superintendent, Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

NURSE to care for 18-months-old baby, afternoons; references. Call morning. Miller, 661 West 180th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, knowledge of filing and able to operate typewriter; $9 week to start. Address F. & Co., 240 East 136th St.

SALESWOMEN
accustomed to serving first-class clientele will find excellent openings in the following departments:
MILLINERY
SUITS
DRESSES
INFANTS' WEAR
GLOVES
SHOES
LEATHER BAGS
Applications confidential; good salaries, plus commissions, to those who qualify.
Apply all week, Best & Co., Employment Office, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 10 A. M.

SALESWOMEN,
WITH EXPERIENCE IN CHINA AND CUT GLASS,
AT WANAMAKER'S,
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESLADIES;
only those thoroughly experienced on COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES, as extras for 2, 3 days a week; highest salaries to those who qualify.
MARTIN'S,
FULTON, COR. BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—The Burton Holmes Travelogue Bureau desires the services of a few high-class saleswomen; new contracts for 1919; if you have book stocks, or insurance experience this should interest you; salary and commission, or straight commission. Call 1216 Aeolian Hall.

SALESWOMEN,
possessing ability, may secure remunerative positions in petticoat departments with best stores out of town. Wm. Epstein & Bro., 1,239 Broadway at 29th.

SPANISH-ENGLISH
stenographer, with perfect knowledge of both languages; experienced in export essential. Call up Hanover 7740 Saturday afternoon.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm; must be bright, intelligent girl with considerable experience. Write, giving age and experience, &c., A 763 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, wholesale mercantile; good speller and grammarian; must be Brooklyn resident; good chance for advancement; salary $12. Inquire in own hand-written letter, Frank Walker, 810 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER,
first-class typist, for large accountants' office; salary $25-$30; one who has been accustomed to large statement carriage work; (Oliver.) O 602 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, refined young woman, in advertising agency; $30 monthly and regular advancement; preference for one capable of becoming private secretary. Room 611, 1 West 34th St., at 1 or 5 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly capable taking English dictation and translating into French; Spanish an asset; state experience and salary. Reply in English and French, Box 358 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced, in leading import and export concern; permanent position, with every chance for advancement. Address, stating full particulars, R 476 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high school or normal school graduate, with 8 months or a year's experience; advertising or literary experience would help, although not essential. W 234 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for large import and export corporation; excellent opportunity; state experience, age, and salary desired. S 699 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of bookkeeping, with tobacco firm; rapid advancement. A. Cassese & Co., 21 Cleveland Place, near Spring St.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady; prefer one with knowledge of French language. Address A 747 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. N. Y. Steel and Copper Plate Co., 20 Morton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent and experienced, attractive appearance; wage basis. Max Held, Inc., 392 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, $15 week to start. Call after 12 Saturday, Room 706, 220 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced only; permanent position; state salary expected. J. K., 210 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; three-line board; advertising office; must be neat and courteous; capable of receiving visitors. Apply to Mr. Adams, the Burger Co., 59 West 23d St.

TYPIST wanted, experienced, in billing department of large export and import concern; permanent position. Address, stating full particulars, R 475 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Ambitious and willing to advance; Christian firm; $10. Address, stating age, &c., A 762 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Young lady wanted by Christian firm; must be bright. Write, giving age and salary wanted. A 774 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS IN TEA ROOM. 18 WEST 42D ST.

WOMAN, refined, intelligent; opportunity to Winter in South; position in sales field along school lines; salary $312 first four months; commission also. Write Department C, 302 5th Av., New York City.

WOMAN, experienced, for salads and baking in cafeteria and tea room. 18 West 43d.

YOUNG LADY for auditing dept. in large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate at figures; give reference and state salary expected. R. O., 123 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN as office assistant with large silk house; applicant must be intelligent and accurate, of good habits, 18-23 years of age, with some knowledge of typewriting. Apply in own handwriting, stating fully your qualifications, age and salary expected. S. R., 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, of agreeable personality, to attend to previous duties of a select dental practice; $65 a month to start; write details, qualifications to Dr. C. W. R., 1 West 85d.

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ACCOUNTANTS wanted, by a firm of public accountants, for work in the field; single men only; knowledge of French desirable; state age, salary expected and experience, et cetera, and references covering period of time. K 562 Times Downtown.

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ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Taylor, Brig. Gen. T. C., hon. discharged as Major Gen. Nat. Army.

Fisher, Col. H. C., to duty in office of the Surgeon Gen.

Steward, Col. J. F., to Hoboken.

Boyd, Col. C. E., to Boston.

Mitchell, Lt. Col. J. P., to duty in office of the Surg. Gen.

Shortly, Lt. Col. R. R., to Hosp. 36, Detroit.

Goodale, Maj. C. C., to Hosp. 26, Ft. Sheridan.

Yeat, Maj. C. M., to Camp Taylor.

Brueggman, Maj. H. O., to Hosp. 26, Ft. Sheridan.

Weiser, Maj. F. C., to Hosp. 36, Detroit.

Tyree, Maj. A. S., to Hosp. 19, New Haven.

Wappe, Maj. C. M., to Hosp. 36, Ft. Des Moines.

Foley, Maj. T. M., to Aberdeen, Md.

Birge, Maj. H. H., to Camp Dix.

Tompson, Capt. M. and Valentine, Capt. H., to Hosp. 36, Ft. Des Moines.

Wroth, Capt. P., to Hosp. 1, Ft. McHenry.

Summerlin, Capt. H. S., to Hosp. 30, Ft. Snelling.

Johnston, Capt. H., to Walter Reed Hosp.

Schmalhorst, Capt. D. M., to Camp Travis.

Smith, Capt. H. A., to Hosp. 5, Colonia, N. J.

Moffitt, Capt. T. W., to Hosp. 36, Ft. Sheridan.

Yeast, Capt. H. K., to Hosp. 36, Ft. Sheridan.

Dunn, Capt. C. R., to Camp Jackson.

Irving, Capt. H. M., to Hosp. 5, Colonia, N. J.

Mixer, Capt. G. M., to Camp Upton.

Hammler, Capt. J. W. and Ring, 1st Lt. E. C., to Fort Myer, Va.

Wood, Capt. W. H., to March Field Air Service, Camp Kelly, Texas.

Following Majors to Fort Monroe for course of training in C. A. Training Centres: Stewart, S. T.; Miller, Edgar, Mund, C. J.; Hadden, C. F.; Reserve, C. A.; Munson, F. G., and Ellison, S. W.

Rosenthal, Capt. W. D., to Fort Scott.

Kinnear, Capt. J. W., to General Hospital No. 8, Fort McPherson.

Ayres, Capt. W. F., to Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Bloom, 1st Lt. A. P., to Fort Monroe.

Gessrand, 1st Lt. M. L.; Blunk, 1st Lt. A., and Rice, 1st Lt. W. H., to Fort Wright.

Infantry.

Nelson, Col. C. J., to 63d Inf., Potomac Park, D. C.

Point, Col. W. H., to 44th, at Presidio, Cal.

River, Col. B. B., to Vancouver Barracks.

Cook, Col. H., to Columbus, Ohio.

McLean, Lt. Col. J. T., to 1st Cav., Camp Jones.

Williams, Maj. R. C., to Nashville, Tenn.

Chambers, Maj. W. E., to Camp Lewis.

Haines, Maj. D. B., to Washington.

Jones, Maj. W. S., of University of Texas.

Rose, Maj. D. C., to Nashville, Tenn.

Monihan, Maj. J. C., honorably discharged as Major only.

McCain, Maj. J. L., to Camp Sherman.

Gudger, Maj. E. W., to Washington.

Mabry, Capt. B., to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., treatment.

Lacy, Capt. H. P., Miller, Capt. J. W., Wenwaiser, Capt. H. A., and King, 1st Lt. C. A., to Inf. Officers' School, Camp Lee.

Bryant, Capt. F. S., to General Hospital 26, Fort Des Moines, treatment.

Morrison, Capt. H. T., to General Hospital 6, Fort Mackenzie, for treatment.

Kleitz, Capt. W. L., hon. discharged as Captain only.

Norris, Capt. J. E., to 40th.

Evans, Capt. K. G., to Hoboken.

Brown, Capt. K., to General Hospital 82, Chicago.

Following to 40th, Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAINS.

Bertleson, W. D.	Kupfer, A. K.
Culver, D. E.	Mackehenie, A. A.
Hilburn, D. B.	Parker, C. H.
Jackson, F. E.	Patterson, V.
Lewis, L. D.	Pegram, E. D. S.
Johnson, A.	Russell, W. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coley, C. O.	Gilbert, C. S.
Griffin, W. L.	Furlong, A. S.
Lewis, L. D.	Clifford, J. M.
Rhodes, L. B.	Hayes, E. R.
Frank, L. P. G.	Kunze, R. W.

Paulsen, 1st Lt. I. G., to Camp Gordon.

Bourcier, 1st Lt. C. D., to Camp Devens.

Crabtree, 1st Lt. H. T., to Commanding Officer, Port of Embarkation, Newport News.

Craig, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Lee.

Miller, 1st Lt. J. A., hon. discharge as 1st Lt. only.

Odum, 1st Lt. B. M., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

Lester, 1st Lt. J. Waite, 1st Lt. J. S., to Infantry Officers' School, Camp Lee.

Stevens, 1st Lt. G. R., to Hoboken.

Daley, 1st Lt. J. W., hon. discharged.

Smith, 1st Lt. J. E., to General Hospital No. 38, East View, N. Y.

Field Artillery.

Following to F. A. Central Officers' Training School, Camp Taylor:

Cook, Maj. J. C.	Seal, Maj. H. K.
Rogers, Maj. R. W.	

CAPTAINS.

Hays, W.	Dodd, H. H.
Huffman, L. D.	Jenkins, W. S.
Hall, S.	Runge, W.
Guthrie, J. W.	Ripperman, W.
Thornberry, S.	Young, S. G.
Angell, I. H.	Buechler, T. E.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Heckelmann, C. F.	Hamilton, J. M.
McCormack, J. E.	James, M. F.
Randall, E., Jr.	Kney, L. G.
Hussey, D. H.	Walsh, W. A.
Shoel, R.	Weaver, W. S., Jr.
Kreber, L. M.	Wheeler, F. T., Jr.
Coulbourn, W. C.	

Ogle, Lt. Col. L. R., to Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

Griffith, Maj. C. T., to Washington.

Hawkins, Maj. S. F.; Johnson, Maj. J. H., and Rogers, Maj. R. W., to Washington.

Talmadge, Capt. F. A., to Camp Custer.

Curtis, Capt. C. M., to Commanding General, Camp Shelby.

Mosby, Capt. W., to Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Randolph 1st Lt. W. P., to Fort Sam Houston.

Following to the 9th F. A.:

Keller, Capt. J. P.; Shea, Capt. P. E.; Wilcox, Capt. A. V.; Hoover, 1st Lt. B. V.; Kolesky, Capt. A. P.; Warner, Capt. J. B.; Belcher, 1st Lt. A. D.; Mollmer, 1st Lt. E. E.

Quartermaster Corps.

Nelson, Maj. S. J., to Supply Base, Chicago.

Balch, Maj. O. H., to Fort Porter.

Pratt, Capt. H. D., to Port of Embarkation, Newport News.

Palmer, Capt. S. S., to Washington.

Hooper, Capt. C. B., Jr., to Camp Meade.

Clapier, Capt. W. G., to Washington.

Muller, Capt. F. T., to Camp Supply Office, Camp Kearny.

Helm, Capt. H., to Washington.

Woolridge, Capt. W. P., to commission on T. C. A., Washington.

Kaier, Capt. F. W. H., to Washington.

Witherspoon, Capt. B. H., to Camp McClellan.

Brian, 1st Lt. J. J., to Hoboken.

Eicher, 1st Lt. B. L., to Washington.

Hodgkinson, 1st Lt. G. R., to coast defense of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams.

Cavalry.

Saxton, Col. A. H., to Fort Sam Houston.

Mencher, Maj. P., to Virginia Military Institute, temporary duty.

Dedrick, Capt. Roger W. C., to Camp Jesup, with 1st.

Pierce, Capt. J. T., to 11th.

Tiffaney, Capt. A. J., hon. discharged as Captain only.

Munro, Capt. H. S., to Camp Jones.

Furr, 1st Lt. H. L., hon. discharged.

Ordnance.

Benet, Col. J. W., to Watervliet Arsenal.

Waldmann, Maj. C. A., to Rock Island Arsenal.

King, Maj. G. L., to Delaware General Depot, Pedricktown, N. J.

Worfolk, Capt. C. F., to Washington.

Hasberg, Capt. W. M., to Watertown, N. Y.

Mebane, Capt. C. P., to Hartford, Conn.

Roe, Capt. G. R., to Washington.

Stiles, 1st Lt. C. T., to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Gravely, 1st Lt. L. C., to Bridgeport, Conn.

Pate, 1st Lt. R. B., to Rock Island Arsenal.

Stevens, 1st Lt. G. B., to Miami.

Smith, 1st Lt. R. W., to Toronto.

Air Service.

Caldwell, Col. R. C., to Brooks Field.

Reynolds, Lt. Col. J. N., to Godman Field.

Chapman, Lt. Col. C. G., to Indianapolis.

Carmody, Lt. Col. J. D., to Arcadia, Cal.

Baldridge, Lt. Col. W. M., to Washington.

Conant, Capt. W. M., to Washington.

Woodcock, Capt. R. G., to Washington.

Harper, Capt. E. G., to Washington.

Hunter, Capt. S. T., to Washington.

Folks, 1st Lt. C. D., to General Hospital 21, Denver, for treatment.

Knight, 1st Lt. H. C., to Washington.

Brewer, 1st Lt. D. W., to Boston.

Wrinkle, 1st Lt. J. S., to Boston.

Powell, Capt. H. H.; Parkin, 1st Lt. W. F.; Coltman, 1st Lt. R. W.; Harvey, 1st Lt. L., and Young, 1st Lt. C. P., to Kelly Field.

Rigelow, 1st Lt. J. S., Jr., to Lee Hall, Va.

Rath, 1st Lt. H. C., to Camp Kearny.

Roberts, 1st Lt. E. G., to Fort Snelling.

Engineers.

Brown, Col. C. H., relieved present duty, to Engineer Commissioner of D. C.

Olsen, Lt. Col. D. P., to the Chief of Staff.

Hawkins, Maj. G. T., to Chief of Engineers.

Brown, Capt. W., to Chief of Engineers.

Signal Corps.

Lawson, Maj. H. H., to Chief M. T. Co., New York.

Decker, Maj. S. M., hon. discharged as Major only.

Richards, Maj. R., to General Hospital 38, Fort Sheridan.

Cundell, Capt. C. W., to Langley Field.

Miner, 1st Lt. G. C., to the Chief Signal Officer.

Jackson, 1st Lt. E. N., to Rear Admiral Grayson, to accompany the Presidential party overseas.

Crawford, 1st Lt. D. S., to Camp Lee.

Thompson, 1st Lt. J. J., to Camp Jackson.

Veterinary Corps.

Campbell, Capt. O. L., to the Surgeon General.

Hartranft, 1st Lt. J. L., to 44th F. A., Camp Stanley.

Dental Corps.

Sherrard, Maj. B. H., to Washington.

Hasthaus, 1st Lt. J., to Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston.

Sanitary Corps.

Schorn, Maj. J. C., to Zone Supply Officer, New York City.

Dekruif, Capt. F. H., to General Hospital 36, Detroit.

Thomas, Capt. W. H., to Base Hospital, Camp Kearny.

Hulse, 1st Lt. F. E., to Camp Shelby.

Miscellaneous.

Thurgian, 1st Lt. W. C., 20th M. G. B., to General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Wilson, Maj. W. R., home and stand relieved.

Wise, Maj. S. W., to Miami, Fla.

Jordan, Col. S. S., to home and stand relieved.

Porth, 1st Lt. A. C., 20th M. G. B., to Base Hospital, Camp Funston.

Munro, Lt. Col. H. N., hon. discharged as Lt. Col. only.

Chitty, Col. W. D., Cav., to Philadelphia.

Hamilton, Lt. Col. R. S., Jr., and Greff, Capt. J. J., to New York City.

Taylor, Maj. H. E., to Fort Leavenworth.

Nugent, Brig. Gen. G. A., to Chief of C. A.

Minus, Maj. J. C., hon. discharged as Maj. only.

Lambert, Maj. H. E., to Camp Travis.

Hogg, Capt. W. L., to Camp Taylor.

Thorlins, Capt. C. H., to Chief of Staff.

Decker, Maj. S. M., to home and stand relieved.

Leach, Lt. Col. A. J., to Camp Dix.

Byars, Maj. O., Inspector General, is relieved from detail in Inspector General's department.

Resignations.

Comey, Capt. H. D., Inf.

Kleitz, 1st Lt. A. V., Dental Corps.

McGuinness, 1st Lt. A. T., Dental Corps.

Keller, Capt. F. G.; Engle, 1st Lt. R. H., Inf.

Decker, Capt. S. M., C. A. C.

Leaves.

Schwenk, Maj. J. C., R., 14 days.

Foley, Maj. T. M., 10 days.

Connell, Col. W. M., 14 days.

Barbee, Maj. J. T., 15 days.

Harmon, Col. J. S., F. A., 14 days' extension.

Alvey, 1st Lt. R. W., 15 days' extension.

Hussey, 1st Lt. D. S., 14 days.

MacLachlan, Maj. E. J., 14 days.

Fowler, 1st Lt. B. C., F. A., 2 months' extension.

Blakely, Brig. Gen. G. C. A. C., 10 days.

Dalton, Col. C., 14 days' extension.

Rice, Maj. C. A., Air Service, 2 months' extension.

Wolfe, Capt. R. S., 14 days.

Oglesby, Maj. R. H., 2 months' further extension.

Meriwether, 1st Lt. E. R., Inf., 5 months.

Crane, 1st Lt. W. C., 10 days.

Mitchell, Lt. Col. C. A. F. A., 10 days.

Grey, Capt. J. M., M. T. C., 10 days.

Naval Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Bureau of Navigation published the following orders today:

Oliver, Rear Admiral J. H., report to Chief Naval Operations, Navy Department, for duty.

Cabaniss, Cmdr. R. W., Avia. Paullac, to Nav. Port Office, Bordeaux.

Williams, Cmdr. H., to Nav. Port Office, St. Nazaire.

Magruder, Capt. T. P., to duty Cmdr. Base No. 19.

Wallace, Lt. Cmdr. R. D., from command the ——, to duty re German submarines.

Junkin, Lt. Cmdr. G. B., from command the K-5, to duty re German submarines.

Webb, Lt. Cmdr. J. M., from the ——, to duty connection with German submarines.

Nellson, Lt. Cmdr. J. L., from the Fulton, to duty connection with German submarines.

Griffin, Lt. Cmdr. V. C., Avia. Paullac, to Nav. Port Office, Bordeaux.

Stevens, Lt. Cmdr. L. M., the Pigua, to Paullac, to command crew No. 2.

Hodapp, Lt. Cmdr. C. P. D., Base No. 19, to Headquarters, London.

Olderdorff, Lt. Cmdr. J. B., from the Seattle, to Ens. Officers' School, German transport being taken over abroad.

Peterson, Lt. Cmdr. M. J., from the North Carolina, to duty on board a German transport being taken over abroad.

Lee, Lt. Cmdr. Wm. R., from the Lea, to Nav. Port Office, Rotterdam

Davis, Lt. Cmdr. L. C., Base No. 20, to Staff Base No. 2.

La Bounty, Lt. Cmdr. S. N., for forces East Mediterranean, to Nav. Port Office, Spalato.

Oerer, Lt. Cmdr. P., My 5571 should read Avia. Eastleigh, to Nav. Port Office, Dansig.

Zearfoss, Lt. Cmdr. C. H., from duty under S.N.A.R., New York, to duty as Navigator of the George Washington.

Kirschner, Lt. Cmdr. J. W., from duty under S.N.A.R., New York, to the Zealandia.

Robb, Lt. Cmdr. M., Base No. 29, to Staff Base No. 29.

Brown, Lt. J. W., to command the N-5.

Owen, Lt. J. A., Jr., to Nav. Training Camp, San Diego.

Babbitt, Lt. L., Avia. Paullac, to Nav. Port Office, Bordeaux.

Romulus, Lt. G. J., Avia., Brest, to Staff Base No. 2.

Page, Lt. T. N., to Venice, report to Admiral Niblack.

McLellon, Lt. C. H., to Paullac, connection Nucleus Crew No. 5.

Lovette, Lt. J. P., to Eastleigh, connection Nucleus Crew No. 5.

Bregar, Lt. M. M.; Edrington, Lt. T. C.; Durham, Lt. T. A., Avia., Brest, to Staff Base No. 2.

Armstrong, Lt. V. S.; Bostick, Lt. J. B., Avia., Eastleigh, to Headquarters.

Busedicker, Lt. R. W., Avia., Paullac, to Paullac, connection Crew No. 5.

Confer, Lt. W. J., to the Baltimore.

Dixon, Lt. W., to duty as Engr. Officer on board a German transport being taken over abroad.

Snyder, Lt. W. D., to duty as Engr. Officer on the Montana.

Crecker, Lt. W. F., to the Birmingham.

Sands, Lt. A. T., report to Cmdt. Cruiser and Transport Force, Hoboken, duty as Supply Officer on board a navy troop transport.

Tucker, Lt. A., to duty in Construction and Repair Department, Nav. Station, Pensacola.

Page, Lt. T. N., to Headquarters, London.

Hopkins, Lt. W. T., Avia., Brest, to Base No. 2.

Masters, Lt. J. C., N. B. Group, to Base No. 7.

Roberts, Lt. S. G., to Dublin.

Seacord, Lt. W. N., to Nav. Port Office, Cattaro.

Hoffman, Lt. L. G., to Nav. Port Office, La Pallice.

Kelly, Lt. G. F., to Base Hosp. No. 5.

Morse, Lt. C. E., to Base Hosp. No. 5.

La Favre, Lt. B. L., Post Office, Nantes, to Base Hosp. No. 5.

Belhout, Lt. B. V., designated as Nav. Aviator.

Piecirilli, Lt. F. J., from Curtis Aero and Motor Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., to duty Nav. Yard, Washington, D. C.

Gilley, Lt. R. F., from the President Grant, to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Douglas, Lt. F. M., to duty as Supply Officer on the Cheyenne.

Beach, Lt.-E. L., duty under Governor, Virgin Islands.

Dyer, Lt. C. K., Naval Port Officer, St. Jean, De Luz.

Shaw, Lt. Cmdr. H., Base No. 13, to Brest, connection Nucleus Crews.

Sullivan, Lt. Cmdr. W. R., Avia., Queenstown, to Base No. 18.

Jarnigan, Lt. C. H., to Staff Base No. 7.

Mendor, Lt. C. N., to Headquarters, London.

Mills, Lt. A. J., to Nav. Port Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Wilson, Lt. C. F., to Headquarters, London.

Oscalda, Lt. J., (Argentine Navy,) from New London to Bridgeport, connection report Nav. Inspector Mach. Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

Twelve, Lt. A., (Argentine Navy,) to Bridgeport, re Lake Torpedo Boat Co.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Forecast:

N. C.—Rain Sat., followed by clearing and colder; much colder at night, with a cold wave. Sun., fair.

S. C.—Rain Sat., followed by clearing and colder; much colder at night, with a cold wave. Sun., fair.

Ga.—Fair in n., rain followed by clearing in s. Sat.; colder, with a cold wave at night in n. Sun., fair; warmer in w.

Ala.—Fair, much colder, Sat. Sun., fair, with rising temperature.

Miss.—Fair Sat.; much colder in c. and s. Sun., fair and warmer.

Tenn.—Fair, colder Sat.; cold wave in e. and c. Sun., increasing cloudiness, warmer, probably rain or snow.

Ky.—Fair, colder Sat. Sun., increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably rain or snow.

Ind.—Fair, colder Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer; probably snow or rain.

Mich.—Snows and much colder Sat., with a cold wave; n. w. gales. Sun., probably local snows and slightly warmer.

Ohio—Snow and much colder Sat., with a cold wave; n. w. gales. Sun., increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Wis.—Fair Sat., except rain in s.; colder in n. and c.; much colder at night, with probably heavy frost in n. and c. Sun., fair.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of IGNAZIO COSTA, Alleged-Bankrupt.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this court by the petition of Lesser Brothers, verified the 20th day of February, 1919, that a petition was filed in this court on the 14th day of January, 1919, praying that the above-named Ignazio Costa be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged-bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this court and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same; that the said alleged-bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged-bankrupt.

Now, on motion of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, it is

Ordered, that Ignazio Costa, the above-named alleged-bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 19th day of March, 1919, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 14th day of January, 1919, and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication may be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in the "New York Times" once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 24th day of February, 1919, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged-bankrupt at his last known address at No. 231 Mott Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, February 20th, 1919.

ING. C. KNOX, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26628. In Bankruptcy.—MOE FRANK, also known as MORRIS FRANK, Bankrupt.

Moe Frank, also known as Morris Frank, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 25, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on March 12, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26622.

Notice is given that LOUIS DAVIDOW, Bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 10, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

SALE OF CHEMICALS AND SUPPLIES.—Material Disposition Section, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., 19 West 44th Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the following materials, now located at the plant of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, Shore Road and Winthrop Av., Astoria, L. I., which may be seen by applying to the Officer in Charge at Astoria: Caustic Soda, Kieselguhr, Powder, Coal Tar Pitch, Glutex, Dead Oil, Cohunenuts and Blockwood, Nut Shells, Fruit Pits, Shell and stirring special carbons. Also 22 barrels Neuli Oil and 75 barrels Paraffin Oil located at Ford Building, Long Island City. Bids made on Form M. D. 11, obtainable from this office, which contain complete information and other details, will be received until 2 P. M. March 11th, 1919.

SALE OF BOILERS.—Material Disposition Section Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., Nineteen West 44th Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for either or each of 2 new and unused 604 H. P. Babcock & Wilcox Boilers with Accessories, and breaching now located at the plant of the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company, Shore Road & Winthrop Ave., Astoria, L. I. Bids made on Form M. D. 10, obtainable from this office, containing complete information and other details, will be received until 2 P. M., March 11th, 1919.

SALE OF SHIPPING CASES, MATERIAL.—Disposition Section, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., 19 West 44th Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for the whole or any portion of 5,000 5" white pine shipping cases, finish dimensions 21"x21"x21", complete with 2¼" cleats, reinforced with 1" iron strapping, located at Ford Building, Long Island City, N. Y. Bids made on Form M. D. 16, obtainable from this office, will be received until 11 A. M. March 10th, 1919.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS.—Somerset County Surrogate's Court.—Somerset County Surrogate's Court.—Notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1918 on the application of the undersigned as executors of the last will and testament of Ralph M. Ward, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate of said county limiting the creditors of the said Ralph M. Ward, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said deceased, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within nine months from the date of said order, and in default of any such creditor shall forever be debarred of his or her action thereafter against the subscriber.

ELIZABETH K. WARD,
VIDALIA TRUST COMPANY,
JOHN P. REGER,
Executors.
Gastos Building, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

For Sale.—19,500 feet single conductor rubber insulated with 30 per cent. Para rubber, lead covered, steel armored, guaranteed, 12-400 watts, for $1.50 per foot. R. M. Brown, New Birks Building, Montreal, P. Q.

Victrola for sale, from $10 to $100; most every machine special and cheap. 150 records on bargain table. Phone Plaza 8010. J. D. Horvath, 200 East 61st, near 3d Av.

Lady's handsome mink coat, 50-inch length, large shawl collar, belted model; never worn; will sell reasonable. Mrs. Hall, Suite 1110, Hotel Cumberland, 72d and Broadway.

Abandoned office furniture bought and sold. 60 Cortlandt St. Phone Cortlandt 4099.

Safe, van, harness. Call all week, 264 West 124th.

Government Sales.

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CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(v) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

MARCH 1, 1919.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 819, 11 A. M. Bankrupt, Brooklyn, 41-10-39 A. For sentence! U.S.C.C. Mandina and J. Johnston.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Keller, J. At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. N. Y. Trust Co. (Trustee)—John Sherman Wood, Charles Alderson, Charles F. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Chase, Jr. Alderson—Theodore M. Riehle. Johnson & Higgins (Assignment Accountants, County Holding Co., United Assets Corp., Trustee)—Ingraham, Central Savings Bank (Creditor)—Theodore H. Friend, Jr.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Emile Mascher (Elizabeth A. Mandel)—Lewis E. Collins.

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

Nora Sweeney, respt.; v. The City of New York, appt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Dugro, J., dissenting on the ground that, in his opinion, the Court erred in refusing to charge the next to the last request of the defendant.) Order filed.

James L. Stewart et al., respts., v. Herbert P. Goetal et al., impls., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William Levin, applt., v. New England Casualty Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, P. J., dissenting and voting for reversal and reinstatement of verdict.) Order filed.

Roland J. S. Marsh et al., infants, &c., respts., v. Roland D. Haight, an infant, &c., applt., impleaded with Rosalie Haight et al., as Trustees, &c., et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to all parties separately appearing and filing briefs herein, payable out of the estate. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Sarah Rothman, applt., v. South Jersey Land Co. et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Eustace Conway, as general guardian, &c., respt., v. George P. Maxwell et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs in this court and at Special Term. No opinion. (Dowling and Merrell, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

Herbert S. Sisson, as State Commr. &c., respt., vs. Eugene J. Shea et al., applts. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary, (known as Mame,) A. Dolan, respt., vs. Harry Ziegenfus, applt. Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary P. Wheeler, respt., vs. John J. Wheeler, applt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Theodore Levy, respt., vs. Fred Foly et al., splt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Chahlin's, Inc., respt., vs. Empire Exporter et al., defts. Oscar H. Boite, applt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements; the date for the examination to proceed to trial fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

Black & White and Town Taxis, Inc., applt., vs. John F. Gilchrist, as Commr. of Licenses, &c., respt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Alexander Orsag, respt., vs. Joseph Haber et al., applts. Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John S. Consabeer, Jr., applt., vs. Florence D. Consabeer, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Charles A. Cooper et al., applts., vs. Joseph B. Greenhut et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Hyman Singer.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner, &c., vs. Abraham Levine.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with costs. Order filed.

Katherine N. Scofield vs. Bradley Contracting Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Jacob Reich.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

People ex rel. Ida Wood vs. Joseph Hyland.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless appellant comply with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Patrick Ryan vs. Carnegie Trust Co.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Anna Berezin vs. Robert Gerson.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Bass & Bass, Inc., vs. Albert Newmark.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Elizabeth S. Edwards v. Edgar A. Tennis.—Application granted. Order signed.

Ralph Wilson v. London Assurance Corp. et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs and stay vacated. Order signed.

Herman Landman v. Hyman Gerstner.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mike Knopfer v. Lemberger Dr. Lowenstein Lodge, No. 54, I. O. E. A.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Harry G. Williams et al. v. William A. Alt, impld., &c.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Margaret F. McDevitt v. Alfred N. Hyatt, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Century Holding Co. v. Ebling Brewing Co. (Actions Nos. 1 and 2).—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Meyer-Denker-Sinram Co. v. Hennessy Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Greenwich Savings Bank v. Franklin-Madison Realty Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Sarah T. Cockcroft, as exec., v. John Mitchell et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Matter of William Barbour, decd.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Morris Levinson et al. v. Leo Flakenberg et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Maryland Casualty Co., applt.—Motion denied.

C. A. Weaver, respt., v. A. Miller, applt.—Motion granted without costs.

T. S. Hood, respt., v. N. Y., W. & B. Railway, applt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

In re petition of J. J. Johnson and J. Lehrenkrauss to prove the last will of F. Kuhn, deceased.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court affirmed with costs.

In re petition of the Public Service Commission for the First District, &c., for a writ of mandamus against the N. Y. and Richmond Gas Co., applt.—Order affirmed and writ sustained with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the petition of O. Wagner for a writ of mandamus, &c., O. Wagner, applt., vs. N. Y., W. & B. R. R., respt.—Final order affirmed with costs.

In the matter of J. Morley, an infant, by S. Morley, his guardian ad litem, appt., vs. W. H. Eagleson, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

W. Molloy, splt., v. same.—Order affirmed with costs.

The People, &c., respts., v. H. Alzani, appt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and dett. discharged.

Dempsey, &c., respts., A. Murphy and B. Flaherty, applts.—Appeal dismissed on reargument.

People, &c., ex rel M. C. Ward, et al., ex rels., &c., respts., v. W. Sutton and others, &c., applts.—Final order reversed and new hearing directed before Hon. M. H. Hirschberg, official referee, with costs to abide the event.

Ida T. Boland, respt., v. H. F. Tuthill as County Treasurer of Suffolk, and another, applts. Appeal No. 1 and 2.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, to take effect 9 A. M. March 1: Patrolmen P. J. Perrine, 30th Precinct, to Headquarters Public Office Squad, assignment to Police Ward, Bellevue Hospital, discontinued; F. Kane, 25th to 111th, to bicycle duty.

Temporary assignments: Sergeant G. Downey, 45th, to Headquarters, 5 days, from 9 A. M. March 1; Patrolmen P. B. Doherty, 14th, to 14th Insp. Dist., in raided premises, and H. Bauer, Bureau of Telegraph, to Headquarters, 10 days, from 8 A. M. March 1; Patrolmen Precincts indicated to Headquarters, 3 days, from 8 A. M., March 1: C. Kaltenmeier, 66; F. Brown, 39; E. Walsh, 105.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Sergeant F. J. Masterson, Div. of National Defense, (Special War-roll,) 90 days, from 12:01 A. M. March 5; Patrolmen J. O'Neill, 16th, 4 days, from 4 P. M. March 3; M. Sweeney, 20th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. March 4; W. A. Hegarty, 69th, 1 day, from 4 P. M. March 6.

Fire Department.

Ununiformed firemen appointed on three months' probation and further ord

FINGER MARKS SOLE CLUE TO MURDERERS

Imprint of Bloodstained Hand on Fence Near Where Mrs. Wilkins Was Killed.

MAY HAVE FLED IN AUTO

New York Detectives Aid Long Beach Police in Tracing Burglars Who Committed Crime.

The trail of the three burglars who on Thursday night, when discovered in the home of Dr. Walter Wilkins, in Olive Street, Long Beach, killed Mrs. Wilkins and felled and robbed the doctor, will probably consist of the finger-prints which they left behind, for yesterday no other clue was uncovered. The authorities of Nassau County, the police of Long Beach, and detectives from Manhattan and Brooklyn are working on the case, and the entire Long Beach section of Long Island was combed yesterday in the effort to find the murderers or locate their course before and after the crime.

On the fence at the rear of the house near where Mrs. Wilkins was strick down the mark of a blood-stained hand was found, as though one of the men after a hasty examination of the dying woman had leaned for a moment against the fence. In the interior of the house, where the robbers were apparently feasting at the time when the physician and his wife returned home from Manhattan, finger-prints were found on a brandy bottle and on glasses on a table.

Yesterday afternoon detectives of Nassau County and fingerprint experts from the New York Police Department were at the county seat at Mineola developing the negatives of these marks, and as soon as possible prints will be made and scattered broadcast to the police throughout the country, for comparison with those in their files. The police pin their hope on these prints. They believe that at least one of the men was a professional criminal and that in the police files somewhere will be duplicates of the marks and descriptions of those to whom they belong.

It is apparently an open question with the authorities whether the robbers came and departed by automobile or by boat. So far as could be learned, their efforts to determine this question have been without success. Mrs. Wilkins was killed about 9:20, and the next train out of Long Beach was at 11:26 o'clock. Long before that time guards had been stationed at the railroad station. The channel between the island and the mainland was searched for a drifting boat, but none was found, and it was reported that no private boat is missing and none has been taken from the public piers.

There is a Provost guard stationed at the bridge that leads from the island to the long road that winds across the marshy ground to Rockville Center and the main lines of travel across Long Island. They reported that no vehicle crossed the bridge after the crime or for an hour before it. The theory that the men made their escape in an automobile, however, is held by many. Miss Frances O'Neil, who lives near the Wilkins house, says she is certain she heard the engine of an automobile in Olive Street just after the time when Mrs. Wilkins was struck down.

This testimony is corroborated by Mrs. Kieffert the wife of a druggist. She went out for a walk between 8 and 9 o'clock and, when in Olive Street she remembers that her attention was attracted by a large touring car that was proceeding slowly down Olive Street in the direction of the Wilkins home. She could not make out how many were in the car. Chief of Police Tracy of Long Beach said that two of the men, in his opinion, knew the locality perfectly and had imported a professional burglar to aid them. This belief opens up the theory that the burglars had a safe hiding place in Long Beach to go to after the crime. While this theory is not generally accepted, the police htve not discontinued their efforts to locate all suspicious characters within the town limits.

Dr. Wilkins said yesterday that he did not see three men. He saw two, but heard some one moving about inside the house. There is no question, however, of their not being three men and this is proved by the fact that in the dining-room there were three chairs pulled up to the table and there were three glasses and other signs that three had eaten there.

Chief Tracy denied the report that the doctor's house had been ransacked. This would mean, according to some, that the men were intent only on robbing the physician, and that they had been waiting in the dining room for his return.

Apparently the robbers entered the house with a key, for none of the doors or windows shows evidence of having been tampered with. It is possible that the door at the side of the house, which is the main entrance, might have been insecurely fastened. Dr. Wilkins said that the door was hard to fasten, and that on several occasions Mrs. Wilkins had failed to latch it completely.

There were two collie dogs in the house. When the men entered they were evidently attacked by one of the dogs, and to quiet him beat him over the head with some blunt instrument. The other dog, Dr. Wilkins said, was not a good watchdog, being very friendly. The men turned him out of the house and he was found wandering about in the neighborhood. In addition to the hammer and the length of lead pipe found in the yard the police yesterday found the wallet that had been taken from the doctor by the robber wearing the gray cap. It was discovered about fifteen feet from the gate.

The police made a thorough search of an empty house across the street but somewhat north of the Wilkins house. This house is being repaired. It is owned by Max Mayer, the glove manufacturer, who occupies an adjoining house with his sister, Mrs. Bewisburg, and the latter's fourteen-year-old daughter, Clara.

Just before Dr. Wilkins ran to the Mayer house and rang the doorbell, Clara was preparing for bed. She remarked to her nurse that she thought she saw a light flash on the second floor of the empty house next door. Dr. Wilkins arrived then, and in the excitement the girl failed to speak about the light.

But the police found that there had evidently been no one in this house, for dust on the floors and the window sill, against which leaned a ladder, had been undisturbed, and it is evident that there had been no one in the house.

Justice of the Peace Neu of Lynbrook has arrived in Long Beach and will conduct the inquest. The body of Mrs. Wilkins is still at the Army Hospital, the former Nassau Hotel.

District Attorney Charles R. Weeks of Nassau County said that he was sure the examination of the finger prints on the discarded weapons and articles which were handled in the house and the marks of blood on the fence would almost certainly lead to the capture of the men, for all known facts pointed to the robbers as professionals whose pictures, prints, and Bertillion measurements would be found in the possession of the police.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Bill case, containing money, silver pencil, &c., Friday evening, Feb. 28, in taxi, between 16 West 36th St. and Park Av., corner 34th; reward, no questions asked. R. B. Smith, 575 West End Av. Schuyler 7020.

LOST—$100 reward, no questions asked, outlined diamond heart brooch, at or between Churchill's restaurant and Broadway subway, 50th St. to 157th station to Riverside Drive. Return to Elijah F. Rapelye, Inc., 542 5th Av., Room 53.

LOST—Dark blue handbag containing yellow package with letters and documents on Feb. 19 on the way from Grand Central to Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and 72d St. Finder call Mr. Arsnoth, Hotel Majestic. Reward.

LOST—Diamond star pin, Feb. 26, in Central Park, near entrance at 79th St., on 6th Av. between 79th and 81st Sts., or between 5th Av. and 3d Av. on 81st St. Finder notify Ross, 157 East 81st St. Telephone Lenox 7202; suitable reward.

LOST—Wednesday evening, blue pearl earring, between Park Av. and 51st, Hotel Plaza, or Durant's Riding Academy; liberal reward. Mrs. F. P. Lindley, 330 Park Av. Tel. Plaza 2184.

LOST—At Keith's Riverside Theatre, or on Broadway, 96th and 100th Sts., gold brooch, colored stones in centre, surrounded by an oval of colored stones; reward. 740 West End Av., Apt. 4I.

LOST—Lady's black canteen bag, Thursday evening, No. 5 Fifth Av. bus, above 81st St.; reward. Call Reinbrecht, Cortlandt 9490, ext 235.

LOST—Pearl bar pin, small circle pearls, diamond center, Feb. 24, Lexington Av. Opera House or taxi West 57th and returning; reward. 50 West 57th St.

LOST—Sapphire and pearl crescent-shape gold pin, about 3 inches, between 135th and 137th Sts., Broadway, or Riverside Drive; reward. Telephone Audubon 3599.

LOST—Thursday, Manhattan-Brooklyn, gold Masonic fob charm, engraved J. M. S. Jr., Dec. 4, 1910, on edge. Return to Mr. Solomon, 741 East 25th; reward.

LOST—On main floor, Hotel Pennsylvania, a wallet containing 25 coupons Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co. Liberal reward if returned Room 1201-A Hotel Penn.

LOST—At or near Palais Royal restaurant, bar pin set with five diamonds, four sapphires, in platinum; heirloom; very liberal reward. G 287 Times.

LOST—Feb. 23d on 5:13 P. M. train New Haven to New York, billfold containing sum of money; reward. P. O. Box 907, New Haven, Conn.

LOST—Small black handbag, marked F. K. R. Reward if returned to Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Seal neckpiece, Lord & Taylor mark, West 81st St. or Columbus Av. car to 50th; reward $10. Parsell, 122 West 81st.

LOST—Gold-filled pencil, with turquoise, Friday at Charles & Co.; reward $10. Phone Moore, Rector 4871.

LOST—Private papers, between Nassau and Worth Sts.; reward. Return to J. L. Timms, 3,219 3d Av., (162d.)

LOST—Two diamond and sapphire rings, Wednesday night; $50 reward, no questions asked. E. M. Gattle & Co., 630 5th Av.

LOST—Black onyx bar pin, with diamond in centre; liberal reward. Return to 14 East 60th St.

LOST—Feb. 26, in 5th Av. bus, skunk muff. Finder please return to Hotel Patterson, 59 West 47th; reward.

LOST—Diamond ring and guard ring. Stenographer, 115 Broadway, Room 601, Office 6.

LOST—In taxi, black bag, red top, going to 137 East 57th; reward. Box B. O. 209 Times.

REWARD $100, no question asked, for return of two diamond rings lost Feb. 20, 71st St. and Columbus Av. H. W. Clark, 101 Central Park West.

REWARD $5.—A string of pearls, lost on steamer Rochambeau, Feb. 28. Return to cashier Vanderbilt Hotel.

$50 REWARD

for return of a pear-shaped diamond drop earring, about 7 stones, in a chain to the lower diamond; lost on Feb. 26 from Cohan's Theatre to Vanderbilt Hotel. Return to Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

$50 REWARD.—Lost purse containing opal ring, platinum and diamond setting; $5 gold piece; other money; no questions. N. L. Harmont, 2 West 86th St.

$100 REWARD.—Diamond-mounted comb, lost Feb. 19, return Charlton & Co., jewelers, 634 5th Av. Telephone 3561 Circle. Positively no questions asked.

$500 REWARD, no questions asked, return lady's hand bag, containing jewelry, cash, driver's license card, lost between Park Av. Hotel and Richmond Hill, L. I. Communicate with Mr. McDonald, Manager Park Avenue Hotel, N. Y. City.

Lost and Found Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Scotch terrier, black, with green collar; reward offered. Return to 11 East 62d.

Removal Sale
Big Bargains
Office Furniture
Clark & Gibby, Inc.
110 W. 40th St.

We Will Loan You
MORE MONEY
on Your Diamonds and Jewelry
than any other loan concern.
ONLY 1% PER MONTH.
MAX EERNSTEIN
272 West 125th Street

STANDARD OIL SAFE ROBBED.

Armed Men Threaten Night Hostler Get Late Day Receipts.

Police and detectives of the West Forty-seventh Street Station were confronted last night with another of a series of recent daring holdups when two armed masked men dived through the window of a grating separating the Standard Oil office, 610 West Forty-sixth Street, from the company's garage in Forty-fifth Street, took from a small safe late receipts deposited by four drivers and threatened to kill the night hostler unless he would open for them the big safe standing in another corner. The hostler, Nicholas Lawrence, about 60 years old, did not know the combination of the big safe, it being his duty only to receive returns from the drivers in sealed envelopes and place them in the small safe. He convinced the robbers of this, and the two men left after telling him an accomplice standing in the street would kill him if he moved for five minutes.

It was just 6:30 when Lawrence decided his five minutes had elapsed, and rushed into Forty-sixth Street yelling "Police." Two patrolmen and several detectives responded, but there was no trace of the robbers. The police thought they were men who knew that drivers who returned late deposited their receipts with Lawrence. As the envelopes were sealed, no one knew last night how much the two men got. The best description Lawrence could give was that one was tall, one was short and both wore caps.

HAS SHELL-SHOCK THEORY.

Enright Thinks Demented Soldiers Committed Recent Crimes.

Speaking before the Richmond Hill Civic Association in Masonic Temple, Richmond Hill, last night, Police Commissioner Enright advanced the theory that the killing of Miss Mary Riddell in Glen Morris, Queens, on Jan. 15, and the killing of Mrs. Mary Southland near her home in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, a few days before were done by demented soldiers.

"We hope we are wrong," he said, "but the Southland murder was committed near Fort Hamilton and Miss Riddell was killed not far from Camp Mills. There were no known criminals seen in the neighborhoods, but soldiers had been seen in both neighborhoods.

"There are many victims of shell shock returning to America. They may seem rational, but at times they are liable to lose their reason and commit crimes that under normal conditions would never have entered their minds. This condition is one that is confronting the whole country, but more particularly New York, where many of them are disembarking."

BOARD BACKS MACY AWARD.

Washington Expects No Further Action in Tieup Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—White House officials said tonight that the threatened New York Harbor strike had not been brought to President Wilson's attention. The War Labor Board was asked by the President in a cablegram from Paris to intervene in the strike.

When told of the new strike call issued for the New York Harbor workers, Joint Chairman Manley of the War Labor Board said that the board had exhausted its resources in dealing with the situation. Officials think any further Governmental action must be taken by the President.

"V. Everett Macy, an umpire for the board, rendered the decision to which the workers now object," Mr. Manley said. "The board cannot go back of his decision, since the umpire was called in only when the board itself failed to reach a decision."

Shipyard Unions Defy Macy Award.

OAKLAND, Cal., Feb. 28.—The East Bay Shipyard Workers' Unions have voted to work a forty-four-hour week only. The shipyard managements say that immediate discharge will follow any action of the men tending to break the forty-eight-hour working week agreement prescribed under the terms of the Macy award.

BOAT OWNERS PLAN TO AVERT STRIKE

Counsel Makes Overture to Workers After Vote to Tie Up Harbor.

CONFERS WITH MEN TODAY

Intimates Employers Will Meet Wage Demands Refused in Macy Award.

An intimation that the New York Boat Owners' Association may grant better terms to their employes than were accorded by the Macy award has averted, for the time at least, a general harbor strike of 16,000 members of the Marine Affiliation.

The overture was made yesterday afternoon by Paul Bonynge, counsel for the boat owners, after the delegates from the various organizations composing the affiliation had voted power to their officers to declare a strike at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon or at any time thereafter.

The delegates to the affiliation were called together for a second meeting early last night and voted unanimously to listen to a concrete proposal from Mr. Bonynge, who will visit the headquarters of the affiliation at 26 Park Place at three o'clock this afternoon and lay the boat owners' terms before them. The delegates were encouraged at the meeting last night by the report of the committee which had interviewed Mr. Bonynge, that he had admitted that the Macy award was not adequate, and that many of the boat owners thought the terms should have been more favorable to the harbor workers.

It was reported by the committee that Mr. Bonynge, while stating to the committee from the harbor workers that he had not been definitely empowered to reach a settlement, suggested that he thought the boat owners were willing to raise rates of pay by 10 per cent. Rates of pay were not increased by the Macy award.

The representatives of the 16,000 harbor workers are reported to have answered that the offer of 10 per cent. was not sufficient, and that, even if the officials accepted it, the men who had voted to strike and were eager to strike, would not consider the proposition. Mr. Bonynge is reported to have suggested also that an arrangement as to hours of work, overtime, and other conditions might be reached in a manner satisfactory to both sides if the boat owners and the employes threshed it out themselves.

After the interview with Mr. Bonynge the committee, consisting of Thomas J. Delahunty, President of the Marine Affiliation; William A. Maher, Vice President, and Paul Vaccarelli, Vice President of the Longshoremen's Union, reported that Mr. Bonynge had said he would discuss terms during the evening and this morning with the boat owners, and would appear before the affiliation this afternoon with full power to act.

One of the propositions, which, they said, Mr. Bonynge expected to make was for a direct increase in pay. Another was for an adjustment of the question of hours and other grievances by a joint committee of employers and employes. George P. West, the authorized spokesman of the Marine Affiliation, after the meeting, said:

"Mr. Bonynge told the committee that he realized that the men had got nothing under the Macy award. He said that many of the boat owners themselves agreed that the men had not received all they were entitled to. Telegrams have been sent to Director General Hines and to National Director Smith of the Railroad Administration asking them to be represented at the conference tomorrow."

Looks for Settlement.

After the conference Mr. Bonynge made the following statement:

"We had a very frank, good-natured discussion of the whole situation. I explained to them that I had no authority to commit the boat owners to any proposition, but I outlined to them my own ideas as to the lines along which a permanent settlement might be best accomplished. They invited me to meet and address their committee of thirty-five members, and I very gladly accepted the proposition. At that time I hope to be in a position to speak with full authority of the private boat owners. I understand that the Railroad Administration and possibly other interests will appear before the committee at the same time. I believe a working basis of agreement may be reached."

Earlier in the afternoon Captain L. Hutcheson of the Navy Department and Captain Harrison J. Carrick of the Army Transport Service, held a conference with the strikers, at which it was agreed that in case of a strike, the strikers should continue to man army and navy tugs to aid in disembarking and feeding returning soldiers and sailors, and for other strictly naval and military purposes. It was agreed that all such boats should be plainly marked, and that none should engage in private work.

Before the agreement to hold a meeting today was reached President Delahunty and Secretary Stephen J. Condon of the Marine Affiliation sent a long telegram to President Wilson, attacking the Macy award and the War Labor Board. After a review of the history of the former strike, which was called off at the cabled request of President Wilson, the telegram continued:

"The umpire's award passes over all the conclusive testimony, showing that we are now receiving less than the minimum amounts which have been established by the War Labor Board's own statisticians as necessary to maintain our families in health and comfort, and we are refused any increase in wages whatever.

"This in spite of the testimony showing that the industry has been immensely profitable to all concerned, except the men who actually perform the arduous and dangerous work of handling the traffic of the port, and in spite of the admission of the boat owners at the hearings that their ability to pay increased wages is not in dispute. The most conclusive evidence of the failure of the umpire to deal justly with our demands is the fact that the Railroad Administration in November last voluntarily increased wages for employes on the railroad harbor craft in excess of the wages now being paid by private boat owners, and which the umpire seeks to make permanent.

"As officers of the Marine Affiliation it is our duty to inform you that the marine workers are bitterly disappointed that the whole scheme of Government wage adjustment in this port has been upset and thrown into confusion, and that the men whom we represent insist on leaving their work to a body rather than accept an award which they feel to be a denial of justice."

The officers of the Affiliation said that the telegram was sent, not as an appeal to President Wilson, but to lay the facts before him for his information.

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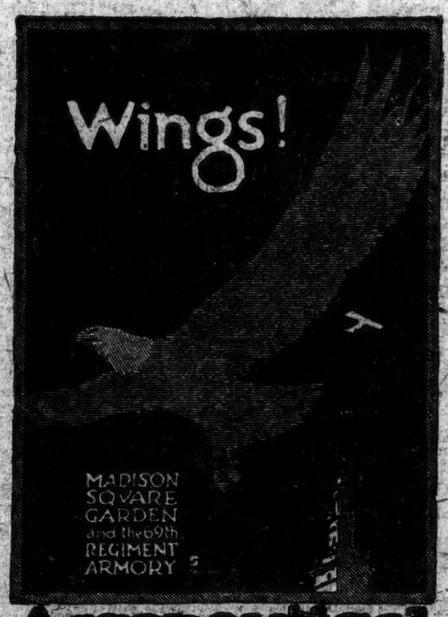

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